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Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Educating Health Workers: A Statistical Portrait

2000 to 2004

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Mary K. Allen, Rita Ceolin, Sylvie Ouellette, Johanne Plante and Chantal Vaillancourt
Statistics Canada

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Acronyms

The following acronyms are used in this publication:

ACHDHR	Advisory Committee on Health Delivery and Human Resources
AETS	Adult Education and Training Survey
CEGEP	Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel
CIP	Classification of Instructional Programs
CV	Coefficient of variation
PSIS	Postsecondary Student Information System
HHRE	Health Human Resources and Education
LPN	Licensed Practical Nurse
LSIC	Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada
M.D.	Medical Doctor
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAHO	National Aboriginal Health Organization
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NGS	National Graduates Survey
NOC-S	National Occupational Classification – Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Ph.D.	Doctorate of philosophy
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PLAR	Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition
RN	Registered Nurse
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
UCASS	University and College Academic Staff Survey
USIS	University Student Information System
WES	Workplace and Employee Survey
YITS	Youth in Transition Survey

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Executive summary

There has been much talk recently about looming shortages in Canada's supply of individuals working in health occupations. To understand the degree to which the supply of workers in health occupations is meeting (and will meet) the health needs of Canadians, Health Canada—through the Advisory Committee on Health Delivery and Human Resources (ACHDHR)—contracted the Centre for Education Statistics at Statistics Canada to study the relationship between education and training and the supply of entrants into health occupations.

Using major Statistics Canada data sources related to the education and training of Canadians, the intent of this report is to present available information that can address some of the questions identified during the Health Human Resources and Education (HHRE) nation-wide consultation held in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). As such, this report reveals some important information about what happens before, during and after health education. It focuses on interest in health occupations, the characteristics of students and faculty in postsecondary health programs, the labour market experiences of recent graduates from these programs, as well as the ongoing participation of health workers in formal and informal training.

As a starting point in understanding the flow of individuals into and through health education programs, it is important to learn more about the size and nature of the population of individuals who are interested in health occupations.

There is a great deal of interest in health occupations among youth as they enter high school. Over 10% of 15-year-olds say they want to work in a health occupation and most of them have been interested in that job for at least a year. By the time they complete high school, however, many youth change their minds and only half of those who wanted to work in health still do. But this is still a substantial number of youth and many of them appear highly qualified.

Immigration is an increasingly important component of net population growth in Canada and a large proportion of immigrants make a contribution to the pool of people with postsecondary qualifications. Prior learning assessment and recognition (PLAR) is a particularly important mechanism for the recognition of the international credentials of immigrants who want to work in health occupations. Of the 4% of immigrants who said they wanted to work in health-related occupations before immigrating to Canada, only about a third asked to have their credentials checked during their first two years in Canada, but over 70% of them obtained a full or partial recognition of their credentials.

Several reasons prevented some of the immigrants from going through the PLAR process, but the most often stated reasons were that they did not know where to go or how to get their credentials checked or they believed they would not be accepted.

Educators have an impact on both the capacity and the quality of health-related education programs. Of the 37,000 full-time university teachers in Canada, about 21% teach a health-related subject, and men make up 62% of these. Most of the university full-time academic staff have a doctorate or a professional degree and, depending on their work arrangement (or on their type of appointment), some may be engaged in the practice of a health-related occupation as well as in the teaching of a health-related subject at the university. Similar to what is observed for university faculty overall, full-time university faculty in health are ageing and one in three continue to work after age 55, the average age varying between 47 and 51 in all health-related subjects.

Enrolment information provides an indication of the magnitude of activity taking place in the different health education programs and the relative size of these programs within the university system. In 2004/05, health students accounted for between 6% and 8% of enrolment in universities, with nursing among the largest programs at each level of study.

Most students in health programs are enrolled full-time and the majority are women, similar to what is observed in the health occupations. Given the multiple pathways into and through health studies, students in health programs are more likely to have some previous postsecondary experience and/or full-time work experience. As a result, students enrolled in and graduating from health programs tend to be older than average.

Monitoring the characteristics of graduates from health programs is important because their makeup can change the existing labour force profile of health occupations and have implications for the delivery of services and impact on the human resource management.

In 2000, health graduates represented 7% of bachelor graduates and 14% of college graduates. They are generally more likely to be women, are more likely to have some previous postsecondary education and/or full-time work experience, tend to be older than graduates overall, and are more likely to be married.

As there is a clear demand for their skills, graduates from health programs tend to make quick transitions into the labour market. Within two years of graduating, over three-quarters of health graduates are employed in a health occupation, and some others work in related fields. Almost all health graduates (99%) who have not gone on to additional studies are employed two years after graduation, most of them in a full-time position. Moreover, even just two years after graduation, when some, particularly doctors, are still in residency or entry-level positions, they tend to earn more than graduates overall.

Higher likelihood of employment combined with higher earnings compensates for the fact that health graduates are more likely to have student debt and they tend to owe more. In spite of this, they are less likely to report difficulties repaying their loans, they are just as likely to have paid off their loans two years after graduation, and just as likely to expect to have their loans repaid within five years of graduating.

The ability and willingness of adults to continue learning throughout their lives has been identified as a critical element in Canada's economic future. The need for new skills in the economy has had a profound impact on jobs, in most, if not all, industries and occupations. With advances in health care knowledge and technology, it is particularly important that adults working in a health occupation be able to maintain and upgrade their skills and knowledge through continuing education.

Traditionally, many of these new skills would have been provided by "new" workers, both young adults and immigrants entering the labour force. However, the demographic reality is that smaller cohorts of young workers will be entering the workforce and, as the work force ages, the potential for skill shortages grows. The "upskilling" of workers already in the labour force is widely seen as an important measure to meet these needs (Peters 2004).

Recognizing this need for ongoing learning, employers often encourage and support continuing education. This is particularly true in health occupations where regulatory frameworks often require ongoing maintenance or upgrading of skills.

During 2003, six in ten workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supported training activities for their employees. Not surprisingly, larger workplaces or workplaces which introduced innovations during the year were more likely than others to support training activities.

After entering the labour market, health workers continue to upgrade their skills, even when not required. Support for formal training is high among health employers and their workers take advantage of it. About 60% of adults in health occupations participated in formal job-related training in 2002, twice the rate observed for all occupations. The main reason for taking this training is to perform their job better. And while most courses are supported by employers, few of the courses taken are actually required by them. At the same time, however, about one-third of adults in health occupations reported unmet training needs, saying that there was training that they wanted or needed, but were unable to take.

1. Introduction

There has been much talk recently about looming shortages in Canada's supply of individuals working in health occupations. In Canada and internationally, a great deal of work is being done to monitor and to understand the degree to which the supply of workers in health occupations is meeting (and will meet) the health needs of the population. A common theme throughout this work is the need for new and improved information for monitoring health human resources to assist in planning for future requirements.

In 2004, as part of the work coordinated through the Advisory Committee on Health Delivery and Human Resources (ACHDHR), Health Canada contracted the Centre for Education Statistics at Statistics Canada to study the relationship between education and training and the supply of entrants into health occupations. The work of this project is designed to fit within a broader framework for health human resources management outlined by O'Brien-Pallas, Tomblin Murphy (see Appendix 1 in Allen et. al. 2006) as well as the Canadian Institute for Health Information's work on minimum data sets for health human resources management (Tomblin Murphy, O'Brien-Pallas and the Canadian Institute for Health Information 2005).

Concepts and definitions

Occupation is a standard term used by Statistics Canada and can be used to describe all forms of work. For the purpose of this report, the term "occupation" is preferred to "profession" as it does not imply the application of "professional" standards by a professional organization or other authority.

Health and health-related occupations cover a wide range of occupations related to health services and delivery (excluding veterinarians and veterinary and animal health technologists and technicians). Occupations are classified according to standard classifications (1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 1991) or 2001 National Occupational Classification – Statistics (NOC-S 2001)) depending on the data source. As such, health and health-related occupations include, but are not limited to, practitioners of health care. Please refer to Appendix 2 for a complete list of health and health-related occupations as per the SOC 1991 and NOC-S 2001 standard classifications.

Health workers are persons in the health and health-related occupations. Using 2001 Census data, Galarneau (2003) indicated that about 808,000 persons worked in the health field, accounting for about 5% of the labour force during that year. Health professionals accounted for 57% of all workers in health occupations, the majority being nurses (64%), with physicians—general practitioners and specialists—far behind at 14%.

Women account for a large proportion of health workers. In 2001, nearly four health workers in five were women (79%) compared with slightly less than half in other sectors. The average age of health workers was also generally higher than in other sectors (41.1 compared with 38.3).

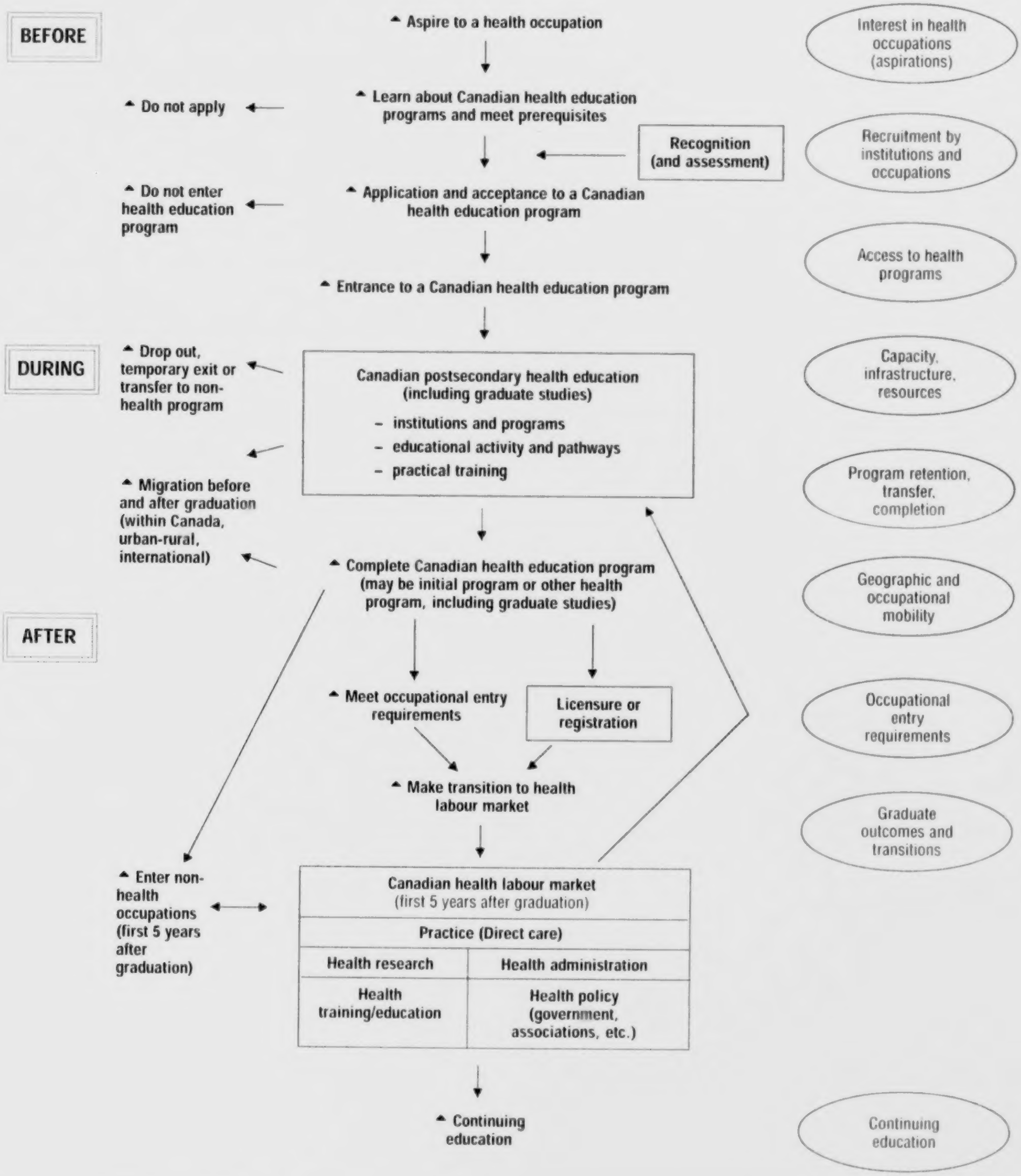
Although a majority of health workers (57%) were employed full-time in 2001, health workers were more likely than those in other sectors to work part-time (28% compared with 21%). The greater prevalence of part-time may be related to the difficulty nurses experience in obtaining full-time positions as well as to the large proportion of women in health occupations. The unemployment rate for health workers in 2001, on the other hand, was considerably lower than for other workers (1.9% compared with 5.6%).

The median employment income of health workers was about $32,400 in 2001. Among health workers, professionals showed the highest median income with $42,000, followed by technical personnel ($32,000) and support personnel ($21,000).

Health and health-related education programs cover a wide range of programs in fields of study leading to occupations related to health services and delivery. These include, but are not limited to, future practitioners of health care. Fields of study data are coded and presented by Statistics Canada according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), Canada, 2000. Please refer to Appendix 3 for a complete list of heath and health-related programs included in the CIP 2000 standard classification.

The first stage of the Health Human Resources and Education (HHRE) project, which focuses solely on the role of the education system in overall health human resources management, was to identify the information needs related to HHRE. This was done through consultations with a variety of stakeholders during 2005. During this stage, an HHRE conceptual framework (see Figure 1.1) was developed to illustrate the generic flows of individuals through educational institutions and into the health labour market (refer to Appendix 8 for more information on the HHRE conceptual framework). The information needs collected during the consultations have been incorporated into this framework and published in "Health Human Resources and Education: Outlining Information Needs" (Allen et. al. 2006).

Figure 1.1
Health human resources and education (HHRE) conceptual framework


BEFORE
Aspire to a health occupation
Interest in health occupations (aspirations)
Do not apply
Learn about Canadian health education programs and meet prerequisites
Recognition (and assessment)
Recruitment by institutions and occupations
Do not enter health education program
Application and acceptance to a Canadian health education program
Access to health programs
Entrance to a Canadian health education program
DURING
Drop out, temporary exit or transfer to non-health program
Canadian postsecondary health education (including graduate studies)
- institutions and programs
- educational activity and pathways
- practical training
Capacity, infrastructure, resources
Migration before and after graduation (within Canada, urban-rural, international)
Program retention, transfer, completion
Complete Canadian health education program (may be initial program or other health program, including graduate studies)
Geographic and occupational mobility
AFTER
Meet occupational entry requirements
Licensure or registration
Occupational entry requirements
Make transition to health labour market
Graduate outcomes and transitions
Enter non-health occupations (first 5 years after graduation)
Canadian health labour market (first 5 years after graduation)
Practice (Direct care)
Health research
Health administration
Health training/education
Health policy (government, associations, etc.)
Continuing education
Continuing education

This first data report marks the second stage of the HHRE project. Using already existing datasets, the intent of this report is to present detailed information that can address some of the questions identified during the HHRE consultation process (see Allen et. al. 2006). It does not address all of the questions identified during this consultation, only those for which data are currently available. As such, the report is primarily comprised of information tables accompanied by some brief analysis intended to highlight broad findings that may guide the reader in interpreting the tables.

The analysis presented in this first data report follows the "flow" structure of the HHRE conceptual framework, structuring information needs into "before," "during" and "after" health education.

The first sections of the analysis present information related to what happens before entry into health education programs, which encompass questions related to interest in health occupations. Questions on recognition of foreign credentials by educational institutions are also addressed in this section.

This is followed by information on the period "during" health education, which covers questions about educators teaching in health education programs and characteristics of students enrolled in such programs.

The final sections of the report encompass information about the period immediately following graduation. They include basic information on the characteristics of graduates from health education programs and detailed information on their transitions into the labour market, including work activity, earnings and pursuit of additional education. The second part of this section encompasses information on the supply of continuing education in workplaces and participation of adults in such training.

Note to readers

Data tables

Tables appearing at the end of each section encompass data information needs identified during the consultation process (see Allen et. al. 2006). These tables have been generated using different data sources described in Appendix 1 and, as a general rule, show aggregates at the Canada level.

For more information about the different survey methodologies, including weighting and non-response adjustments, readers should visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click **Definitions, data sources and methods** link in the left navigation panel, click on **Alphabetical lists** under the Surveys and statistical programs category and then, click on the appropriate survey.

Data quality indicators

Data collected from sample surveys are presented in the tables along with data quality indicators (standard errors), which will help in the interpretation of the different survey results.

Standard errors are used to express the degree of uncertainty associated with sampling error and measurement error. The standard error can be used to construct a confidence interval, which provides a mean of making inferences about the population means and proportions in a manner that reflects the uncertainty associated with sample estimates. A 95% confidence interval is used in this report and represents a range of plus or minus about two standard errors around the sample average. Using this confidence interval it can be inferred that the population mean or proportion would lie within the confidence interval in 95 out of 100 replications of the measurement, using different samples randomly drawn from the same population.

Thresholds related to the reliability of the estimate (denoted by "E" or "F") are a function of the standard error as measured by the Coefficient of Variation or CV. Estimates are suppressed (shown by F) where the CV is above 33.3% of the estimate. Where the CV is from 16.6% to 33.3%, data reliability is noted with an "E".

Otherwise stated, comparisons of estimates in the text are considered to be reliable if differences are statistically significant with a 95% level of confidence.

2. Interest in health occupations

As a starting point in understanding the flow of individuals into and through health education programs, it is important to learn more about the size and nature of the population of individuals who are interested in health occupations, when these interests develop (or disappear) and how they learn about possible occupations.

2.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The data for this section comes from the **Youth in Transition Survey (YITS)**. The Youth in Transition Survey is a longitudinal survey of two cohorts of youth (aged 15 and 18 to 20 in 2000) first interviewed in 2000 and followed up every two years. The 15-year-old cohort also participated in the **Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)** which assessed reading, mathematics, and science skills. Data on the 15-year-olds also included information collected from parents. Most of the data in this section were collected in reference year 2000.

The survey population for the 15-year-olds comprises students who were born in 1984 and were attending any form of schooling in the ten provinces of Canada in 2000. Schools on Indian reserves were excluded, as were various types of schools for which it would be infeasible to administer the survey, such as home schooling and special needs schools. These exclusions represent less than 4% of 15-year-olds in Canada. The sample design for this cohort entails two-stage probability sampling, with a stratified sample of 1,200 schools selected at the first stage and a sample of eligible students selected within each sampled school. The initial student sample size for the reading cohort which was conducted in 2000 was 38,000.

The survey population for the 18- to 20-year-old cohort, on the other hand, includes persons born in the years 1979 to 1981. Geographically, the target population excludes the northern territories, Indian reserves, Canadian Forces bases and some remote areas. Factors such as the high mobility rate of the 18-20 year-old cohort and its relatively low incidence at the household level led to a stratified multi-stage sample design based on the use of the Labour Force Survey sample, drawing from currently active and rotate-out households. Within each household, one person in the target population was pre-selected for YITS. The initial sample size was 29,000 persons.

Among the 15-year-olds and the 18- to 20-year-old cohort, only those who responded in Cycle 2 were re-contacted in Cycle 3. The resulting sample size was 26,854 for the 15-year-olds and 18,743 for the 18- to 20-year-old cohort.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on these two surveys.

In YITS, **occupations** are those reported in the question "What kind of career or work would you be interested in having when you are about 30 years old?" Responses were then coded according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 1991). These occupations will therefore reflect knowledge of occupations and may not be accurate at a detailed level. For example, the number of youth interested in being registered nursing assistants or licensed practical nurses (LPN) is small, possibly because a generic response of "nurse" would be coded to registered nurse (RN) because of a lack of details.

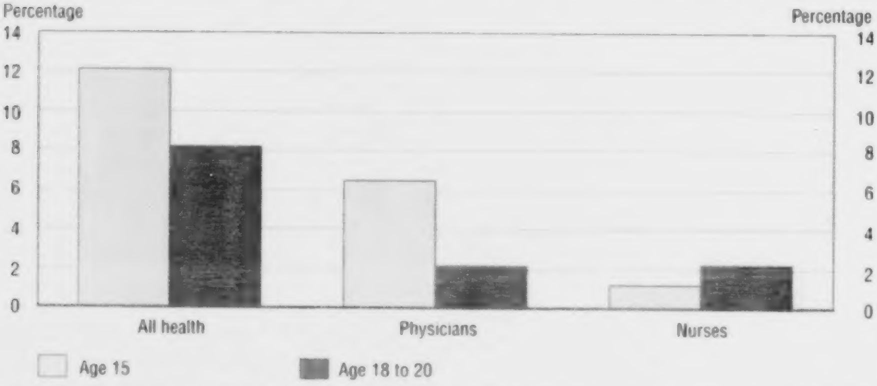
2.2 Aspiring to health occupations

Over 10% of 15-year-olds aspire to work in health occupations, and most say they want to be doctors

At age 15, when asked what job they would like at age 30, 12% of youth named a health occupation and another 3% cited the health-related occupations of psychologist and social worker. There is a notable preference for medicine, with almost 7% wanting to be a doctor. By the time youth are out of secondary school (at age 18 to 20), the proportion has fallen, but still, 8% aspire to health occupations, about 2% to medicine (Chart 2.1, Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Chart 2.1

A substantial proportion of youth aspire to health occupations



Note: "Nurses" refer to the Nurse supervisors and registered nurses category as reported in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 (e.g., nurse supervisors, registered nurses, registered psychiatric nurses, etc.).

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

The number of youth interested in health occupations is considerable when you take into account that only 5% of the labour force works in a health occupation and another 1% are in health-related occupations. Most notably, less than 1% of the labour force are physicians. Nursing comprises a much larger occupation, slightly less than 2% of the labour force, and is the desired job for about 1% of 15-year-olds and 2% of 18- to 20-year-olds (Chart 2.1, Tables 2.1 and 2.2) (Statistics Canada 2001b).

Youth who aspire to health occupations tend to be female, they are more likely to be members of a visible minority, and tend to come from more advantaged families

About three-quarters of the youth who aspire to health occupations are female (Tables 2.3 and 2.4). This mirrors the labour force where 79% of workers in health occupations are women (Statistics Canada 2001b).

The youth who are interested in health occupations are more likely to be visible minorities than youth overall. A significant proportion of the youth who want to work in health occupations are members of a visible minority (20% compared to 13% of all youth). Among the youth who want to be doctors, the difference is substantial. Over one-quarter of the 15-year-olds and about one-third of the 18- to 20-year-olds who aspire to medicine are members of a visible minority (Tables 2.3 and 2.4).

This is also reflected in the language of the 15-year-olds who aspire to health occupations. Almost one in five (18%) report a mother tongue other than English or French (compared to 12% of all youth). Among those interested in health occupations overall, the proportion reporting French as mother tongue is typical of youth overall. However, this ranges by occupation and differs by age (Tables 2.7 and 2.8).

> The concept of **visible minority** applies to persons who are identified according to the *Employment Equity Act* as being non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour. Under the Act, Aboriginal persons are not considered to be members of visible minority groups.
>
> **Mother tongue** refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual.

Youth who aspire to health occupations tend to come from more advantaged family backgrounds. They are more likely to have at least one parent with a postsecondary education (Tables 2.5 and 2.6) and they are more likely to come from families with higher income (Table 2.9).

This is particularly true for those who aspire to medicine. Three-quarters of youth who say they want to be a physician have postsecondary-educated parents (compared to 62% of all youth), and 32% come from families in the top income quartile. By contrast, youth who aspire to be nurses are less likely than average to have postsecondary-educated parents, and about 14% come from families in the top income quartile (36% in fact come from the bottom income quartile). This difference between aspiring doctors and nurses is also reflected in the rural-urban mix. Youth aspiring to be doctors are more likely than average to come from urban centres, while those who aspire to be nurses are more likely than average to come from rural areas (Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.9).

Youth aspiring to health occupations have higher than average skill levels and are more likely to have gone on to university by age 18 to 20

Youth aiming for health occupations tend to have higher than average skills. The 15-year-olds interested in health occupations scored higher on the PISA international assessment in reading, mathematics and science. These scores ranged widely, however, depending on the occupation. While youth aspiring to medicine had notably high scores, those aspiring to nursing and technical occupations in health had scores below the average obtained by youth interested in health occupations overall. More than half of those aspiring to medicine (66%) scored above average in reading (level 4 or 5) compared to only 38% of youth who wanted to be nurses (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Reading literacy is defined in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) as the ability to understand, use and reflect on written texts in order to achieve one's goals, to develop one's knowledge and potential, and to participate effectively in society.

Levels of reading literacy: Reading achievement was divided into five levels. Essentially, these levels represent the most difficult test items that a student could answer. Therefore, a student at one level could be assumed to be able to answer questions at all lower levels. To help in interpretation, these levels were linked to specific score ranges on the original scale. Because the five levels are complex to describe, an example from each level is given for the reading retrieving scale. Tasks of similar complexity were required for each level of the other reading scales.

Level 1 (score from 335 to 407): Students were shown a notice from a personnel department about a service that would help with job mobility. They were asked to find a single explicitly stated piece of information—how to find out more about the service—which was signalled by a heading in the text that matched the term used in the question.

Level 2 (score from 408 to 480): Students were required to state how to check that a bicycle seat was in the right position, by finding two pieces of connected information in an assembly manual. The placement of the relevant information was clearly stated in the question.

Level 3 (score from 481 to 552): Looking at a complex international airline timetable, with prominent competing information, students had to find a single piece of information that satisfied three conditions—time, destination and connecting city. For information about one of the conditions, the reader had to refer to a separate list of abbreviations.

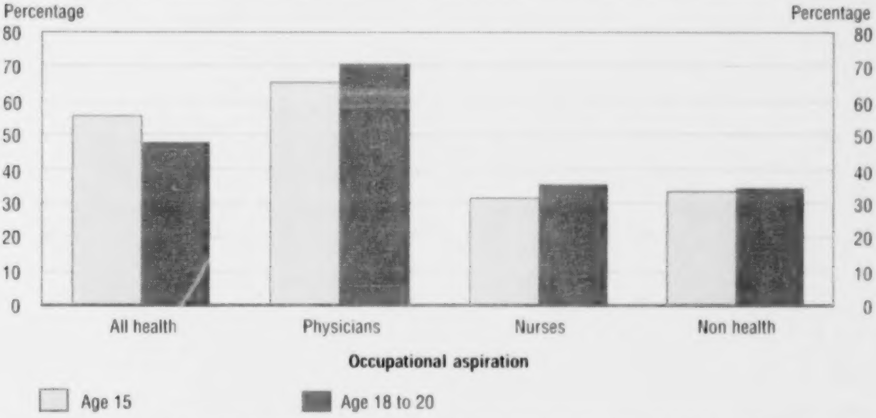
Level 4 (score from 553 to 626): Presented with a relatively long, dense extract from a play, students had to use information embedded in a stage direction in order to mark the positions of two actors on a diagram of the stage.

Level 5 (score above 626): Students were given a complex and unfamiliar set of instructions about how to make telephone calls from a hotel room, and a letter with the phone number of a friend in a different country. They were required to find and organise in correct sequence four pieces of information and to draw inferences to work out exactly how to dial the number.

The same story is told in the self-reported grades of youth. Over half of youth who aspire to health occupations report grades over 80%. Of those who aspire to be doctors, 65% report overall grades above 80% (compared to only 35% of youth overall). Again, however, those who say they want to be nurses tend to report lower skills with only 32% reporting 80% or over. A similar pattern can be seen for mathematics grades and for 18- to 20-year-olds (Chart 2.2, Tables 2.12, 2.13, 2.16 and 2.17).

Chart 2.2

Youth who aspire to health occupations have higher than average grades



Note: "Nurses" refer to the Nurse supervisors and registered nurses category (e.g., nurse supervisors, registered nurses, registered psychiatric nurses, etc.), while "Non health" refers to the All other occupations category as reported in Tables 2.12, 2.13, 2.16 and 2.17.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

By age 18 to 20, most youth have had the opportunity to pursue postsecondary studies. Among those who aspire to health occupations, over one-third (36%) have gone on to university (compared to 25% of youth overall). Among those who say they want to be doctors, over half have already gone on to university (Table 2.18).

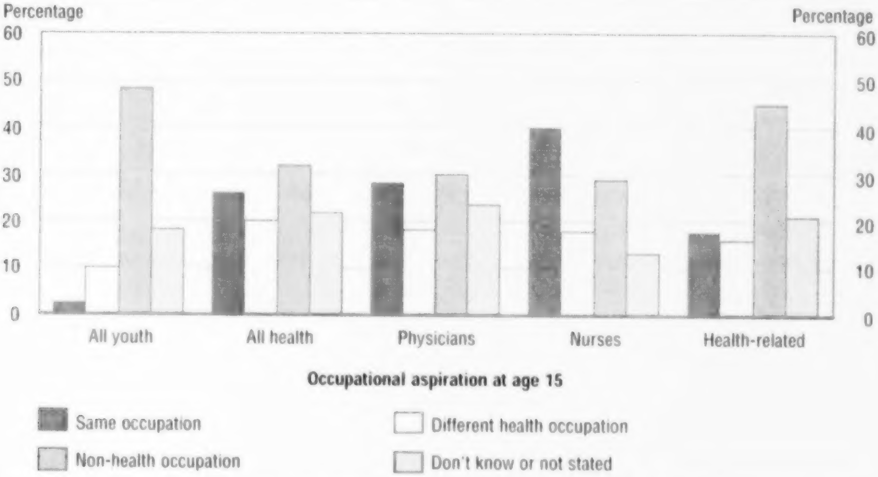
On measures of both academic and overall high school engagement, youth who are interested in work in health occupations are on average more engaged than youth overall. In spite of the fact that many jurisdictions now require that students complete a certain number of hours of volunteer work as part of their curriculum, the 15-year-olds aspiring to health occupations were more likely than others to volunteer during their high school years. About 70% of the 15-year-olds who aspired to health occupations report having volunteered during their last year of high school and more importantly, almost a quarter of them have done health-related volunteer work (Tables 2.19 and 2.20).

Many youth change their aspirations between the ages of 15 and 17

Most youth who aspire to health occupations say they first became interested one or more years earlier (Table 2.22). However, between the age of 15 and 17, many change their aspirations. Asked again at age 17 what job they would like at age 30, about 60% of youth cite a different occupation from the one reported at age 15 (Chart 2.3 and Table 2.23).

Chart 2.3

About half of youth who aspire to health occupations change their mind by the end of high school



Note: "Nurses" refer to the Nurse supervisors and registered nurses category (e.g., nurse supervisors, registered nurses, registered psychiatric nurses, etc.) as reported in Tables 2.23.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

This is also true for those who first aspired to a health occupation. Only 26% still report the same occupation; another 20% report a different occupation in health; 32% report a non-health occupation; and 22% did not respond or said they did not know. Overall, this means that almost half of the 15-year-olds who said they wanted to work in health, no longer do so. On the other hand, 8% of the population who earlier aspired to a non-health occupation have changed their minds and are now interested in health (Chart 2.3 and Table 2.23). More research is required to fully understand what are the factors related to gaining and losing interest in health occupations and whether these youth will realize their aspirations.

2.3 Learning about health occupations

Youth who aspire to health occupations are more likely to participate in career orientation activities

Little information is available on how much youth actually know about the requirements for admission to programs or how they actually learn about health occupations and the education required. However, it is clear that those who aspire to health occupations are more likely than youth overall to participate in various forms of career orientation. Most notably, they are most likely to read information about different career options (61%) and to talk to someone working in the job they are interested in (58%) (Table 2.25).

When asked what education level they think is required for the health occupation they aspire to, most youth (72%) say they believe they need one or more university degrees. This ranges from 35% of youth aspiring to technical occupations in health, 59% of those aspiring to nursing to 80% of those who aspire to medicine (Table 2.24). This is possibly a reflection of their knowledge of occupational entry requirements and the availability of training at the college level, particularly in Quebec, and for others included in nursing who expect to take nursing at the college level (who in fact aspire to be nursing assistants or licensed practical nurses) and may not know or understand the distinctions between different levels of nursing.

Table 2.1

Occupational aspirations of 15-year-olds by type of occupation, Canada, 2000

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**348,481**	...	**100.0**	...
All occupations	**268,141**	**(2,784)**	**76.9**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**42,207**	**(1,174)**	**12.1**	**(0.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	25,586	(994)	7.3	(0.3)
Physicians[2,6]	22,562	(897)	6.5	(0.2)
Specialist physicians	11,002	(556)	3.2	(0.2)
General practitioners and family physicians	11,561	(586)	3.3	(0.2)
Dentists	3,024	(253)	0.9	(0.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	1,603	(191)	0.5	(0.1)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	1,935	(203)	0.6	(0.1)
Pharmacists	1,543	(189)	0.4	(0.1)
Dietitians and nutritionists	391 E	(79)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Therapy and assessment professionals	4,050	(286)	1.2	(0.1)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	204 E	(56)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Physiotherapists	3,157	(251)	0.9	(0.1)
Occupational therapists	245 E	(60)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	444 E	(92)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,245	(292)	1.2	(0.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	4,245	(332)	1.2	(0.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	712	(114)	0.2	(0.0)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	279 E	(61)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Medical radiation technologists	295 E	(67)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Technical occupations in dental health care	545 E	(106)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	521 E	(102)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	2,988	(282)	0.9	(0.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	543 E	(97)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**11,335**	**(501)**	**3.3**	**(0.1)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	7,924	(424)	2.3	(0.1)
Social workers	3,187	(268)	0.9	(0.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**214,599**	**(2,377)**	**61.6**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**80,340**	**(1,542)**	**23.1**	**(0.4)**

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.2
Occupational aspirations of 18- to 20-year-olds by type of occupation, Canada, 2000

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**1,220,232**	...	**100.0**	...
All occupations	**899,954**	**(5,612)**	**73.8**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**99,584**	**(3,301)**	**8.2**	**(0.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	29,302	(1,994)	2.4	(0.2)
Physicians[2,6]	25,695	(1,905)	2.1	(0.2)
Specialist physicians	10,116	(1,108)	0.8	(0.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	15,579	(1,452)	1.3	(0.1)
Dentists	3,608 E	(671)	0.3 E	(0.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	2,470 E	(564)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	5,762	(807)	0.5	(0.1)
Pharmacists	3,615 E	(664)	0.3 E	(0.1)
Dietitians and nutritionists	2,148 E	(446)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Therapy and assessment professionals	13,124	(1,342)	1.1	(0.1)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	1,474 E	(332)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Physiotherapists	9,248	(1,208)	0.8	(0.1)
Occupational therapists	1,397 E	(385)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	26,497	(1,690)	2.2	(0.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	19,725	(1,325)	1.6	(0.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	4,787	(719)	0.4	(0.1)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	2,285 E	(436)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Medical radiation technologists	1,879 E	(509)	0.2 E	(0.0)
Technical occupations in dental health care	3,270	(484)	0.3	(0.0)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	3,001	(469)	0.2	(0.0)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	11,668	(970)	1.0	(0.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	2,703	(414)	0.2	(0.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**34,265**	**(1,998)**	**2.8**	**(0.2)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	1,272 E	(387)	0.1 E	(0.0)
Psychologists	19,116	(1,535)	1.6	(0.1)
Social workers	13,877	(1,303)	1.1	(0.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**766,104**	**(5,874)**	**62.8**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**320,278**	**(5,612)**	**26.2**	**(0.5)**

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Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.3
Socio-demographic characteristics of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Female		Canadian born		Member of visible minorities		With disabilities	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**49.8**	**(0.5)**	**90.0**	**(0.5)**	**13.1**	**(0.8)**	**3.5**	**(0.2)**
All occupations	**51.6**	**(0.6)**	**89.9**	**(0.6)**	**13.0**	**(0.8)**	**3.2**	**(0.2)**
Health occupations[1]	**74.8**	**(1.2)**	**85.5**	**(1.1)**	**19.8**	**(1.4)**	**2.9**	**(0.4)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	69.8	(1.7)	80.7	(1.6)	26.1	(1.8)	2.4^{E}	(0.5)
Physicians[2,6]	72.0	(1.8)	79.9	(1.8)	26.8	(1.9)	2.3^{E}	(0.5)
Specialist physicians	79.3	(2.3)	81.7	(2.4)	20.2	(2.1)	2.8^{E}	(0.9)
General practitioners and family physicians	64.9	(2.4)	78.2	(2.3)	33.2	(2.6)	1.8^{E}	(0.5)
Dentists	53.9	(4.8)	86.4	(3.6)	21.5^{E}	(3.9)	x	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	68.5	(5.4)	92.8	(3.1)	20.2^{E}	(5.2)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	73.1	(4.8)	82.1	(4.0)	28.0^{E}	(5.1)	x	...
Pharmacists	65.2	(5.9)	79.7	(5.0)	34.9^{E}	(6.3)	x	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	98.8	(0.8)	90.1	(6.2)	x	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	80.6	(3.1)	92.4	(2.4)	9.2^{E}	(2.3)	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	98.6	(1.6)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	76.9	(3.8)	92.8	(2.6)	11.2^{E}	(2.8)	F	...
Occupational therapists	94.4	(5.6)	85.6	(12.5)	x	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	91.3	(4.2)	88.8	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	96.5	(1.3)	91.4	(2.2)	9.1^{E}	(2.3)	4.9^{E}	(1.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	78.1	(3.0)	98.5	(0.6)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	81.8	(6.2)	97.1	(2.1)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	85.6	(8.7)	97.4	(2.7)	x	...	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	85.3	(7.0)	95.3	(4.6)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	94.8	(4.9)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	100.0	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	74.4	(4.1)	98.5	(0.8)	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	90.9	(4.8)	88.5	(6.5)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**90.7**	**(1.5)**	**92.1**	**(1.5)**	**9.4**	**(1.5)**	**2.7^{E}**	**(0.7)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	89.9	(1.8)	89.2	(2.1)	11.1^{E}	(2.0)	2.9^{E}	(0.9)
Social workers	94.9	(1.9)	98.4	(1.1)	F	...	F	
All other occupations[2,4]	**45.1**	**(0.6)**	**90.6**	**(0.6)**	**11.9**	**(0.8)**	**3.3**	**(0.2)**
No occupation reported[2]	**43.5**	**(0.9)**	**90.5**	**(0.8)**	**13.3**	**(1.0)**	**4.5**	**(0.4)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.4
Socio-demographic characteristics of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Female		Canadian born		Member of visible minorities		With disabilities	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**48.8**	**(0.0)**	**89.8**	**(0.4)**	**13.4**	**(0.4)**	**6.0**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**49.8**	**(0.3)**	**90.2**	**(0.4)**	**13.0**	**(0.5)**	**6.3**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**77.0**	**(1.4)**	**87.4**	**(1.4)**	**19.3**	**(1.6)**	**7.7**	**(1.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	60.6	(3.3)	78.1	(3.3)	34.0	(3.5)	10.5 E	(2.6)
Physicians[2,6]	59.3	(3.6)	78.8	(3.6)	35.0	(3.8)	10.1 E	(2.8)
Specialist physicians	65.8	(5.3)	81.6	(4.9)	33.3 E	(5.7)	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	55.0	(4.7)	77.0	(4.6)	36.1	(4.9)	F	...
Dentists	70.0	(8.6)	72.8	(8.7)	x	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	59.3 E	(10.6)	95.6	(3.8)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	82.6	(5.0)	87.5	(4.6)	16.7 E	(5.3)	x	...
Pharmacists	75.4	(7.6)	87.7	(5.7)	F	...	x	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	94.7	(4.0)	87.3	(7.5)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	80.8	(3.3)	96.2	(1.6)	9.9 E	(2.6)	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	98.3	(1.9)	98.6	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	74.4	(4.7)	94.9	(2.3)	10.4 E	(3.2)	F	...
Occupational therapists	96.9	(2.7)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.2	(1.6)	88.3	(2.5)	17.4 E	(3.0)	8.0 E	(1.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	76.4	(2.9)	91.6	(2.5)	10.1 E	(2.9)	6.7 E	(1.5)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	82.9	(5.9)	88.8	(6.9)	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	78.1	(9.2)	98.4	(1.3)	F	...	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	87.1	(8.0)	73.5 E	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	91.1	(4.5)	86.6	(5.2)	F	...	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	98.9	(1.2)	89.0	(4.5)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	69.6	(4.0)	94.2	(2.7)	F	...	9.1 E	(2.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	96.3	(2.0)	99.4	(0.6)	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**83.0**	**(2.2)**	**93.4**	**(1.6)**	**10.7 E**	**(1.8)**	**7.0 E**	**(1.4)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	98.1	(2.1)	F	...	x	(0.0)	x	...
Psychologists	78.6	(3.4)	93.1	(2.2)	10.5 E	(2.4)	6.4 E	(1.5)
Social workers	87.6	(2.8)	93.0	(2.5)	12.1 E	(3.0)	7.9 E	(2.6)
All other occupations[2,4]	**44.8**	**(0.4)**	**90.4**	**(0.4)**	**12.3**	**(0.5)**	**6.0**	**(0.3)**
No occupation reported[2]	**46.1**	**(0.9)**	**88.5**	**(0.8)**	**14.5**	**(0.8)**	**5.2**	**(0.5)**

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.5
Parental education and urban / rural origins of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Any parent with postsecondary education		Urban		Rural	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**62.2**	**(0.6)**	**73.3**	**(1.4)**	**24.2**	**(1.4)**
All occupations	**62.7**	**(0.7)**	**73.4**	**(1.4)**	**24.1**	**(1.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**70.0**	**(1.2)**	**77.6**	**(1.5)**	**20.2**	**(1.4)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	74.7	(1.5)	83.4	(1.4)	14.6	(1.3)
Physicians[2,6]	75.0	(1.6)	83.4	(1.4)	14.3	(1.3)
Specialist physicians	72.4	(2.1)	83.7	(1.8)	13.6	(1.6)
General practitioners and family physicians	77.4	(2.1)	83.1	(1.7)	15.0	(1.6)
Dentists	73.1	(3.9)	83.3	(3.3)	16.2[E]	(3.2)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	69.9	(5.4)	69.7	(5.8)	30.3[E]	(5.8)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	63.9	(5.5)	77.8	(3.9)	22.2[E]	(3.9)
Pharmacists	62.6	(6.2)	79.1	(4.1)	20.9[E]	(4.1)
Dietitians and nutritionists	68.1	(10.7)	73.4	(8.3)	26.6[E]	(8.3)
Therapy and assessment professionals	71.6	(3.3)	73.3	(3.5)	23.9	(3.0)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	57.1[E]	(14.9)	67.4[E]	(13.9)	F	...
Physiotherapists	74.7	(3.9)	76.1	(3.5)	23.1	(3.5)
Occupational therapists	F	...	55.4[E]	(13.7)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	76.5	(7.9)	64.5[E]	(11.1)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	60.3	(3.5)	65.6	(3.5)	30.7	(3.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	56.2	(3.7)	63.6	(4.1)	33.7	(4.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	68.4	(6.7)	49.7	(8.2)	46.8[E]	(9.0)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	65.6[E]	(11.4)	45.6[E]	(11.1)	54.4[E]	(11.1)
Medical radiation technologists	68.8	(9.3)	56.1[E]	(12.4)	43.9[E]	(12.4)
Technical occupations in dental health care	39.5[E]	(10.2)	70.0	(9.6)	30.0[E]	(9.6)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	36.1[E]	(10.0)	68.3	(10.0)	31.7[E]	(10.0)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	56.1	(4.5)	65.8	(4.9)	31.2	(4.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	47.4[E]	(10.0)	74.6	(7.9)	25.4[E]	(7.9)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**60.7**	**(2.5)**	**77.3**	**(2.4)**	**20.6**	**(2.3)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	62.5	(3.0)	81.4	(2.3)	16.9	(2.3)
Social workers	57.2	(4.3)	66.6	(4.1)	30.3	(4.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**61.4**	**(0.7)**	**72.4**	**(1.5)**	**25.0**	**(1.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**60.4**	**(1.0)**	**73.1**	**(1.6)**	**24.6**	**(1.6)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
[E] use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.6

Parental education and urban / rural origins of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Any parent with postsecondary education		Urban		Rural	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**49.0**	**(0.5)**	**79.0**	**(0.4)**	**20.8**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**49.6**	**(0.6)**	**79.2**	**(0.5)**	**20.7**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**54.5**	**(1.7)**	**82.0**	**(1.1)**	**17.8**	**(1.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	66.7	(3.2)	87.6	(1.8)	12.2	(1.8)
Physicians[2,6]	69.4	(3.4)	89.2	(1.7)	10.6	(1.7)
Specialist physicians	61.4	(5.7)	89.4	(2.7)	10.1[E]	(2.6)
General practitioners and family physicians	74.5	(3.6)	89.1	(2.2)	10.9[E]	(2.2)
Dentists	47.3[E]	(9.3)	76.4	(7.8)	23.6[E]	(7.8)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	54.2[E]	(11.9)	85.0	(5.9)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	65.0	(6.1)	84.3	(3.6)	15.7[E]	(3.6)
Pharmacists	63.8	(8.4)	84.2	(4.7)	15.8[E]	(4.7)
Dietitians and nutritionists	67.1	(8.9)	84.6	(5.9)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	57.7	(5.1)	81.7	(3.0)	18.3[E]	(3.0)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	46.4[E]	(11.9)	80.6	(7.4)	F	...
Physiotherapists	58.3	(6.5)	83.6	(3.8)	16.4[E]	(3.8)
Occupational therapists	62.6[E]	(15.4)	80.3	(10.4)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	61.9[E]	(18.1)	68.1[E]	(12.8)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	44.1	(3.4)	78.5	(2.2)	21.4	(2.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	48.3	(3.2)	79.5	(2.3)	20.2	(2.3)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	56.4	(6.9)	86.6	(3.2)	13.4[E]	(3.2)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	62.1	(8.7)	83.1	(5.2)	16.9[E]	(5.2)
Medical radiation technologists	50.5[E]	(13.3)	89.6	(5.2)	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	50.5	(7.7)	81.3	(6.1)	18.7[E]	(6.1)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	48.6	(7.9)	79.6	(6.6)	20.4[E]	(6.6)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	44.3	(4.1)	76.1	(3.2)	23.4	(3.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	33.7[E]	(7.5)	65.2	(7.0)	34.8[E]	(7.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**50.4**	**(2.8)**	**84.1**	**(1.8)**	**15.9**	**(1.8)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	57.9[E]	(17.4)	F	...
Psychologists	53.2	(3.9)	87.0	(1.9)	12.9	(1.9)
Social workers	47.1	(4.4)	82.4	(3.0)	17.6[E]	(3.0)
All other occupations[2,4]	**48.9**	**(0.6)**	**78.6**	**(0.5)**	**21.2**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**47.3**	**(1.1)**	**78.6**	**(0.8)**	**21.3**	**(0.8)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.7

Mother tongue of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	English		French		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**66.1**	**(0.7)**	**21.9**	**(0.5)**	**11.9**	**(0.7)**
All occupations	**64.4**	**(0.7)**	**23.5**	**(0.5)**	**12.1**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**61.7**	**(1.5)**	**19.9**	**(1.1)**	**18.2**	**(1.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	58.7	(1.9)	16.7	(1.2)	24.3	(1.8)
Physicians[2,6]	57.6	(2.0)	17.0	(1.3)	25.1	(1.9)
Specialist physicians	61.2	(2.5)	18.1	(1.9)	20.6	(2.4)
General practitioners and family physicians	54.1	(2.8)	15.8	(1.7)	29.5	(2.6)
Dentists	66.4	(4.6)	14.9^{E}	(3.2)	18.7^{E}	(4.0)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	64.5	(6.3)	20.2^{E}	(5.1)	15.3^{E}	(4.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	50.2	(5.3)	20.8^{E}	(4.0)	29.1^{E}	(4.9)
Pharmacists	54.9	(6.4)	F	...	33.9^{E}	(6.1)
Dietitians and nutritionists	34.7^{E}	(8.4)	52.0^{E}	(10.2)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	78.8	(3.0)	18.5	(2.9)	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	53.4^{E}	(14.2)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	79.1	(3.3)	18.3^{E}	(3.1)	F	...
Occupational therapists	71.3^{E}	(13.3)	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	92.2	(6.5)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.3	(3.7)	29.3	(3.5)	7.4^{E}	(2.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	65.8	(3.9)	29.0	(3.7)	5.2^{E}	(1.7)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	56.9	(8.6)	39.8^{E}	(8.7)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	59.7^{E}	(11.7)	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	71.1	(11.8)	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	80.9	(6.6)	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	79.8	(6.9)	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	65.4	(4.7)	29.2	(4.5)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	55.3^{E}	(10.1)	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**59.4**	**(2.4)**	**27.6**	**(2.1)**	**12.6**	**(1.8)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	59.6	(2.9)	24.6	(2.6)	15.4	(2.4)
Social workers	57.8	(4.2)	35.4	(4.0)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**65.1**	**(0.7)**	**23.9**	**(0.5)**	**10.8**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**72.4**	**(1.1)**	**16.3**	**(0.8)**	**11.2**	**(0.8)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.8
Mother tongue of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	English		French		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**63.0**	**(0.4)**	**24.0**	**(0.3)**	**12.6**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**63.1**	**(0.5)**	**24.9**	**(0.4)**	**11.8**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**64.5**	**(1.6)**	**21.1**	**(1.4)**	**14.3**	**(1.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	66.0	(3.1)	11.1	(1.8)	22.9	(2.8)
Physicians[2,6]	66.7	(3.3)	10.9 E	(1.9)	22.4	(2.9)
Specialist physicians	64.5	(5.3)	16.1 E	(3.9)	19.3 E	(4.7)
General practitioners and family physicians	68.1	(4.2)	7.6 E	(1.8)	24.3	(3.9)
Dentists	61.1	(9.0)	F	...	26.8 E	(8.8)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	69.2	(11.0)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	51.8	(6.8)	29.7 E	(6.7)	18.5 E	(5.2)
Pharmacists	41.4 E	(8.3)	38.0 E	(9.4)	F	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	69.3	(9.1)	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	72.5	(5.2)	18.7 E	(5.2)	8.8 E	(2.8)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	68.9	(10.9)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	70.7	(6.8)	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	79.8	(9.1)	F	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	83.2	(11.7)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	61.3	(3.3)	26.6	(3.0)	11.5 E	(2.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	65.7	(3.1)	24.9	(2.7)	9.2 E	(2.5)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	59.5	(6.7)	33.0 E	(6.1)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	64.2	(8.6)	28.2 E	(7.5)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	62.6 E	(12.2)	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	66.4	(7.3)	18.2 E	(5.3)	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	66.9	(7.6)	19.8 E	(5.8)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	68.1	(3.9)	23.5	(3.5)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	53.3	(7.8)	41.1 E	(8.0)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**68.1**	**(2.8)**	**24.0**	**(2.6)**	**7.9 E**	**(1.6)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	55.3 E	(15.5)	F	...	x	...
Psychologists	64.8	(4.0)	26.7	(3.7)	8.5 E	(2.2)
Social workers	73.8	(4.5)	19.1 E	(4.2)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**62.7**	**(0.6)**	**25.5**	**(0.4)**	**11.7**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**62.8**	**(1.0)**	**21.5**	**(0.8)**	**14.9**	**(0.9)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.9
Family income of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Top quartile		Second quartile		Third quartile		Bottom quartile	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**23.8**	**(0.6)**	**26.2**	**(0.4)**	**24.9**	**(0.4)**	**25.1**	**(0.5)**
All occupations	**23.7**	**(0.6)**	**26.4**	**(0.5)**	**24.8**	**(0.5)**	**25.1**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**26.9**	**(1.2)**	**27.5**	**(1.1)**	**22.5**	**(1.0)**	**23.1**	**(1.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	31.8	(1.7)	26.6	(1.5)	19.1	(1.3)	22.6	(1.5)
Physicians[2,6]	31.9	(1.9)	26.8	(1.6)	19.4	(1.4)	22.0	(1.7)
Specialist physicians	29.5	(2.5)	28.4	(2.3)	22.6	(2.1)	19.5	(2.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	34.2	(2.6)	25.1	(2.2)	16.3	(1.7)	24.3	(2.3)
Dentists	31.0	(4.7)	25.6	(4.0)	16.6^{E}	(3.2)	26.8	(4.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	33.1^{E}	(6.2)	31.3^{E}	(5.8)	18.4^{E}	(4.4)	17.2^{E}	(4.1)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	15.9^{E}	(3.7)	30.0	(4.9)	34.1	(5.5)	20.1^{E}	(3.8)
Pharmacists	16.1^{E}	(4.7)	29.7^{E}	(5.8)	34.8^{E}	(6.4)	19.4^{E}	(4.4)
Dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	30.8^{E}	(9.6)	31.8^{E}	(10.1)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	20.2	(3.0)	36.1	(3.7)	24.0	(3.1)	19.8	(2.9)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	21.7	(3.5)	36.5	(4.2)	21.6^{E}	(3.6)	20.3^{E}	(3.6)
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	45.6^{E}	(11.3)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	13.8	(2.3)	25.1	(3.1)	25.5	(2.9)	35.6	(3.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	23.2	(3.3)	25.0	(3.0)	32.6	(3.4)	19.2	(2.7)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	21.1^{E}	(6.2)	40.1^{E}	(7.4)	23.1^{E}	(5.6)	15.8^{E}	(5.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	x	...	59.1^{E}	(10.8)	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	40.1^{E}	(10.8)	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	27.1^{E}	(8.6)	31.0^{E}	(8.6)	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	32.7^{E}	(9.0)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	24.5^{E}	(4.3)	21.0	(3.5)	35.2	(4.5)	19.4	(3.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	F	...	36.9^{E}	(9.4)	35.8^{E}	(9.5)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**22.7**	**(2.2)**	**26.8**	**(2.1)**	**24.8**	**(2.0)**	**25.7**	**(2.1)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	x	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	25.1	(2.9)	27.6	(2.6)	23.3	(2.4)	24.0	(2.5)
Social workers	16.9^{E}	(3.6)	23.8	(3.7)	28.0	(4.3)	31.3	(4.3)
All other occupations[2,4]	**23.1**	**(0.6)**	**26.1**	**(0.5)**	**25.3**	**(0.5)**	**25.5**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**24.1**	**(1.0)**	**25.6**	**(0.8)**	**25.2**	**(0.7)**	**25.1**	**(1.0)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.10

Reading, mathematics and science achievement of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada 2000

	Reading		Mathematics		Science	
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**534.3**	**(1.6)**	**533.0**	**(1.6)**	**529.4**	**(1.7)**
All occupations	**541.0**	**(1.5)**	**538.0**	**(1.5)**	**535.0**	**(1.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**564.7**	**(2.4)**	**552.0**	**(3.0)**	**549.6**	**(3.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	578.0	(2.9)	567.4	(3.9)	560.7	(3.9)
Physicians[2,6]	581.8	(3.2)	568.7	(4.0)	563.1	(4.3)
Specialist physicians	582.7	(4.1)	565.7	(5.5)	560.2	(5.4)
General practitioners and family physicians	581.0	(4.5)	571.5	(5.0)	565.8	(5.9)
Dentists	549.3	(7.1)	556.4	(10.5)	543.2	(8.2)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	573.3	(9.3)	577.0	(10.6)	554.9	(12.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	559.4	(11.8)	542.9	(12.3)	538.4	(14.5)
Pharmacists	558.5	(14.7)	536.9	(13.7)	537.4	(16.6)
Dietitians and nutritionists	563.3	(14.6)	571.2	(17.3)	542.8	(26.4)
Therapy and assessment professionals	573.8	(5.5)	547.3	(8.4)	562.8	(8.6)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	561.5	(24.9)	568.2	(25.5)	549.6	(25.0)
Physiotherapists	572.4	(6.6)	546.7	(9.7)	561.4	(10.0)
Occupational therapists	567.1	(16.7)	519.7	(12.0)	560.8	(27.0)
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	593.5	(15.0)	564.7	(18.8)	574.2	(23.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	517.8	(7.4)	502.4	(9.2)	511.8	(8.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	529.4	(6.8)	515.6	(8.9)	520.8	(6.9)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	572.2	(10.2)	550.5	(13.4)	565.4	(12.6)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	570.4	(17.7)	548.2	(23.6)	569.3	(22.0)
Medical radiation technologists	573.2	(14.9)	548.8	(21.7)	548.4	(18.4)
Technical occupations in dental health care	525.7	(12.9)	510.2	(26.5)	510.4	(15.0)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	526.3	(13.5)	510.2	(26.5)	508.7	(16.6)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	519.9	(8.8)	506.0	(10.6)	509.9	(8.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	504.7	(16.7)	501.8	(23.8)	479.9	(22.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**559.4**	**(3.8)**	**534.1**	**(5.2)**	**534.1**	**(5.4)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	569.0	(4.9)	542.4	(6.7)	542.7	(6.5)
Social workers	534.9	(6.6)	510.0	(9.0)	512.9	(9.6)
All other occupations[2,4]	**535.3**	**(1.7)**	**535.4**	**(1.6)**	**532.2**	**(1.8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**512.1**	**(2.7)**	**516.5**	**(2.8)**	**510.6**	**(3.0)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.11

Reading levels of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Level 2 and under		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**27.5**	**(0.7)**	**28.0**	**(0.5)**	**27.7**	**(0.6)**	**16.8**	**(0.5)**
All occupations	**24.8**	**(0.7)**	**28.2**	**(0.6)**	**29.1**	**(0.6)**	**17.9**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**16.8**	**(1.0)**	**25.5**	**(1.4)**	**32.0**	**(1.5)**	**25.8**	**(1.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	13.4	(1.3)	22.7	(1.8)	32.7	(2.0)	31.2	(1.8)
Physicians[2,6]	12.8	(1.3)	21.4	(1.8)	32.8	(2.3)	33.0	(2.3)
Specialist physicians	11.5	(1.6)	22.0	(2.1)	35.4	(3.0)	31.1	(2.7)
General practitioners and family physicians	14.0	(2.0)	20.8	(2.7)	30.4	(3.0)	34.8	(3.4)
Dentists	17.5 E	(3.6)	32.8	(5.2)	31.5 E	(8.1)	18.2 E	(5.4)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	30.5 E	(6.1)	32.8 E	(6.7)	26.9 E	(6.0)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	29.7 E	(7.1)	31.0 E	(6.5)	22.9 E	(4.8)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	29.9 E	(8.0)	23.5 E	(5.4)
Dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	10.0 E	(2.7)	28.2 E	(4.8)	37.0	(3.8)	24.8	(3.6)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	9.8 E	(2.8)	30.4 E	(5.5)	34.8	(4.4)	24.9	(4.0)
Occupational therapists	x	...	F	...	48.0 E	(15.7)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x		F		41.0 E	(11.4)	32.7 E	(10.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.8	(3.7)	28.8	(3.5)	28.7	(4.1)	9.6 E	(2.9)
Technical and related occupations in health	28.2	(3.4)	30.9	(3.8)	27.2 E	(4.7)	13.7 E	(4.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	F	...	37.8 E	(9.9)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	47.5 E	(12.3)	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	45.0 E	(12.6)	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	33.8	(4.5)	28.6	(4.4)	25.4 E	(5.7)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	36.8 E	(10.5)	35.8 E	(11.3)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**16.0**	**(2.1)**	**29.2**	**(2.8)**	**34.2**	**(2.5)**	**20.6**	**(2.0)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Psychologists	13.4 E	(2.3)	26.8	(2.9)	35.4	(2.8)	24.4	(2.6)
Social workers	22.0 E	(3.9)	36.1	(5.9)	31.4	(4.5)	10.5 E	(3.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**26.8**	**(0.8)**	**28.7**	**(0.7)**	**28.3**	**(0.7)**	**16.2**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**36.6**	**(1.1)**	**27.3**	**(1.0)**	**23.0**	**(0.9)**	**13.2**	**(0.8)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.12

Overall grade for 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	50% to 69%		70% to 79%		80% to 89%		90% and over	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**24.6**	**(0.4)**	**31.0**	**(0.5)**	**27.9**	**(0.4)**	**6.8**	**(0.2)**
All occupations	**23.7**	**(0.5)**	**31.5**	**(0.5)**	**29.6**	**(0.5)**	**7.4**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**12.3**	**(0.8)**	**27.0**	**(1.1)**	**40.7**	**(1.2)**	**14.6**	**(0.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	8.3	(0.8)	23.1	(1.4)	44.5	(1.6)	19.3	(1.2)
Physicians[2,6]	7.9	(0.8)	22.1	(1.4)	45.1	(1.7)	20.0	(1.3)
Specialist physicians	9.6	(1.4)	23.4	(2.2)	44.6	(2.3)	18.1	(1.7)
General practitioners and family physicians	6.2 E	(1.1)	20.9	(2.0)	45.6	(2.3)	21.8	(2.0)
Dentists	11.4 E	(2.7)	30.4	(4.0)	40.1	(4.0)	14.1 E	(3.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	24.2 E	(4.9)	54.3	(5.9)	7.5 E	(2.0)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	8.4 E	(2.5)	22.3 E	(5.4)	47.6	(5.3)	19.3 E	(3.9)
Pharmacists	F	...	24.7 E	(6.4)	45.3	(6.1)	21.3 E	(4.6)
Dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	56.8 E	(9.8)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	10.9 E	(2.1)	29.3	(3.7)	45.8	(3.7)	8.6 E	(1.7)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	55.5 E	(13.8)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	11.4 E	(2.5)	26.3	(4.0)	46.3	(4.1)	9.8 E	(2.2)
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	42.6 E	(12.7)	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	37.1 E	(10.2)	46.7 E	(10.2)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	22.7	(2.9)	36.9	(3.6)	27.3	(2.9)	4.2 E	(1.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	29.5	(3.4)	38.2	(3.6)	21.8	(2.9)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	35.2 E	(7.2)	40.4 E	(7.5)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	F	...	F	...	35.4 E	(10.9)	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	x	...	40.0 E	(11.4)	45.1 E	(11.5)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	45.2 E	(10.2)	29.6 E	(8.2)	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	47.3 E	(10.5)	31.0 E	(8.5)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	35.0	(4.2)	37.6	(4.3)	15.9 E	(3.3)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	25.1 E	(6.9)	56.8	(8.5)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**20.3**	**(1.9)**	**37.3**	**(2.3)**	**28.4**	**(2.2)**	**5.8 E**	**(1.0)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	16.5	(2.0)	39.4	(2.8)	31.3	(2.7)	7.4 E	(1.4)
Social workers	30.5	(3.9)	30.5	(3.8)	22.9	(3.6)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**26.2**	**(0.5)**	**32.1**	**(0.6)**	**27.5**	**(0.5)**	**6.0**	**(0.3)**
No occupation reported[2]	**27.7**	**(0.8)**	**29.5**	**(0.8)**	**22.1**	**(0.8)**	**5.1**	**(0.4)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.13

Overall grade in the last year of high school for 18-20 year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	50% to 69%		70% to 79%		80% to 89%		90% and over	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**20.5**	**(0.4)**	**40.4**	**(0.5)**	**29.7**	**(0.5)**	**6.1**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**20.2**	**(0.5)**	**40.8**	**(0.6)**	**30.0**	**(0.5)**	**6.2**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**12.2**	**(1.0)**	**37.1**	**(1.6)**	**36.6**	**(1.6)**	**11.2**	**(0.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	6.9 E	(1.5)	19.5	(2.8)	44.9	(3.3)	24.4	(2.5)
Physicians[2,6]	7.2 E	(1.6)	18.5	(3.0)	45.1	(3.5)	25.4	(2.7)
Specialist physicians	10.5 E	(3.2)	25.3 E	(4.5)	37.1	(5.6)	19.8 E	(4.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	5.1 E	(1.7)	14.1 E	(4.1)	50.3	(4.5)	29.0	(3.6)
Dentists	x	...	26.7 E	(7.6)	43.2 E	(9.7)	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	30.2 E	(9.4)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	28.5 E	(7.0)	48.0	(6.9)	14.5 E	(3.8)
Pharmacists	x	...	F	...	58.5	(9.2)	18.2 E	(5.6)
Dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	42.3 E	(10.6)	30.3 E	(9.1)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	9.3 E	(2.2)	35.4	(5.1)	44.5	(4.9)	9.9 E	(2.0)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	F	...	65.5	(10.1)	F	...
Physiotherapists	10.7 E	(2.8)	39.0 E	(6.6)	40.9	(6.2)	9.3 E	(2.4)
Occupational therapists	x	...	F	...	50.0 E	(13.3)	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x	...	47.7 E	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	14.1	(2.1)	47.7	(3.2)	32.4	(2.9)	2.8 E	(0.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	19.4	(2.5)	52.8	(3.3)	23.9	(2.6)	2.4 E	(0.8)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	50.6	(7.4)	34.8 E	(6.6)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	x	...	49.1 E	(9.6)	37.9 E	(8.6)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	x	...	51.4 E	(13.9)	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	60.7	(7.8)	27.8 E	(6.9)	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	x	...	63.6	(7.9)	28.4 E	(7.3)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	25.0	(3.4)	51.5	(4.1)	18.3	(3.0)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	27.8 E	(6.4)	43.0 E	(7.3)	23.4 E	(5.7)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**17.4**	**(2.3)**	**44.6**	**(3.0)**	**31.4**	**(3.0)**	**4.9 E**	**(0.9)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	45.4 E	(15.1)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	14.9 E	(3.0)	39.5	(3.7)	37.2	(4.1)	6.9 E	(1.6)
Social workers	18.7	(3.1)	51.5	(4.7)	26.1 E	(4.4)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**21.4**	**(0.5)**	**41.1**	**(0.6)**	**29.0**	**(0.6)**	**5.6**	**(0.3)**
No occupation reported[2]	**21.4**	**(0.9)**	**39.3**	**(1.0)**	**29.0**	**(1.0)**	**5.9**	**(0.5)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.14
Level of last mathematics course of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Academic		Applied		No focus	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**57.9**	**(0.7)**	**17.2**	**(0.5)**	**14.2**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**59.9**	**(0.7)**	**16.8**	**(0.5)**	**14.2**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**73.8**	**(1.1)**	**9.8**	**(0.8)**	**9.6**	**(0.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	79.9	(1.2)	5.1	(0.7)	8.7	(0.8)
Physicians[2,6]	80.4	(1.3)	4.7	(0.7)	8.5	(0.8)
Specialist physicians	80.2	(1.7)	5.0^{E}	(1.0)	8.5	(1.2)
General practitioners and family physicians	80.6	(1.7)	4.4^{E}	(1.0)	8.5	(1.1)
Dentists	76.1	(3.5)	8.2^{E}	(2.4)	10.2^{E}	(2.6)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	79.0	(4.6)	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	83.2	(3.9)	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	85.2	(4.4)	F	...	F	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	75.3	(8.6)	x	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	78.9	(2.9)	10.5^{E}	(2.3)	4.6^{E}	(1.2)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	83.4	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	78.3	(3.4)	10.9^{E}	(2.7)	4.3^{E}	(1.3)
Occupational therapists	81.7	(9.7)	x	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	79.2	(7.9)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	52.6	(3.6)	23.2	(3.1)	13.1^{E}	(2.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	48.5	(4.2)	27.9	(3.6)	16.9^{E}	(3.3)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	57.1	(8.5)	23.5^{E}	(6.3)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	56.2^{E}	(11.4)	x	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	61.2^{E}	(11.7)	36.2^{E}	(11.8)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	59.4	(9.8)	F	...	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	62.2	(10.0)	30.3^{E}	(9.9)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	44.4	(5.1)	28.7	(4.6)	18.5^{E}	(3.9)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	61.9	(8.5)	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**60.2**	**(2.2)**	**16.4**	**(1.7)**	**12.8**	**(1.5)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	67.5	(2.5)	13.2	(1.8)	12.3	(1.8)
Social workers	40.6	(4.4)	25.1	(4.0)	15.1^{E}	(2.9)
All other occupations[2,4]	**57.2**	**(0.7)**	**18.3**	**(0.5)**	**15.2**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**51.1**	**(1.1)**	**18.3**	**(0.8)**	**14.3**	**(0.7)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.15

Level of last high school mathematics course of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Academic		Applied		No focus	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**59.6**	**(0.5)**	**29.1**	**(0.5)**	**8.9**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**59.8**	**(0.6)**	**29.0**	**(0.5)**	**8.9**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**70.7**	**(1.6)**	**21.7**	**(1.4)**	**4.8**	**(0.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	80.4	(3.0)	10.4 E	(2.5)	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	80.6	(3.2)	10.5 E	(2.8)	F	...
Specialist physicians	74.6	(4.7)	10.0 E	(2.6)	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	84.5	(4.3)	F	...	F	...
Dentists	78.6	(9.2)	F	...	x	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	85.8	(8.0)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	84.4	(5.9)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists	86.7	(8.4)	F	...	x	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	80.5	(7.9)	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	82.9	(3.4)	12.5 E	(2.8)	x	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	95.4	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	81.6	(4.6)	13.3 E	(3.7)	x	...
Occupational therapists	81.4	(10.2)	x	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	79.5	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	61.7	(3.3)	29.3	(3.1)	7.4 E	(1.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	59.3	(3.3)	34.9	(3.1)	4.1 E	(1.0)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	75.1	(6.9)	24.9 E	(6.9)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	75.9	(7.8)	24.1 E	(7.8)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	67.9 E	(14.1)	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	59.7	(7.6)	37.9 E	(7.5)	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	57.0	(8.0)	40.4 E	(7.9)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	52.8	(4.1)	38.1	(4.0)	6.3 E	(1.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	34.8 E	(7.1)	45.9	(7.1)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**67.3**	**(2.6)**	**20.1**	**(2.0)**	**10.5 E**	**(1.9)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	61.2 E	(13.4)	F	...	x	...
Psychologists	69.8	(3.5)	19.3	(2.7)	9.6 E	(2.5)
Social workers	64.4	(4.3)	21.4	(3.2)	12.1 E	(3.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**58.0**	**(0.6)**	**30.4**	**(0.6)**	**9.4**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**59.1**	**(1.1)**	**29.4**	**(0.9)**	**8.6**	**(0.6)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.16
Mathematics grade for 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	50% to 69%		70% to 79%		80% to 89%		90% and over	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**30.5**	**(0.4)**	**22.8**	**(0.4)**	**21.4**	**(0.4)**	**11.2**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**30.5**	**(0.5)**	**23.4**	**(0.4)**	**22.2**	**(0.4)**	**11.9**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**21.7**	**(1.0)**	**22.6**	**(1.0)**	**27.9**	**(1.1)**	**19.8**	**(1.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	16.6	(1.3)	19.9	(1.2)	31.1	(1.5)	25.4	(1.4)
Physicians[2,6]	16.4	(1.3)	19.1	(1.3)	31.1	(1.6)	26.0	(1.4)
Specialist physicians	17.9	(1.9)	22.5	(2.0)	29.4	(2.2)	23.0	(2.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	15.0	(1.7)	15.8	(1.7)	32.8	(2.1)	28.9	(2.2)
Dentists	18.1 E	(3.3)	26.4	(3.4)	30.5	(4.2)	20.3	(3.3)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	13.2 E	(3.6)	25.6 E	(5.4)	36.3	(5.7)	15.9 E	(4.0)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	15.6 E	(3.5)	24.8 E	(4.6)	31.4 E	(5.4)	25.5 E	(4.7)
Pharmacists	10.8 E	(3.2)	22.3 E	(5.1)	35.2 E	(6.5)	28.6 E	(5.7)
Dietitians and nutritionists	34.7 E	(9.7)	34.3 E	(10.0)	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	28.3	(3.4)	28.9	(3.5)	25.6	(3.0)	10.9 E	(1.8)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	26.6	(3.9)	29.0	(4.1)	27.9	(3.6)	9.7 E	(1.9)
Occupational therapists	40.1 E	(12.0)	F	...	F	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	35.6 E	(10.0)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.8	(3.2)	28.0	(3.3)	18.4	(2.6)	7.9 E	(1.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	38.9	(3.8)	25.0	(3.5)	16.5	(2.5)	7.4 E	(2.3)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	32.1 E	(6.7)	23.8 E	(6.8)	24.9 E	(5.5)	17.9 E	(5.5)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	35.3 E	(10.7)	F	...	F	...	37.0 E	(11.0)
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	37.4 E	(11.2)	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	35.0 E	(9.0)	31.6 E	(9.7)	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	36.6 E	(9.2)	33.1 E	(10.0)	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	41.2	(4.7)	24.1	(3.9)	13.4 E	(2.9)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	34.6 E	(8.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**35.8**	**(2.2)**	**21.9**	**(1.9)**	**20.5**	**(1.7)**	**9.0**	**(1.2)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	33.4	(2.6)	23.6	(2.3)	21.9	(2.1)	11.2	(1.7)
Social workers	39.7	(4.2)	18.7	(3.1)	17.4 E	(3.3)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**32.0**	**(0.5)**	**23.6**	**(0.5)**	**21.1**	**(0.4)**	**10.4**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**30.6**	**(0.9)**	**20.7**	**(0.7)**	**18.9**	**(0.7)**	**8.9**	**(0.5)**

... not applicable
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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.17

Mathematics grade in last course in high school of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	50% to 69%		70% to 79%		80% to 89%		90% and over	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**31.4**	**(0.5)**	**30.3**	**(0.5)**	**23.9**	**(0.4)**	**10.4**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**31.5**	**(0.5)**	**30.6**	**(0.6)**	**24.0**	**(0.5)**	**10.6**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**27.2**	**(1.5)**	**26.9**	**(1.5)**	**26.3**	**(1.4)**	**16.2**	**(1.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	14.1	(2.1)	17.2	(2.7)	31.6	(3.3)	32.0	(2.9)
Physicians[2,6]	14.1	(2.2)	16.8^{E}	(2.8)	32.2	(3.5)	32.4	(3.1)
Specialist physicians	22.7^{E}	(4.5)	20.2^{E}	(3.6)	23.2^{E}	(4.5)	27.2^{E}	(5.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	8.5^{E}	(2.1)	14.6^{E}	(4.1)	38.1	(4.7)	35.7	(4.1)
Dentists	F	...	F	...	27.5^{E}	(7.8)	29.7^{E}	(8.0)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	41.5^{E}	(10.4)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	21.1^{E}	(6.8)	19.1^{E}	(5.0)	34.6^{E}	(6.5)	24.9^{E}	(5.7)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	30.2^{E}	(8.0)	35.4^{E}	(8.6)
Dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	42.0^{E}	(10.2)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	26.9	(4.2)	27.7^{E}	(5.3)	29.1	(4.3)	15.1^{E}	(3.0)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	44.8^{E}	(11.8)	x	...
Physiotherapists	27.9^{E}	(5.4)	33.4^{E}	(6.8)	21.8^{E}	(4.5)	16.5^{E}	(4.0)
Occupational therapists	F	...	x	...	46.1^{E}	(13.7)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x	...	F	...	49.8^{E}	(15.7)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	35.3	(3.0)	32.8	(3.0)	19.8	(2.4)	6.8^{E}	(1.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	34.8	(3.1)	37.5	(3.1)	21.3	(2.5)	4.9^{E}	(1.2)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	25.5^{E}	(7.3)	37.1^{E}	(6.9)	29.8^{E}	(6.3)	6.9^{E}	(2.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	F	...	36.5^{E}	(9.3)	36.6^{E}	(9.0)	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	29.2^{E}	(7.1)	47.0^{E}	(7.9)	20.0^{E}	(5.9)	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	25.7^{E}	(6.9)	49.8	(8.1)	20.3^{E}	(6.3)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	40.2	(4.1)	35.0	(3.7)	18.2^{E}	(3.3)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	41.4^{E}	(7.2)	24.8^{E}	(6.9)	22.8^{E}	(6.0)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**32.7**	**(2.6)**	**29.8**	**(2.7)**	**24.6**	**(2.6)**	**8.6**^{E}	**(1.7)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	26.6	(3.2)	32.9	(4.0)	27.1	(3.5)	9.4^{E}	(2.3)
Social workers	39.8	(4.3)	26.0	(3.9)	22.1^{E}	(4.3)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**32.0**	**(0.6)**	**31.1**	**(0.6)**	**23.7**	**(0.5)**	**10.0**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**31.2**	**(0.9)**	**29.5**	**(1.0)**	**23.8**	**(0.9)**	**9.9**	**(0.6)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.18

Highest level of schooling of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Without a high school diploma		High school graduation		Some college or trade		Some university		Ever enrolled in postsecondary health-related program	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**22.9**	**(0.4)**	**23.6**	**(0.4)**	**27.3**	**(0.4)**	**25.5**	**(0.4)**	**3.7**	**(0.2)**
All occupations	**22.3**	**(0.5)**	**22.8**	**(0.5)**	**28.4**	**(0.5)**	**25.7**	**(0.5)**	**4.3**	**(0.2)**
Health occupations[1]	**17.3**	**(1.2)**	**22.0**	**(1.4)**	**23.6**	**(1.3)**	**36.0**	**(1.7)**	**23.1**	**(1.4)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	13.8	(2.1)	19.9	(2.9)	11.2^E	(2.0)	52.3	(3.2)	16.0	(2.3)
Physicians[2,6]	13.9	(2.3)	18.2^E	(3.1)	10.8^E	(2.2)	55.2	(3.4)	15.4	(2.3)
Specialist physicians	20.4^E	(4.5)	18.9^E	(4.4)	17.8^E	(3.9)	37.9	(5.2)	14.7^E	(3.9)
General practitioners and family physicians	9.7^E	(2.2)	17.7^E	(4.4)	F	...	66.4	(4.7)	15.8^E	(2.8)
Dentists	F	...	32.3^E	(8.5)	F	...	32.2^E	(8.6)	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	51.1^E	(11.1)	27.8^E	(9.2)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	15.7^E	(4.7)	30.2^E	(7.0)	48.4	(6.9)	43.7	(7.0)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	29.8^E	(9.3)	49.3^E	(9.3)	37.0^E	(9.4)
Dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	F	...	F	...	46.8^E	(10.5)	54.9^E	(9.9)
Therapy and assessment professionals	14.1^E	(3.1)	16.7^E	(3.4)	20.0^E	(4.4)	48.4	(5.1)	28.1	(4.1)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	71.3	(9.6)	F	...
Physiotherapists	16.4^E	(3.9)	21.5^E	(4.7)	19.8^E	(5.5)	41.2	(6.6)	24.3^E	(4.5)
Occupational therapists	x	...	x	...	F	...	53.7^E	(14.5)	58.5^E	(13.2)
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x	...	x	...	F	...	73.1	(11.6)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	22.5	(2.9)	23.2	(2.7)	28.5	(2.8)	25.8	(2.9)	23.7	(2.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	19.6	(2.6)	28.2	(2.9)	36.1	(3.0)	15.3	(2.2)	24.3	(2.8)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	28.0^E	(7.2)	37.1^E	(6.3)	29.1^E	(6.2)	29.1^E	(6.2)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	x	...	29.4^E	(8.8)	25.3^E	(7.5)	40.8^E	(9.6)	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	x	...	F	...	40.9^E	(12.7)	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	23.8^E	(6.8)	F	...	55.2	(7.6)	F	...	34.5^E	(7.1)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	25.0^E	(7.2)	F	...	57.6	(7.8)	F	...	35.1^E	(7.4)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	24.2	(3.7)	32.5	(3.6)	30.3	(3.7)	11.5^E	(2.4)	19.5^E	(3.3)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	30.8^E	(6.9)	24.0^E	(5.6)	35.6^E	(6.3)	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**19.5**	**(2.3)**	**20.9**	**(2.2)**	**22.8**	**(2.4)**	**36.8**	**(3.0)**	**9.6^E**	**(1.9)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	x	...	48.8^E	(15.9)	F	...	x	...	F	...
Psychologists	18.4^E	(3.1)	17.3	(2.6)	21.8	(3.4)	42.4	(4.0)	5.0^E	(1.6)
Social workers	21.8^E	(3.8)	23.2	(3.5)	23.1	(3.3)	32.0	(4.6)	14.8^E	(3.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**23.1**	**(0.5)**	**23.0**	**(0.5)**	**29.3**	**(0.6)**	**23.9**	**(0.5)**	**1.7**	**(0.1)**
No occupation reported[2]	**24.6**	**(1.1)**	**25.7**	**(0.9)**	**23.9**	**(0.9)**	**25.0**	**(0.9)**	**1.9**	**(0.3)**

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.19

High school engagement and volunteer experience of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	High school academic engagement		Overall high school engagement		Did volunteer work in last year		Did health-related volunteer work in last year	
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**0.12**	**(0.0)**	**0.10**	**(0.0)**	**61.9**	**(0.5)**	**17.1**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**0.06**	**(0.0)**	**0.04**	**(0.0)**	**64.0**	**(0.5)**	**17.6**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**0.44**	**(0.0)**	**0.35**	**(0.0)**	**70.3**	**(1.3)**	**23.0**	**(1.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	0.59	(0.0)	0.44	(0.0)	71.9	(1.7)	20.5	(1.2)
Physicians[2,6]	0.61	(0.0)	0.45	(0.0)	72.4	(1.8)	20.8	(1.3)
Specialist physicians	0.56	(0.0)	0.43	(0.0)	72.6	(2.3)	22.1	(2.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	0.65	(0.0)	0.46	(0.0)	72.2	(2.4)	19.6	(1.7)
Dentists	0.50	(0.1)	0.42	(0.1)	68.7	(4.1)	18.3	(3.0)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	0.49	(0.1)	0.46	(0.1)	69.5	(5.6)	21.3 E	(4.8)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	0.64	(0.1)	0.48	(0.1)	71.4	(5.1)	20.5 E	(4.7)
Pharmacists	0.70	(0.1)	0.51	(0.1)	68.7	(6.0)	19.2 E	(5.4)
Dietitians and nutritionists	0.42 E	(0.2)	0.38 E	(0.2)	82.3	(8.1)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	0.35	(0.1)	0.43	(0.1)	77.3	(3.0)	26.4	(3.4)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	0.48 E	(0.3)	0.51 E	(0.4)	73.8 E	(13.2)	F	...
Physiotherapists	0.32	(0.1)	0.38	(0.1)	74.8	(3.7)	28.2	(3.7)
Occupational therapists	0.23 E	(0.1)	0.28 E	(0.2)	87.2	(7.6)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	0.57 E	(0.2)	0.88 E	(0.2)	90.9	(5.9)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	0.08	(0.1)	0.04	(0.1)	63.0	(3.5)	32.7	(3.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	-0.08	(0.1)	-0.03	(0.1)	64.1	(3.4)	28.5	(3.2)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	0.24	(0.1)	0.03	(0.1)	71.0	(5.8)	29.2 E	(6.2)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	0.15 E	(0.2)	-0.30 E	(0.2)	75.0	(9.2)	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	0.29 E	(0.2)	0.24 E	(0.2)	62.8 E	(11.4)	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	0.06 E	(0.1)	0.14 E	(0.2)	62.7	(9.2)	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	0.08 E	(0.1)	0.15 E	(0.2)	60.9	(9.4)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	-0.19	(0.1)	-0.07	(0.1)	62.8	(4.3)	30.9	(4.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	0.04 E	(0.1)	0.09 E	(0.1)	47.4 E	(8.8)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**0.05**	**(0.0)**	**0.08**	**(0.0)**	**67.3**	**(2.2)**	**18.6**	**(1.8)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	0.16	(0.0)	0.14	(0.1)	68.6	(2.6)	18.1	(2.1)
Social workers	-0.20	(0.1)	-0.06	(0.1)	64.0	(4.3)	20.6	(3.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**-0.01**	**(0.0)**	**-0.02**	**(0.0)**	**62.6**	**(0.5)**	**16.4**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**0.30**	**(0.0)**	**0.31**	**(0.0)**	**55.1**	**(0.9)**	**15.7**	**(0.6)**

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.20

High school engagement and volunteer experience of 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	High school academic engagement		Overall high school engagement		Did volunteer work in last year		Did health-related volunteer work in last year		Took job-related training or co-op	
	Average	Standard error	Average	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**0.49**	**(0.0)**	**0.76**	**(0.1)**	**45.3**	**(0.5)**	**10.2**	**(0.3)**	**29.6**	**(0.5)**
All occupations	**0.53**	**(0.0)**	**0.70**	**(0.1)**	**47.2**	**(0.6)**	**11.4**	**(0.4)**	**30.5**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**0.61**	**(0.0)**	**1.63**	**(0.5)**	**57.1**	**(1.7)**	**22.5**	**(1.4)**	**31.4**	**(1.5)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	0.62	(0.0)	4.20	(1.7)	62.3	(3.3)	25.2	(2.8)	32.0	(3.1)
Physicians[2,6]	0.62	(0.0)	3.55	(1.5)	63.8	(3.6)	26.0	(3.0)	32.9	(3.4)
Specialist physicians	0.60	(0.0)	5.93	(3.2)	62.1	(5.4)	23.4^{E}	(4.3)	36.2	(5.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	0.64	(0.0)	2.01	(1.2)	64.9	(4.8)	27.7	(4.3)	30.8	(4.4)
Dentists	0.59^{E}	(0.0)	8.81^{E}	(7.4)	51.6^{E}	(8.9)	F	...	25.5^{E}	(7.3)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	0.57^{E}	(0.1)	0.43^{E}	(0.3)	72.8	(9.8)	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	0.61	(0.1)	0.46	(0.1)	63.9	(6.3)	25.0^{E}	(6.0)	29.1^{E}	(6.0)
Pharmacists	0.56^{E}	(0.1)	0.64^{E}	(0.2)	63.7	(8.5)	F	...	22.6^{E}	(6.7)
Dietitians and nutritionists	0.79^{E}	(0.1)	0.18^{E}	(0.2)	64.2	(9.5)	41.7^{E}	(11.4)	40.0^{E}	(10.8)
Therapy and assessment professionals	0.59	(0.0)	1.52	(0.9)	68.8	(5.4)	23.9^{E}	(4.2)	31.3	(4.6)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	0.57^{E}	(0.1)	0.89^{E}	(0.2)	51.0^{E}	(12.0)	x	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	0.57	(0.0)	0.61	(0.1)	71.7	(7.2)	25.4^{E}	(5.4)	34.9^{E}	(6.0)
Occupational therapists	0.63^{E}	(0.1)	8.90^{E}	(8.4)	54.7^{E}	(13.6)	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	88.4	(6.7)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	0.55	(0.0)	0.42	(0.1)	50.6	(3.2)	24.0	(2.7)	27.6	(2.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	0.64	(0.0)	0.21	(0.1)	49.0	(3.1)	16.8	(2.6)	36.0	(3.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	0.75	(0.1)	0.45	(0.1)	52.1	(7.4)	F	...	31.5^{E}	(7.5)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	0.74^{E}	(0.1)	0.51	(0.2)	40.8^{E}	(10.0)	F	...	34.3^{E}	(9.0)
Medical radiation technologists	0.73^{E}	(0.1)	0.40^{E}	(0.3)	61.8^{E}	(12.2)	x	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	0.73	(0.1)	0.21	(0.1)	24.1^{E}	(6.1)	F	...	40.4^{E}	(7.2)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	0.76	(0.1)	0.24	(0.1)	24.9^{E}	(6.5)	F	...	38.0^{E}	(7.3)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	0.60	(0.0)	0.12	(0.1)	54.7	(3.8)	18.9	(2.8)	36.7	(3.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	0.58	(0.1)	-0.01	(0.1)	37.3^{E}	(7.1)	F	...	47.6	(6.9)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**0.61**	**(0.0)**	**0.98**	**(0.6)**	**57.3**	**(3.0)**	**20.2**	**(2.3)**	**29.2**	**(2.7)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	0.60^{E}	(0.2)	-0.68^{E}	(0.6)	F	...	x	...	F	...
Psychologists	0.64	(0.0)	1.17	(1.0)	53.6	(3.9)	14.4^{E}	(2.4)	25.3	(3.2)
Social workers	0.53	(0.0)	0.86	(0.9)	63.4	(4.7)	28.9	(4.5)	33.9	(4.6)
All other occupations[2,4]	**0.51**	**(0.0)**	**0.57**	**(0.1)**	**45.5**	**(0.6)**	**9.5**	**(0.4)**	**30.4**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**0.37**	**(0.0)**	**0.91**	**(0.3)**	**40.1**	**(1.0)**	**6.9**	**(0.5)**	**27.3**	**(0.9)**

... not applicable

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.21

Hours worked at paid job in last year of high school, 18- to 20-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	No paid work		Less than 10 hours per week		10 to 20 hours per week		20 hours and over	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 18- to 20-year-olds	**38.2**	**(0.5)**	**16.2**	**(0.4)**	**21.2**	**(0.4)**	**23.8**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**37.4**	**(0.6)**	**16.1**	**(0.4)**	**21.3**	**(0.5)**	**24.5**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**40.7**	**(1.7)**	**16.9**	**(1.1)**	**22.3**	**(1.4)**	**18.8**	**(1.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	46.3	(3.4)	20.0	(2.3)	16.5	(2.2)	13.4	(2.1)
Physicians[2,6]	47.0	(3.6)	20.4	(2.4)	17.1	(2.5)	12.3 E	(2.1)
Specialist physicians	36.1	(5.2)	19.9 E	(4.3)	14.5 E	(3.5)	23.9 E	(4.8)
General practitioners and family physicians	54.2	(4.6)	20.7	(3.2)	18.8 E	(3.4)	4.8 E	(1.2)
Dentists	40.8 E	(8.6)	F	...	12.4 E	(4.1)	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	29.6 E	(9.7)	F	...	31.7 E	(10.0)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	44.0	(6.7)	21.0 E	(5.6)	24.6 E	(6.0)	10.4 E	(3.3)
Pharmacists	48.0 E	(8.8)	21.9 E	(6.5)	F	...	F	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	37.2 E	(9.9)	F	...	24.4 E	(8.0)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	35.4	(5.2)	16.6 E	(3.0)	28.9	(4.6)	18.3 E	(3.5)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	34.0 E	(10.4)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	34.3 E	(6.7)	16.1 E	(3.7)	30.6 E	(5.9)	19.0 E	(4.5)
Occupational therapists	42.5 E	(13.8)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	42.5	(3.3)	13.3	(1.8)	23.2	(2.9)	20.8	(2.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	32.4	(3.0)	17.4	(2.6)	24.7	(2.9)	25.5	(2.7)
Medical technologists and technicians	38.1 E	(6.8)	16.1 E	(5.2)	27.7 E	(7.1)	18.1 E	(5.2)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	38.9 E	(9.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	24.2 E	(6.7)	F	...	28.1 E	(7.5)	33.7 E	(7.2)
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	19.9 E	(6.4)	F	...	30.6 E	(7.9)	34.2 E	(7.7)
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	32.3	(3.6)	18.9 E	(3.5)	22.5	(3.2)	26.2	(3.5)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	53.8	(7.3)	F	...	13.1 E	(4.2)	24.6 E	(6.3)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**38.1**	**(2.8)**	**14.7**	**(2.0)**	**21.3**	**(2.4)**	**25.0**	**(2.6)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	38.4	(3.7)	13.6 E	(2.6)	21.5	(3.2)	25.6	(3.5)
Social workers	38.0	(4.4)	17.4 E	(3.1)	21.4 E	(3.8)	22.4 E	(4.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**37.0**	**(0.6)**	**16.1**	**(0.5)**	**21.2**	**(0.5)**	**25.2**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**40.3**	**(1.1)**	**16.3**	**(0.8)**	**20.9**	**(0.9)**	**21.7**	**(0.8)**

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
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Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.22
When 15-year-olds first aspired to their occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Within past year		One to two years ago		Over two years ago	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**18.9**	**(0.4)**	**25.6**	**(0.4)**	**28.7**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**20.5**	**(0.4)**	**28.9**	**(0.5)**	**32.9**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**23.3**	**(1.0)**	**30.8**	**(1.1)**	**31.0**	**(1.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	18.3	(1.3)	29.3	(1.5)	37.8	(1.5)
Physicians[2,6]	18.0	(1.4)	28.5	(1.5)	38.7	(1.5)
Specialist physicians	20.5	(1.9)	29.6	(2.2)	37.3	(2.3)
General practitioners and family physicians	15.6	(1.8)	27.5	(2.2)	40.1	(2.4)
Dentists	20.6 E	(3.5)	35.1	(4.2)	30.9	(4.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	24.1 E	(4.9)	38.0	(5.7)	22.1 E	(5.1)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	50.5	(5.5)	23.9 E	(4.4)	F	...
Pharmacists	45.8	(6.5)	28.3 E	(5.4)	F	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	69.1	(8.7)	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	26.3	(2.8)	43.2	(3.5)	15.8	(2.5)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	51.4 E	(14.6)	F	...
Physiotherapists	24.4	(3.3)	44.8	(4.1)	14.3 E	(2.8)
Occupational therapists	49.5 E	(12.0)	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	32.2 E	(9.8)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	24.5	(2.8)	28.5	(3.2)	30.3	(3.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	35.6	(3.3)	33.0	(3.4)	17.2	(2.7)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	39.2 E	(7.0)	34.7 E	(6.8)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	41.0 E	(11.1)	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	47.5 E	(11.2)	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	45.7 E	(9.5)	27.1 E	(8.8)	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	43.2 E	(9.7)	28.4 E	(9.0)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	32.8	(4.3)	33.7	(4.2)	20.1 E	(3.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	33.8 E	(8.3)	F	...	30.3 E	(8.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**25.9**	**(2.1)**	**38.8**	**(2.5)**	**20.6**	**(1.9)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	24.8	(2.4)	39.4	(3.0)	23.0	(2.5)
Social workers	27.9	(3.8)	39.1	(4.4)	13.2 E	(2.5)
All other occupations[2,4]	**19.6**	**(0.4)**	**28.0**	**(0.5)**	**33.9**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**13.9**	**(0.7)**	**14.4**	**(0.6)**	**14.7**	**(0.6)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.23

Loss of health aspirations between age 15 and 17, by occupation of interest at age 15, Canada 2000 and 2002

	Same		Different health occupation		Different non-health occupation		Not-stated	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**23.5**	**(0.4)**	**9.9**	**(0.3)**	**48.3**	**(0.5)**	**18.3**	**(0.4)**
All occupations	**19.6**	**(0.4)**	**10.3**	**(0.3)**	**46.4**	**(0.5)**	**23.8**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**26.2**	**(1.1)**	**20.1**	**(1.0)**	**31.8**	**(1.2)**	**21.9**	**(1.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2, 5]	28.2	(1.4)	18.6	(1.3)	29.5	(1.4)	23.7	(1.4)
Physicians[2, 6]	28.3	(1.5)	18.1	(1.5)	30.0	(1.6)	23.6	(1.6)
Specialist physicians	28.7	(2.4)	22.9	(2.3)	29.4	(2.4)	19.0	(2.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	28.0	(2.3)	13.5	(1.5)	30.6	(2.3)	28.0	(2.4)
Dentists	27.0	(3.9)	22.4^{E}	(3.8)	26.0	(3.8)	24.6^{E}	(4.1)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	13.5^{E}	(4.0)	26.5^{E}	(5.2)	31.7^{E}	(5.5)	28.3^{E}	(6.5)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	26.7^{E}	(4.8)	14.4^{E}	(3.9)	40.4^{E}	(7.1)	18.6^{E}	(4.2)
Pharmacists	28.3^{E}	(6.1)	14.5^{E}	(4.8)	43.4^{E}	(8.4)	13.8^{E}	(4.4)
Dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	29.3^{E}	(9.6)	35.7^{E}	(9.0)
Therapy and assessment professionals	14.9^{E}	(2.8)	23.0	(2.9)	36.7	(3.7)	25.5	(3.4)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	42.3^{E}	(14.1)	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	16.5^{E}	(3.4)	21.0	(3.1)	35.6	(4.0)	26.9	(4.0)
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	44.5^{E}	(13.2)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x	...	F	...	44.9^{E}	(11.0)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	40.0	(3.4)	18.0	(2.8)	28.8	(2.9)	13.1	(2.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	17.3	(2.7)	28.0	(3.7)	39.0	(3.6)	15.7	(2.6)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	x	...	34.6^{E}	(7.5)	32.1^{E}	(6.7)	22.3^{E}	(6.1)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	x	...	F	...	F	...	43.5^{E}	(11.5)
Medical radiation technologists	x	...	36.5^{E}	(9.7)	43.6^{E}	(11.3)	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	23.3^{E}	(7.5)	38.1^{E}	(10.1)	32.8^{E}	(9.4)	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	24.5^{E}	(7.8)	39.9^{E}	(10.4)	29.4^{E}	(9.4)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	17.8^{E}	(3.4)	24.4^{E}	(4.1)	41.9	(4.5)	15.8^{E}	(3.4)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	37.9^{E}	(10.7)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2, 3]	**17.8**	**(1.7)**	**15.9**	**(1.8)**	**45.1**	**(2.4)**	**21.1**	**(2.2)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2, 3]	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Psychologists	20.6	(2.3)	17.2	(2.4)	41.4	(2.8)	20.8	(2.5)
Social workers	12.2^{E}	(2.5)	12.4^{E}	(2.6)	56.6	(4.5)	18.8^{E}	(3.7)
All other occupations[2, 4]	**18.4**	**(0.4)**	**8.0**	**(0.3)**	**49.3**	**(0.5)**	**24.3**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**36.5**	**(1.0)**	**8.7**	**(0.5)**	**54.8**	**(1.0)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.24

Education level 15-year-olds think is required for their occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	College		One university degree		More than one university degree		Don't know, not stated	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**12.3**	**(0.4)**	**19.4**	**(0.4)**	**23.1**	**(0.4)**	**8.6**	**(0.2)**
All occupations	**13.5**	**(0.4)**	**22.2**	**(0.4)**	**27.0**	**(0.5)**	**9.4**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**6.4**	**(0.6)**	**20.2**	**(1.0)**	**51.4**	**(1.2)**	**7.5**	**(0.6)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	1.1 E	(0.3)	14.7	(1.2)	65.1	(1.5)	6.3	(0.7)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	13.5	(1.3)	66.6	(1.6)	6.4	(0.7)
Specialist physicians	F	...	12.9	(1.7)	69.7	(2.3)	5.3 E	(0.9)
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	14.1	(1.7)	63.6	(2.5)	7.3	(1.2)
Dentists	F	...	24.1	(3.8)	54.3	(4.3)	5.9 E	(1.5)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	23.4 E	(5.0)	48.4	(6.2)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	34.2	(5.0)	45.0	(5.4)	11.1 E	(3.1)
Pharmacists	x	...	36.5	(6.0)	49.0	(6.4)	F	...
Dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	25.4 E	(8.4)	29.5 E	(8.1)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	34.7	(3.5)	39.4	(3.3)	11.5 E	(2.2)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	x	...	57.4 E	(13.7)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	33.6	(3.9)	38.0	(3.9)	11.8 E	(2.5)
Occupational therapists	x	...	F	...	65.2 E	(11.4)	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	x		38.5 E	(10.0)	41.4 E	(10.6)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	14.7 E	(2.5)	32.8	(3.3)	25.7	(3.0)	7.4 E	(1.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	31.4	(3.8)	19.7	(2.8)	14.9	(2.4)	8.4 E	(2.1)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	18.5 E	(5.4)	28.4 E	(7.0)	28.8 E	(7.0)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	x	...	F	...	43.9 E	(11.4)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	32.6 E	(9.1)	30.3 E	(9.1)	F	...	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	29.4 E	(9.1)	31.7 E	(9.4)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	34.2	(4.6)	15.7 E	(3.2)	12.0 E	(2.8)	9.6 E	(2.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	28.8 E	(8.8)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**10.4**	**(1.6)**	**23.8**	**(1.9)**	**41.0**	**(2.4)**	**12.1**	**(1.4)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Psychologists	4.3 E	(1.1)	23.7	(2.3)	49.6	(2.8)	12.4	(1.7)
Social workers	24.0 E	(4.3)	25.6	(3.6)	19.4 E	(3.4)	11.2 E	(2.3)
All other occupations[2,4]	**15.1**	**(0.4)**	**22.5**	**(0.5)**	**21.4**	**(0.4)**	**9.6**	**(0.3)**
No occupation reported[2]	**8.5**	**(0.5)**	**10.4**	**(0.6)**	**10.3**	**(0.5)**	**6.1**	**(0.4)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 2.25

Career orientation activities of 15-year-olds by occupation of interest, Canada, 2000

	Talked to someone working in a job I might like		Read information about different types of work		Attended an organized visit to a work place		School course with employer (e.g. co-op)		Attended presentation		Did nothing	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All 15-year-olds	**52.9**	**(0.5)**	**49.2**	**(0.5)**	**16.9**	**(0.4)**	**9.8**	**(0.3)**	**16.6**	**(0.4)**	**13.6**	**(0.3)**
All occupations	**55.5**	**(0.5)**	**52.9**	**(0.5)**	**17.8**	**(0.4)**	**10.2**	**(0.3)**	**17.6**	**(0.5)**	**12.1**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**57.6**	**(1.2)**	**60.7**	**(1.3)**	**19.1**	**(1.0)**	**9.0**	**(0.7)**	**20.0**	**(1.1)**	**9.6**	**(0.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	56.8	(1.5)	61.8	(1.6)	21.0	(1.3)	8.7	(0.9)	20.9	(1.4)	9.6	(1.0)
Physicians[2,6]	55.1	(1.6)	62.1	(1.7)	20.2	(1.4)	8.9	(1.0)	21.1	(1.4)	9.8	(1.1)
Specialist physicians	53.1	(2.6)	59.7	(2.4)	19.7	(2.0)	8.2	(1.1)	23.0	(2.1)	9.4	(1.4)
General practitioners and family physicians	57.0	(2.3)	64.3	(2.2)	20.6	(1.7)	9.7	(1.5)	19.2	(1.8)	10.2	(1.5)
Dentists	69.2	(3.9)	59.5	(4.1)	27.2	(4.0)	7.0 ^{E}	(1.8)	19.8 ^{E}	(3.4)	8.2 ^{E}	(2.4)
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	62.4	(5.5)	56.7	(5.9)	15.7 ^{E}	(4.4)	F	...	28.1 ^{E}	(5.4)	7.3 ^{E}	(2.1)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	44.7	(5.3)	60.6	(5.5)	15.5 ^{E}	(3.8)	F	...	11.2 ^{E}	(2.4)	15.1 ^{E}	(4.7)
Pharmacists	47.9	(6.2)	56.0	(6.5)	13.9 ^{E}	(4.3)	F	...	10.4 ^{E}	(2.7)	18.6 ^{E}	(5.7)
Dietitians and nutritionists	32.3 ^{E}	(8.6)	78.7	(7.6)	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	59.6	(3.3)	58.8	(3.7)	19.0	(2.7)	10.7 ^{E}	(2.0)	19.1	(2.6)	10.9 ^{E}	(2.2)
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	56.5 ^{E}	(14.2)	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	60.5	(4.0)	56.7	(4.2)	16.9 ^{E}	(3.0)	9.5 ^{E}	(2.0)	18.7	(3.0)	10.1 ^{E}	(2.4)
Occupational therapists	32.5 ^{E}	(10.5)	63.2 ^{E}	(11.7)	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	76.4	(7.2)	72.2	(9.1)	F		F		F		F	
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	62.3	(3.4)	54.9	(3.5)	15.9	(2.5)	11.6 ^{E}	(2.3)	15.9	(2.5)	6.6 ^{E}	(1.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	56.4	(3.3)	64.0	(3.7)	14.2 ^{E}	(2.4)	8.2 ^{E}	(2.0)	21.5	(2.8)	10.8 ^{E}	(2.4)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	54.0	(7.0)	74.6	(6.7)	20.7 ^{E}	(6.1)	F	...	22.1 ^{E}	(5.6)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants and medical laboratory technicians[2]	49.3 ^{E}	(11.6)	74.5	(8.9)	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical radiation technologists	54.6 ^{E}	(11.6)	73.5	(10.0)	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	57.4 ^{E}	(10.1)	72.5	(7.9)	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	55.4 ^{E}	(10.3)	76.0	(7.6)	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	56.8	(4.2)	60.0	(4.6)	13.5 ^{E}	(3.1)	8.0 ^{E}	(2.3)	23.5	(3.8)	12.6 ^{E}	(3.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	82.7	(6.4)	58.0	(9.2)	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**49.8**	**(2.3)**	**60.9**	**(2.2)**	**13.7**	**(1.5)**	**9.8**	**(1.2)**	**17.7**	**(1.8)**	**10.6**	**(1.4)**
Administrative and management occupations related to health[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	48.6	(2.9)	64.0	(2.4)	13.5	(1.9)	11.0	(1.6)	18.1	(2.2)	10.8	(1.7)
Social workers	51.8	(4.2)	53.2	(4.5)	12.5 ^{E}	(2.7)	6.6 ^{E}	(1.6)	17.0 ^{E}	(3.1)	10.1 ^{E}	(2.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**55.4**	**(0.6)**	**51.0**	**(0.6)**	**17.7**	**(0.5)**	**10.5**	**(0.3)**	**17.2**	**(0.5)**	**12.6**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**44.0**	**(0.9)**	**36.8**	**(0.9)**	**13.9**	**(0.6)**	**8.4**	**(0.5)**	**13.2**	**(0.6)**	**18.8**	**(0.7)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Note: Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2000 Youth in Transition Survey, Statistics Canada.

3. Prior learning assessment and recognition (PLAR) of foreign credentials

Immigration is an increasingly important component of net population growth in Canada. According to a report from Statistics Canada in 2001, immigration represents close to 70% of current population growth, up dramatically from under 20% in 1976. Because most immigrants enter Canada through the skilled worker immigration system, they make an enormous contribution to the pool of people in Canada with postsecondary qualifications (Canadian Labour and Business Centre 2004). It has become increasingly important, therefore, to understand how these individuals move into the Canadian workforce and especially how and if their previous credentials, skills and experience are recognized.

Prior learning assessment and recognition (PLAR) is a process that may increase immigrants' integration into their new country by increasing their employability and/or facilitating their entry into a postsecondary institution. It is a particularly important mechanism for the recognition of the international credentials of immigrants who want to work in health occupations. Within Canada, four major institutions or agencies are involved in the process of recognition of foreign credentials including: postsecondary institutions, provincial governments, professional self-regulating bodies and employers.

3.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The information used in this section comes from the first and second waves of the **Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)**. This survey was conducted jointly by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada under the Policy Research Initiative. Designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to Canadian society, the survey was conducted in three waves of interviews.

The target population for the survey consists of immigrants who arrived in Canada between October 1, 2000 and September 30, 2001, were aged 15 years or older at the time of landing, and landed from abroad and applied for admission to Canada through a Canadian Mission Abroad. Interviews with these new immigrants were held six months, two years and four years after their arrival in Canada.

The sample design has been developed using a "funnel-shaped" approach i.e. a monotonic design — therefore only immigrants that responded to the Wave 1 interview were traced for the Wave 2 interview and only those that responded to the Wave 2 interview will be traced for the Wave 3 interview. To produce reliable estimates, a representative sample of approximately 20,300 new immigrants to Canada was selected.

The topics covered by the survey include language proficiency, housing, education, foreign credentials recognition, employment, health, values and attitudes, the development and use of social networks, income, and impressions about life in Canada. The questions address respondents' situation before coming to Canada and since their arrival.

Please refer to Appendix I for more information on this survey.

Using information from the first and second waves of the LSIC, this analysis looks at the internationally-trained immigrants who applied with a Canadian postsecondary institution for recognition of their previously acquired academic credentials outside of Canada in the first two years after their arrival. It will look at the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.

In the LSIC context, any pre-migration education above a high school diploma is considered a credential.

3.2 Characteristics of immigrants requesting PLAR at a postsecondary institution

This section examines how many immigrants with foreign credentials apply for a prior learning assessment and recognition (PLAR) at a postsecondary institution, some of their socio-economic characteristics and how successful the process is.

One third of new immigrants targeting a health occupation when they decided to immigrate to Canada asked to have their credentials checked with a postsecondary institution during their first two years in Canada

Of the 164,000 immigrants who arrived from abroad between October 2000 and September 2001, 161,000 were still living in Canada two years later. Of those, 91,000 knew what kind of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada (Statistics Canada 2005a).

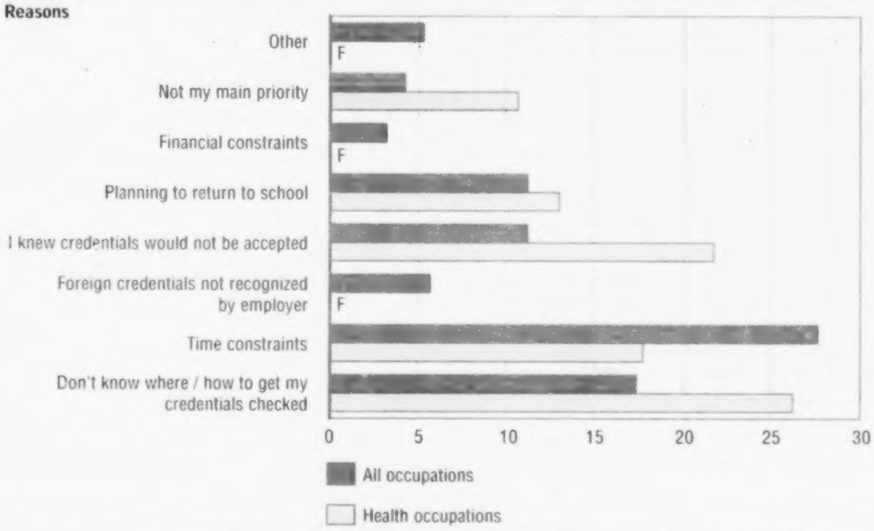
Of these 91,000 immigrants who knew what kind of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, about 6,400 (7%) targeted a health-related occupation. From those, about one-third had their credentials checked with a Canadian postsecondary institution within two years of their arrival in Canada. In the case of immigrants seeking a job in any field in general, just over a quarter (26%) requested PLAR (Table 3.1).

A quarter of immigrants seeking a health-related occupation said that lack of information on PLAR process is the main reason for not having their credentials checked

Immigrants may decide not to have their credentials checked with a postsecondary institution for different reasons. The most often stated reasons by immigrants seeking a health-related occupation was that they did not know where to go or how to get their credentials checked, they knew they would not be accepted or they did not go through this process because of time constraints. These reasons were also the most common for all immigrants who did not request PLAR (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.2).

Chart 3.1

For immigrants wanting to work in health, the main reason for not having credentials checked with a postsecondary institution is a lack of knowledge



F too unreliable to be published
Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Three in four immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution in the two years following their arrival in Canada and seeking a health-related occupation are women

The majority of immigrants requesting PLAR at a postsecondary institution within two years after their arrival, were men (59%). This situation is reversed among immigrants seeking for a health-related occupation. In fact, almost three-quarters (72%) of the immigrants requesting PLAR at a Canadian postsecondary institution and wanting to work in a health-related occupation are women (Table 3.3). This is not surprising given that almost three-quarters of the immigrants wanting to work in a health occupation are also women.

Medical laboratory technologists and pathologist assistants (91%) and registered nurses (88%) are the two health occupations showing the highest proportion of women immigrants compared to men immigrants (Table 3.3).

Eight in ten immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution in the two years following their arrival and seeking a health-related occupation are between 25 and 44 and about the same proportion are married or living common-law

Two-thirds of the total pool of immigrants who arrived in Canada between October 2001 and September 2002 were aged between 25 and 44. About nine in ten immigrants of the skilled worker category were in that same age group (Statistics Canada 2005a). Therefore, it is not surprising that 84% of the immigrants who knew what occupation they were looking for before coming to Canada and who requested a PLAR at a postsecondary institution are also between 25 and 44. The proportion is approximately the same for all immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution (85% compared to 84%) (Table 3.4).

The proportion is the same when looking at the marital status of the immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution. Approximately eight in ten are either married or living with a common-law partner, whether they wanted a health-related or non-health related job when they decided to immigrate to Canada (78% and 80% respectively) (Table 3.5).

Three in four immigrants who seek a health-related occupation and request PLAR from an educational institution enter Canada with education, language ability, and employment skills

The economic immigration category, which is comprised of skilled workers as principal applicants with their spouses and dependents, represents the largest group (two-thirds) of new immigrants overall. About three-quarters of immigrants who requested credential recognition with a postsecondary institution in Canada in the two years following their arrival and had targeted a health occupation were either skilled worker or the spouse or dependent of a skilled worker. Given that this group is split almost equally between skilled workers as principal applicants and their spouses and dependents, this suggests that a large proportion of principal applicants' spouses and dependents also possess education, language ability and employment skills (Table 3.6).

Categories of immigrants are defined as follows:

- **Economic class** is comprised of immigrants selected based on a number of criteria including education, language ability and employment skills (skilled workers principal applicants). Their spouse and dependants as well as business immigrants (entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed immigrants) are also part of the economic category. Two-thirds of the immigrants in LSIC are included in this category.
- **Family class** includes immigrants sponsored by close relatives or family members already living in Canada. They account for just over one quarter (27%) of the LSIC population.
- **Refugees** is comprised of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection of relief. Also included are resettled refugees who landed from abroad as government-assisted and privately-sponsored refugees. They account for 6% of the LSIC immigrants.
- The remaining (those not classified in one of the above categories) represents a small group of roughly 750 immigrants, and are grouped under the **Other immigrants** category.

In comparison, 19% of immigrants seeking a health-related occupation who requested PLAR from an educational institution within two years of their arrival in Canada were in the family group and the remaining 5% in the other two groups (resettled refugees and other immigrants) (Table 3.6).

Over half of the immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution and seeking a health-related occupation come from Asia

Just over 55% of immigrants wishing to work in a health-related occupation and who applied for credential recognition with a postsecondary institution in Canada come from Asia (includes West, South and East/southeast Asian origins).

About 10% more seeking for any occupation in general came also from Asia (Table 3.7). This is reflected in the proportion of immigrants who are members of a visible minority. In fact, about three-quarters of the immigrants wishing to work in a health-related occupation and who requested PLAR at a postsecondary institution are members of a visible minority, about the same proportion (80%) as for immigrants requesting PLAR overall. Pharmacists and registered nurses are the two health-related occupations where we found the highest proportions of immigrants requesting PLAR being members of a visible minority (Table 3.8).

A majority of immigrants requesting PLAR with a postsecondary institution and seeking a health-related occupation have a high level of schooling

Given that most immigrants in Canada come through the skilled worker immigration system, it is not surprising to see that more than half (55%) of immigrants overall come to Canada with a university degree, while 19% had some postsecondary or trade diploma or certificate (including completed college) (Statistics Canada 2005a).

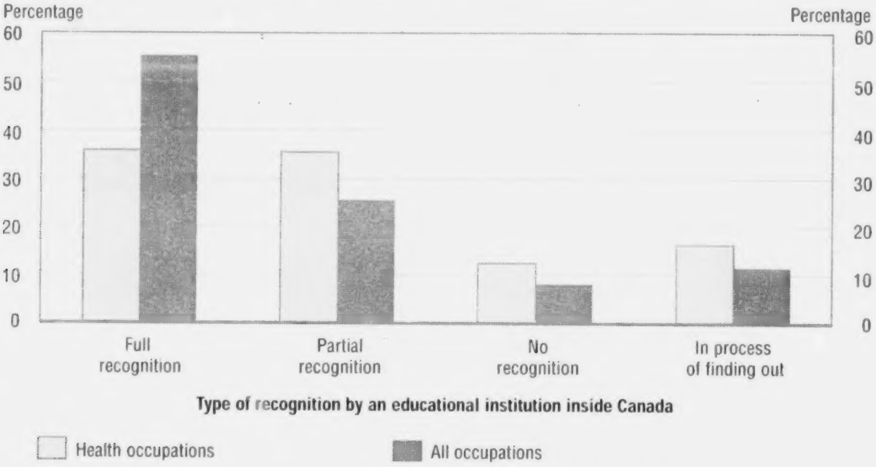
Immigrants requesting PLAR at a postsecondary education institution are more likely to have some foreign credentials, which means at least some education above a high school diploma. A large majority of immigrants requesting PLAR and seeking for a health-related occupation when immigrating to Canada have a university degree (almost 80%): 39% at the bachelor's degree and another 39% a graduate degree (master's or doctorate). As expected, more than seven in ten immigrants requesting PLAR at a postsecondary institution and wanting to work as a physician or dentist have a graduate degree. About 84% of all the immigrants requesting credential recognition have either a bachelor's (50%) or a graduate degree (36%) (Table 3.9).

Over seven in ten obtained a full or partial recognition of their credentials from a postsecondary institution within two years of immigrating

Not all immigrants requesting credential assessment at a postsecondary institution obtain a full recognition of their credentials. About a third (36%) of those wanting a job in a health-related field had gained full recognition of their foreign credentials within two years of immigrating, and another third (35%) had a partial recognition. The remaining was either refused recognition, or was still in the process of finding out. These figures are lower than for all immigrants who requested PLAR where 57% obtained a full recognition of their credentials and 24% a partial recognition (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.10).

Chart 3.2

Most immigrants who requested Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) at a postsecondary institution obtained a full or partial recognition



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.1

Immigrants' request for Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Requested PLAR		Did not request PLAR	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**26.2**	**(0.7)**	**73.8**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**33.2**	**(2.6)**	**66.8**	**(2.6)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	40.0	(5.5)	60.0	(5.5)
Physicians[2,6]	35.7 E	(6.0)	64.3	(6.0)
Specialist physicians	F	...	63.5 E	(12.6)
General practitioners and family physicians	35.4 E	(6.9)	64.6	(6.9)
Dentists	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...
Optometrists	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	35.2 E	(6.5)	64.7	(6.5)
Pharmacists	36.5 E	(7.5)	63.5	(7.5)
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	67.9 E	(14.4)
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	29.7 E	(5.2)	70.3	(5.2)
Registered nurses	29.7 E	(5.2)	70.3	(5.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	28.5 E	(5.0)	71.5	(5.0)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	40.0 E	(7.1)	59.9	(7.1)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	49.5 E	(10.9)	50.4 E	(10.9)
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	72.1	(11.2)
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...
Dental technicians and laboratory bench workers	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	92.6	(4.7)
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	91.8	(8.5)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	92.4	(6.9)
Other technical occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	71.1	(8.5)
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...
Nursing Aides and orderlies	F	...	74.0 E	(13.0)
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...

Table 3.1 (concluded)

Immigrants' request for Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Requested PLAR		Did not request PLAR	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**47.2 [E]**	**(9.4)**	**52.7 [E]**	**(9.4)**
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	57.5 [E]	(12.9)
All other occupations[2,4]	**25.7**	**(0.7)**	**74.3**	**(0.7)**

... not applicable

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, and immigrants who did not possess foreign credentials.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Due to rounding, estimates may not add up to totals.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.

Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.

PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.2

Reasons why immigrants did not have their credentials checked with an educational institution by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Don't know where / how to get my credentials checked		Time constraints		Foreign credentials not recognized by employer		I knew credentials would not be accepted	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**17.4**	**(0.9)**	**27.6**	**(1.1)**	**5.7**	**(0.6)**	**11.2**	**(0.8)**
Health occupations[1]	26.2 E	(4.8)	17.8 E	(4.3)	F	...	21.7 E	(4.7)
All other occupations[2,3]	17.0	(1.0)	28.1	(1.1)	5.5	(0.6)	10.7	(0.8)

	Planning to return to school		Financial constraints		Not my main priority		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**11.2**	**(0.8)**	**3.2**	**(0.4)**	**4.3**	**(0.4)**	**5.3**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	13.0 E	(4.0)	F	...	10.6 E	(3.3)	F	...
All other occupations[2,3]	6.9	(0.6)	6.9	(0.6)	4.1	(0.4)	5.5	(0.5)

... not applicable
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, and immigrants who did not possess foreign credentials.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Due to rounding, estimates may not add up to totals.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.

Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.

Percentages may exceed 100% because multiple responses were allowed.

Of the 34,500 immigrants who did not have their credentials checked with an educational institution in the two years since their arrival, 96% were asked only at their first interview for the reasons why they did not have them checked.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.3

Sex of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Male		Female	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**58.7**	**(1.4)**	**41.3**	**(1.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**28.0**	**(4.2)**	**72.0**	**(4.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	40.5 E	(8.8)	59.5	(8.8)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	66.7	(9.9)
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	69.5	(11.3)
Dentists	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	54.2 E	(12.6)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	88.3	(6.3)
Registered nurses	F	...	88.3	(6.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	76.9	(9.7)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	73.2	(11.1)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	91.1	(10.0)
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...
Nursing Aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...

Table 3.3 (concluded)

Sex of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Male		Female	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2 3]	**F**	...	**66.8 E**	**(13.8)**
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2 4]	**62.0**	**(1.4)**	**38.0**	**(1.4)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.4

Age of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 or older	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**4.6**	**(0.6)**	**83.8**	**(1.1)**	**11.6**	**(9.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**F**	...	**84.9**	**(3.3)**	**10.6**[E]	**(28.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	81.6	(6.6)	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	85.5	(7.2)	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	88.5	(6.7)	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	83.7	(9.0)	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	86.3	(9.4)	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	82.1	(8.3)	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	82.1	(8.3)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	92.6	(5.0)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	97.0	(3.2)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	100.0	(0.0)	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing Aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.4 (concluded)

Age of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 or older	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**82.4**	**(11.5)**	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**4.7**	**(0.6)**	**83.7**	**(1.1)**	**11.7**	**(10.1)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.5

Marital status of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Married / living common law		Widowed / separated / divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**80.2**	**(1.2)**	**2.7[E]**	**(0.5)**	**17.0**	**(1.1)**
Health occupations[1]	**78.3**	**(4.1)**	**F**	**...**	**17.7[E]**	**(3.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	83.7	(6.4)	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	84.5	(7.4)	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	90.5	(6.7)	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	77.3	(10.7)	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	70.4[E]	(13.2)	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	89.9	(7.1)	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	89.9	(7.1)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	63.5[E]	(11.0)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	57.7[E]	(12.3)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing Aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.5 (concluded)

Marital status of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Married / living common law		Widowed / separated / divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**94.7**	**(6.0)**	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**80.4**	**(1.2)**	**2.7E**	**(0.5)**	**16.9**	**(1.2)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.6

Immigration category of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Family		Skilled worker principal applicant		Skilled worker spouse and dependants		Other economic		Refugees	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**10.6**	**(0.8)**	**62.2**	**(1.4)**	**23.3**	**(1.2)**	**2 E**	**(0.4)**	**1.9**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**19.0 E**	**(3.8)**	**37.1**	**(4.8)**	**38.4**	**(4.6)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	38.0 E	(8.9)	40.7 E	(9.3)	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	37.7 E	(10.4)	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	F	...	54.5 E	(10.6)	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	F	...	54.5 E	(10.6)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	61.5 E	(10.5)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	71.3	(11.0)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[8]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.6 (concluded)

Immigration category of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Family		Skilled worker principal applicant		Skilled worker spouse and dependants		Other economic		Refugees	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**9.7**	**(0.8)**	**64.8**	**(1.5)**	**21.7**	**(1.3)**	**2.0 E**	**(0.4)**	**1.7 E**	**(0.3)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.

Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.

PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.7

Ethnic origin of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	British Isles origins		French origins		Eastern European origins		Southern European origins	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**0.6E**	**(0.2)**	**1.2E**	**(0.3)**	**7.3**	**(0.7)**	**3.2**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**F**	...	**1.2E**	**(0.3)**	**7.4**	**(0.7)**	**3.2**	**(0.5)**

Table 3.7 (continued)

Ethnic origin of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Other European origins		Arab origins		West Asian origins		South Asian origins	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	3.0	(0.5)	7.1	(0.8)	5.6	(0.7)	28.7	(1.4)
Health occupations[1]	F	...	F	...	F	...	22.1 E	(4.3)
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	2.7 E	(0.5)	7.1	(0.8)	5.5	(0.7)	29.4	(1.4)

Table 3.7 (continued)

Ethnic origin of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	East/ southeast Asian origins		African origins		Latin, central and south American origins		Caribbean origins	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**32.0**	**(1.4)**	**4.3**	**(0.6)**	**3.2**	**(0.5)**	**1.3 E**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**33.0**	**(4.6)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	50.9 E	(10.4)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	50.9 E	(10.4)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[8]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.7 (concluded)

Ethnic origin of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	East/ southeast Asian origins		African origins		Latin, central and south American origins		Caribbean origins	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**31.9**	**(1.5)**	**4.1**	**(0.6)**	**2.9**	**(0.5)**	**1.3^{E}**	**(0.3)**

... not applicable

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.8

Visible minority status of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Yes		No	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**79.6**	**(1.1)**	**20.4**	**(1.1)**
Health occupations[1]	**74.9**	**(3.8)**	**25.1**	**(3.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	75.2	(7.2)	24.7 E	(7.2)
Physicians[2,6]	75.2	(8.5)	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	69.2	(10.7)	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	90.2	(7.0)	F	...
Pharmacists	87.1	(9.3)	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	86.6	(6.5)	F	...
Registered nurses	86.6	(6.5)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	64.6	(9.8)	35.4 E	(9.8)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	70.6	(10.0)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...

Table 3.8 (concluded)

Visible minority status of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Yes		No	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**80.7**	**(11.5)**	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**80.1**	**(1.1)**	**19.9**	**(1.1)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.9

Highest level of formal education attained outside of Canada of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Postsecondary non-university		Some university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or Doctorate)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**10.7**	**(0.9)**	**4.9**	**(0.6)**	**48.6**	**(1.5)**	**35.8**	**(1.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**18.6** ^{E}	**(3.7)**	**F**	**...**	**39.3**	**(4.6)**	**39.2**	**(4.6)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...	72.9	(8.0)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...	74.8	(9.0)
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	72.2	(10.5)
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	58.9 ^{E}	(12.1)	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	F	...	50.7 ^{E}	(10.6)	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	F	...	50.7 ^{E}	(10.6)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...	43.7 ^{E}	(10.3)
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care[7]	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.9 (concluded)

Highest level of formal education attained outside of Canada of immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Postsecondary non-university		Some university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or Doctorate)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**9.9**	**(0.9)**	**5.1**	**(0.7)**	**49.6**	**(1.6)**	**35.5**	**(1.5)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

Table 3.10

Type of recognition accorded by an educational institution inside Canada to immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Full recognition		Partial recognition		No recognition		In process of finding out	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**55.2**	**(1.5)**	**25.4**	**(1.3)**	**7.9**	**(0.8)**	**11.5**	**(1.0)**
Health occupations[1]	**35.6**	**(4.8)**	**35.4**	**(4.6)**	**12.6**[E]	**(3.0)**	**16.3**[E] [2]	...
Physicians and dentists[3,5]	39.5[E]	(8.9)	31.7[E]	(8.2)	F	...	F	...
Physicians[4,6]	39.2[E]	(10.5)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dentists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Optometrists, chiropractors and other health diagnosing and treating professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dieticians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Occupational therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other professional occupations in therapy and assessment	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	42.2[E]	(10.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	42.2[E]	(10.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	56.7[E]	(10.4)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians[7]	F	...	53.2[E]	(11.6)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Respiratory therapists and clinical perfusionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical radiation technologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental hygienists and dental therapists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Midwives and practitioners of natural healing	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Dental assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other aides and assistants in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 3.10 (concluded)

Type of recognition accorded by an educational institution inside Canada to immigrants requesting Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) with an educational institution inside Canada by the occupation they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada, Canada, 2001

	Full recognition		Partial recognition		No recognition		In process of finding out	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Court recorders and medical transcriptionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**57.2**	**(1.6)**	**24.4**	**(1.4)**	**7.4**	**(0.8)**	**11.0**	**(1.0)**

... not applicable

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health tecnologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.
7. Excludes Animal health technologists.

Notes: Excludes immigrants who did not plan to work or did not have an idea of the type of job they wanted when they decided to immigrate to Canada.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add up exactly to 100.
Don't know, refused and not stated excluded from percentage calculations.
PLAR request relates to credential for highest level of education only.

Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Wave 2, Statistics Canada.

4. Full-time faculty in university health education programs

Educators can have an impact on both the capacity and the quality of health-related programs. The lack of educators can jeopardize the number of seats available for any given programs. To better understand the nature of health education programs, some basic information on all those teaching, whether in class or in clinical settings, is required.

4.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The data in this section comes from the **University and College Academic Staff Survey (UCASS)**. This survey has been conducted since 1946 to obtain nationally comparable data concerning the socio-economic characteristics of full-time university teachers. It is conducted annually and provides a snapshot of full-time university faculty as of October 1st of each year. The target population of this survey is **full-time** educators in degree-granting institutions who have a teaching assignment and are under contract for twelve months or more. This report focuses on data from the 2003/04 academic year.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on this survey.

Data is collected for the principal subject taught and therefore may not provide total coverage for individual fields of study where faculty teach in more than one principal subject. For information on the classification of courses included in each principal subject taught, please refer to Appendix 4.

Note on part-time educators

UCASS collects information on full-time university faculty only, excluded from the survey are educators at the college or CEGEP (collège d'enseignement général et professionel) level, as well as on educators hired by universities other than on a full-time basis. The last survey conducted by Statistics Canada on part-time university educators (Part-time University and College Academic Staff Survey) was in 1997/98. According to a report by Statistics Canada in 2003, the delivery of courses by part-time educators at Canadian universities is no longer a phenomenon but a reality of university staffing. In fact, between 1990/91 and 1997/98, part-time educators hired by universities increased by nearly 10% (from 25,700 to 28,200), while full-time university faculty decreased by about 8% during the same period (Statistics Canada 2003b). This phenomenon has also been observed between 1992/93 and 2002/03, with the number of full-time university educators decreasing by about 4% (Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada 2006).

It is therefore important to note that the analysis in this report is limited to full-time university faculty, and the impact of missing information about part-time and college or CEGEP educators could be considerable in terms of measuring the nature of the teaching capacity of programs.

Rounding of counts from UCASS

To be able to publish data at the most detailed level possible, the approach taken by Statistics Canada to ensure that data for individuals cannot be identified is to round data randomly to 3 (this allows the production of detailed data). The following rules are applied at the institution, province and Canada level.

All frequencies are randomly rounded to a multiple of 3 using the following procedure:

- Frequencies which are a multiple of 3 are not adjusted.
- Frequencies one greater than a multiple of 3 are adjusted to the lower multiple of 3 with a probability of two-thirds and to the upper multiple of 3 with a probability of one-third. The probabilities are reversed for frequencies one less than a multiple of 3.

For example:

Frequency	Action
27	Do not adjust as it is a multiple of 3.
28	Adjust to 27 with a probability of two-thirds or to 30 with a probability of one-third.
29	Adjust to 27 with a probability of one-third or to 30 with a probability of two-thirds.

Whenever the rounded frequency is 0 (an actual frequency of 1 or 2 which is randomly rounded to 0), it is treated the same as an actual 0 and not printed.

The use of random rounding can create slight anomalies. Since sub-totals and totals are also randomly rounded, they will not necessarily equal the sum of the randomly rounded component figures. This will likely be most evident where the frequencies are small.

For example, a sub-total may be shown even though no component figures are shown. In this case, the component figure(s) of 1 or 2 will have been randomly rounded to 0 (and thus not printed) while the sub-total will have been rounded to say 3, 6 etc. Conversely, it is also possible to have component frequencies shown but no sub-total appears.

4.2 Characteristics of full-time university faculty teaching primarily a health-related subject

The following section provides information on the socio-demographic characteristics, educational background, previous work experience, mobility, work arrangements and salaries of full-time educators teaching in Canadian public universities.

Many full-time university faculty combine teaching and practice of their health-related occupation

There are over 37,000 full-time university teachers in Canada, and one-fifth of them teach a health-related subject. It is important to note that even though UCASS collects information on full-time teachers, not all of them are assigned full-time to teaching. Depending on their work arrangement (or on their type of appointment), some educators may be engaged in the practice of a health-related occupation as well as in the teaching of a health-related subject at the university (see appointment categories below). This explains the very high number of faculty reported above. There is approximately 1,800 "regular full-time academic staff" in the health-related subjects, which account for about 5% of the total full-time university faculty (Table 4.1).

Categories of appointment are defined as follows:

- **Regular full-time (12 months) academic staff** – This is a regular academic appointment similar to that in any other faculty. The appointee receives his full salary from the institution. This category usually applies to all **basic medical science departments** and to other medical or dental staff who are not engaged in private practice. It also includes staff who are supported by research grants but whose income is administered by the university. These staff are expected to hold some teaching responsibilities.
- **Geographic full-time (12 months) academic staff** – This category applies to all medical and dental staff who are engaged in the practice of medicine as well as teaching. Geographic full-time staff members usually receive an established percentage of their regular salary from the university and the remaining portion from provincial medical care institutions (e.g., hospitals) and/or medical care plans. In addition, they are entitled to earn an income (limited by a ceiling) for service to patients. The staff members are usually assigned to a specific hospital. Although they may receive only a percentage of their income from the university, they are counted as full-time members of the institution. For the most part, clinical staff will be included in this category.
- **Full-time (12 months) joint appointments** – This category includes medical and dental staff who have received a letter of appointment from both the university and one of the teaching hospitals. Salaries are paid by both institutions at an agreed upon ratio.

Two-thirds of the full-time university faculty teaching in a health-related subject are concentrated in the teaching of medical and surgical specialties (24%), medical sciences (23%) and psychology (20%). Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions and health administration as the principal subjects taught are the two disciplines that have the smallest pool of full-time teachers (12 and 33 full-time teachers respectively) (Table 4.2).

Men dominate full-time university faculty especially in dentistry and medical sciences, while women prevail in nursing and occupational therapy

When looking at university teachers with health-related principal subject taught, about 62% of the full-time university teachers are men. The proportion rises to 69% for full-time faculty teaching any subject in general. The largest proportions of full-time male teachers in health-related subjects are found in the dentistry field (79%), and in medical sciences (77%), two occupations dominated by men. The two health-related subjects that are taught mostly by women on a full-time basis compared to men are nursing (94%) and occupational therapy (85%) (Table 4.3).

Full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject are aging and 31% of them continue to work after age 55

The issue of aging faculty is a central concern facing the management of universities. The group of teachers who are now preparing for retirement were hired in the 1970s, at a time of significant growth in the postsecondary system. As the youth population declined in the 1980s, slowing enrolment growth meant fewer university faculty were hired during this period. Looking ahead, large numbers of university faculty hired during the 1970s enrolment boom are in a position to retire over the next decade, at the same time that the population of 19- to 24-year-olds is projected to increase (Statistics Canada and Council of Ministers of Education, Canada 2006).

Similar to what is observed for full-time university faculty overall, the average age of the full-time teachers in health-related subjects is 49. About 37% of full-time university faculty in health-related subjects were aged 45 to 54, compared to 28% of the labour force working in health occupations. Similarly, 29% of full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject were aged 55 to 64, almost three times the percentage in the health labour force (10%). About 2% of full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject continue to work after age 65, compared to 1% of the labour force working in health occupations. About a quarter (26%) of full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject were aged 35 to 44, compared to 31% of the labour force working in health occupations (Table 4.4 and Statistics Canada 2001a).

The average age of the full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject varied between 47 and 51, with the exception of the ones teaching principally a clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions with 43 years old on average (Table 4.2).

One in five full-time university faculty was born outside Canada

A sizable majority of full-time university teachers (83%) were born in Canada. The proportion is almost the same whether they teach principally a subject related to health (85%) or any subject in general (83%). There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Physical therapy (almost all) and nursing (93%) as the principal subject taught showed the highest proportion of full-time Canadian-born educators, while clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions and rehabilitation showed the lowest (75% and 76% respectively) (Table 4.5).

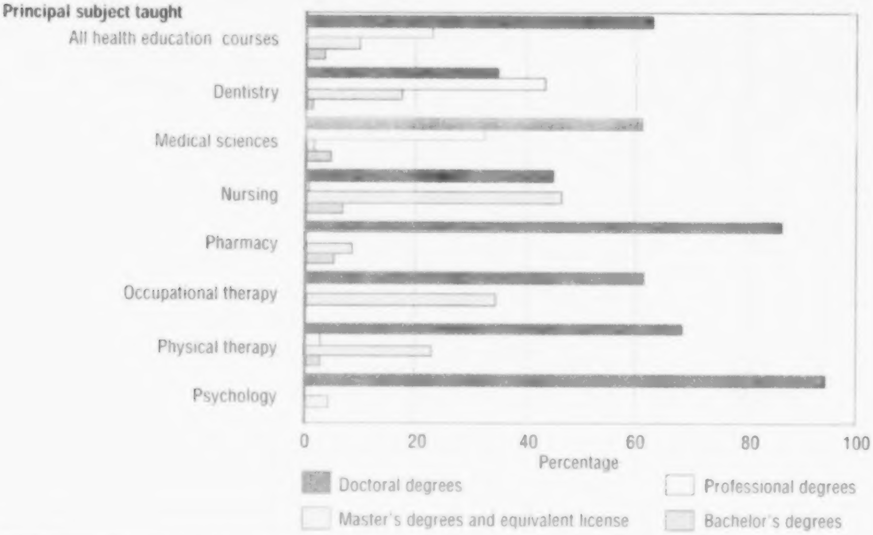
Of the 1,100 full-time health-related university teachers born outside Canada, about three-quarters are teaching three main health-related subjects: medical sciences, followed by medical and surgical specialties and psychology (between 250 and 300 in each subject). These three subjects also hire the most full-time Canadian-born teachers, but in a slightly lower proportion (66%) (data not shown).

Most full-time university faculty have a doctorate or a professional degree

Individuals generally require a doctoral degree to be able to teach at the university level. However, this is not the case for health programs, where practical experience in the related occupation is also important. Over six in ten (63%) full-time university faculty teaching a health-related subject have a doctorate compared to almost eight in ten for all full-time university faculty. But, when adding the full-time faculty with a professional degree to the two groups, the percentage increases to 86% for the full-time teachers of a health-related subject and to 84% for the total faculty. This is not surprising given that entry-to-practice requirements for a large majority of health-related occupations do not require a master's or a doctoral degree. The three subjects with fewest full-time teachers with a doctorate are dentistry (35%), medical and surgical specialties (43%) and nursing (45%) (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.6).

Chart 4.1

Most full-time faculty teaching principally a health-related subject have either doctoral or professional degrees



Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Levels of highest earned degree are defined as follows:

- Doctoral degrees;
- Professional degrees (excluding master's or bachelor's degrees). Refers to medical and paramedical degrees only;
- Master's degrees and equivalent license;
- Graduate diploma;
- Bachelors degree;
- Professional designation other than a degree;
- Undergraduate diploma;
- No degree, diploma or professional designation;
- Unknown.

The only principal subject taught with more full-time university teachers with a master's degree (47%) is nursing. Again, this may be explained by the entry-to-practice requirements for most nursing occupations do necessitate either a college or bachelor's degree (depending on the province) (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.6).

Less than one in three full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject also taught in their previous employment

Attrition of faculty members may have a direct impact on the ability of a postsecondary institution to increase the size of a particular program. Over four in ten full-time university faculty (42%) remained in the same type of occupation—teaching—as their previous employment (the employment or occupation held immediately prior to the appointment (or reappointment) to the current institution). In the case of full-time university educators teaching principally a health-related subject, their previous employment was either teaching at a university or affiliated college or at an other educational institution (28%), being students (15%) or employed in a hospital, clinic or other health care unit (13%) (Table 4.7).

Overall, around 31% of full-time university faculty are working in the same province as their previous employment, and one fifth have changed provinces. This fact is true for all full-time university teachers regardless of the principal subject taught. But within health subjects, full-time teachers who taught nursing and occupational therapy as their principal subject have the lowest geographical mobility rate. About half (52% in nursing and 48% in occupational therapy) are working in the same province as their previous employment (occupation held immediately prior to his or her appointment (or reappointment) to the current institution) (Table 4.9).

On average, full-time university teachers of all subjects have been appointed to the current institution for about 13 years. Similar to what was observed for geographical mobility, full-time men teachers are more likely than their female counterparts to stay for a longer period of time within the same institution, on average 14 years compared with 10 years (Table 4.8).

The actual salaries of full-time faculty varies slightly by the principal subject taught, but men tend to have a higher salary than women

In general, the average salary of the full-time university faculty teaching principally a health-related subject exceeds the average salary of the full-time faculty of all subjects together. With an overall average of $91,000, the average salary of full-time health-related university teachers is about $4,000 higher than the salary of the overall full-time university educators ($87,000) (Table 4.10).

The **actual salary** represents the actual gross salary (including vacation pay) expected during the salary year. Stipends or other honoraria for administrative duties are excluded. For medical and dental staff also working in a hospital or medical care plan, both the university contribution and the contribution by hospitals and/or medical care plans are included.

Average salaries are calculated based on exact salary figures (actual salary). In cases where the unrounded count is 3 or less, the associated mean salary figures are suppressed.

There seems to be a salary gap between men and women in the teaching occupation. Full-time male university teachers earn about $12,000 more than their female counterparts on average across all fields. In the health-related field, the only subjects where full-time women faculty earn more money than men are clinical and medical laboratory science and allied professions, nursing and occupational therapy, where they earn, on average, $44,000, $7,000 and $2,000 more than their male counterparts. In all other subjects, male teachers are more likely to have a higher salary (Table 4.10). However, given that educators in postsecondary institutions generally operate in "union" environments, the salary gap between men and women may be driven to factors such as their job tenure, highest education and previous work experiences. This difference in salary may also be attributable in part to the fact that there are considerably more men teaching dentistry, medical sciences and medical and surgical specialties which includes full-time faculty also engaged in the practice of medicine and residency supervision.

With few exceptions, full-time university faculty are mostly full professor or associate professor

Full professors and associate professors make up around 70% of full-time faculty, and another quarter or so of all full-time faculty act as assistant professors. This is true for all subjects taught except for full-time faculty teaching principally nursing, rehabilitation and clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions where only 49% of the first two and 25% of the last are either full professor or associate professor. It is important to note that in the last subject, the number of full-time faculty is very small therefore the percentage is not as meaningful. Another 36% of nursing educators and 32% of rehabilitation teachers are assistant professor (Table 4.11).

Faculty's ranks are defined as follows:

- **Full professor:** the most senior position.
- **Associate professors:** mid-level with requirements varying considerably between institutions and departments.
- **Assistant professor:** entry-level, never tenured, although in most institutions the term is used for tenure-track positions.
- **Rank below assistants:** lecturers or instructors.
- **Rank below preceding:** teachers below the rank of lecturer or instructors (for example, coaches).
- **Other:** ungraded staff.

Table 4.1

Category of medical or dental appointment of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Regular university full-time academic staff	Geographic university full-time academic staff	Full-time joint appoint-ments	Not in a medical or dental faculty
			%	
All subjects	**5.2**	**4.9**	**2.0**	**87.9**
Health subjects	**22.6**	**22.8**	**9.0**	**45.5**
Dentistry	62.0	33.7	0.0	4.3
Medical sciences	41.1	32.6	14.4	12.1
Medical and surgical specialties	19.9	48.9	18.5	12.4
Paraclinical sciences	44.9	15.0	13.4	26.8
Nursing	7.2	0.4	1.1	91.8
Optometry	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7
Epidemiology and public health	48.7	14.5	7.7	28.2
Occupational therapy	23.1	0.0	0.0	73.1
Rehabilitation	32.4	0.0	0.0	64.7
Physical therapy	17.1	5.7	0.0	77.1
Health administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Psychology	0.2	0.8	0.2	98.7
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	66.7	33.3	66.7
Other health subjects	9.8	24.6	1.6	63.9
All other subjects	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**99.2**

Note: Please refer to text box on page 78 for definitions on categories of appointment.
Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.2

Average age of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Average age
All subjects	**49**
Health subjects	**49**
Dentistry	51
Medical sciences	49
Medical and surgical specialties	49
Paraclinical sciences	50
Nursing	50
Optometry	47
Pharmacy	47
Epidemiology and public health	49
Occupational therapy	49
Rehabilitation	47
Physical therapy	48
Health administration	49
Psychology	49
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	43
Other health subjects	51
All other subjects	**49**

Note: Excludes staff not reporting year of birth.
Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.3

Sex of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Men	Women
	%	
All subjects	**69.1**	**30.9**
Health subjects	**61.9**	**38.0**
Dentistry	79.3	20.7
Medical sciences	76.5	23.5
Medical and surgical specialties	75.1	24.8
Paraclinical sciences	71.7	28.3
Nursing	6.1	93.9
Optometry	52.9	41.2
Pharmacy	55.0	43.3
Epidemiology and public health	59.8	40.2
Occupational therapy	11.5	84.6
Rehabilitation	29.4	67.6
Physical therapy	29.4	73.5
Health administration	72.7	27.3
Psychology	61.2	38.8
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	25.0	50.0
Other health subjects	60.7	39.3
All other subjects	**71.0**	**29.0**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.4

Age group of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 55	55 to 64	65 and up
			%		
All subjects	**7.6**	**26.7**	**33.2**	**30.1**	**2.3**
Health subjects	**5.7**	**26.5**	**36.9**	**28.5**	**2.4**
Dentistry	7.8	18.9	34.4	35.6	3.3
Medical sciences	6.1	30.5	34.7	25.9	2.9
Medical and surgical specialties	3.4	27.4	39.8	26.2	3.1
Paraclinical sciences	2.4	24.4	37.0	33.9	2.4
Nursing	3.9	20.1	44.4	30.5	1.1
Optometry	11.1	33.3	33.3	16.7	5.6
Pharmacy	8.5	33.9	37.3	20.3	0.0
Epidemiology and public health	4.3	24.8	43.6	25.6	1.7
Occupational therapy	4.0	28.0	44.0	24.0	0.0
Rehabilitation	8.8	26.5	44.1	20.6	0.0
Physical therapy	5.7	28.6	45.7	20.0	0.0
Health administration	8.3	16.7	41.7	33.3	0.0
Psychology	9.3	25.9	29.5	33.3	1.9
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Other health subjects	4.9	19.7	36.1	34.4	4.9
All other subjects	**8.1**	**26.8**	**32.2**	**30.5**	**2.3**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.5

Citizenship of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Born in Canada	Born outside Canada	Refusal, not stated
		%	
All subjects	**82.5**	**16.0**	**1.5**
Health subjects	**84.7**	**13.6**	**1.6**
Dentistry	79.3	17.4	2.2
Medical sciences	82.7	15.6	1.5
Medical and surgical specialties	84.5	13.2	2.5
Paraclinical sciences	78.7	18.1	2.4
Nursing	93.2	5.7	1.1
Optometry	82.4	17.6	0.0
Pharmacy	86.4	13.6	0.0
Epidemiology and public health	86.3	12.0	1.7
Occupational therapy	88.5	7.7	3.8
Rehabilitation	76.5	20.6	2.9
Physical therapy	100.0	2.9	2.9
Health administration	83.3	8.3	0.0
Psychology	83.4	15.9	0.6
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	75.0	0.0	25.0
Other health subjects	90.0	11.7	0.0
All other subjects	**82.0**	**16.6**	**1.4**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.6

Level of highest earned degree of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Doctoral degrees	Professional degrees	Master's degrees and equivalent license	Graduate diploma	Bachelor's degrees	Under-graduate diploma	Unknown	Professional designation other than a degree	No degree diploma or professional designation
			%						
All subjects	**78.4**	**5.3**	**12.5**	**0.1**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**
Health subjects	**63.0**	**22.9**	**9.8**	**0.1**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**
Dentistry	34.8	43.5	17.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Medical sciences	61.2	32.4	1.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Medical and surgical specialties	42.9	50.0	2.4	0.2	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6
Paraclinical sciences	70.9	23.6	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nursing	44.8	0.7	46.6	0.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Optometry	52.9	11.8	29.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy	86.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Epidemiology and public health	76.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Occupational therapy	61.5	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rehabilitation	76.5	2.9	17.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical therapy	68.6	2.9	22.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Health administration	83.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Psychology	94.5	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other health subjects	65.0	1.7	20.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other subjects	**82.6**	**0.6**	**13.3**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.7

Previous employment of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Teaching at a university or affiliated college	Non-teaching at a university or affiliated college	Teaching at other educational institution	Non-teaching at other educational institution	Student	Employment in a hospital, clinic or other health care unit
				%		
All subjects	**39.4**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**0.6**	**15.6**	**3.3**
Health subjects	**26.4**	**5.5**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**15.0**	**13.4**
Dentistry	20.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	6.5
Medical sciences	22.3	8.7	0.8	0.3	14.8	10.7
Medical and surgical specialties	19.0	4.7	1.1	0.3	15.0	18.7
Paraclinical sciences	23.6	7.1	1.6	0.8	15.7	12.6
Nursing	31.4	3.6	6.1	0.4	7.1	26.8
Optometry	23.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	5.9
Pharmacy	15.3	5.1	1.7	0.0	11.9	5.1
Epidemiology and public health	23.1	4.3	0.9	0.0	10.3	9.4
Occupational therapy	28.0	4.0	0.0	.0.0	12.0	32.0
Rehabilitation	32.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	20.6
Physical therapy	23.5	5.9	2.9	0.0	17.6	14.7
Health administration	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
Psychology	40.6	4.2	1.5	0.8	22.1	6.0
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Other health subjects	29.5	3.3	3.3	0.0	16.4	6.6
All other subjects	**42.8**	**5.1**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**15.7**	**0.6**

	Military	Employment in a government department or agency	Employment in industry and commerce	Self-employed (including private practice)	Other	Unknown
				%		
All subjects	**0.1**	**3.1**	**3.7**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**23.3**
Health subjects	**0.0**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**31.6**
Dentistry	0.0	2.2	1.1	14.1	1.1	42.4
Medical sciences	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	38.6
Medical and surgical specialties	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.4	0.6	36.1
Paraclinical sciences	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	33.9
Nursing	0.0	2.5	0.4	1.1	2.5	17.9
Optometry	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	35.3
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	55.9
Epidemiology and public health	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	41.9
Occupational therapy	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	24.0
Rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	26.5
Physical therapy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3
Health administration	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
Psychology	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	19.1
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other health subjects	1.6	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	31.1
All other subjects	**0.1**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**21.1**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada

Table 4.8

Number of years since appointed to the position of full-time academic staff by sex and principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	All	Men	Women
		Average	
All subjects	**12.8**	**14.2**	**9.6**
Health subjects	**12.4**	**14.0**	**9.9**
Dentistry	13.7	15.2	7.8
Medical sciences	11.7	12.8	8.3
Medical and surgical specialties	12.5	13.3	9.8
Paraclinical sciences	13.5	13.8	12.8
Nursing	9.3	5.0	9.6
Optometry	11.8	13.9	8.8
Pharmacy	11.1	12.3	9.5
Epidemiology and public health	10.5	12.0	8.2
Occupational therapy	11.7	10.0	12.1
Rehabilitation	8.7	6.5	9.6
Physical therapy	12.2	14.1	11.4
Health administration	9.1	11.0	4.5
Psychology	14.8	17.2	11.0
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	10.4	7.4	12.8
Other health subjects	13.8	15.5	11.1
All other subjects	**12.9**	**14.2**	**9.5**

Note: The faculty are those that contributed in the average calculation.

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.9

Geographic location of previous employment as compared to current employment of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Same province as current employment	Different province than current employment	Moved from the United States	Moved from another country	Unknown
			%		
All subjects	**30.8**	**19.6**	**13.9**	**7.2**	**28.5**
Health subjects	**28.5**	**15.9**	**13.8**	**5.6**	**36.1**
Dentistry	28.3	12.0	5.4	9.8	45.7
Medical sciences	18.8	15.6	16.1	7.0	42.4
Medical and surgical specialties	25.9	15.5	13.2	5.3	40.3
Paraclinical sciences	24.4	15.0	16.5	8.7	37.0
Nursing	51.6	15.4	4.3	2.9	25.8
Optometry	35.3	0.0	11.8	11.8	35.3
Pharmacy	16.9	10.2	8.5	5.1	59.3
Epidemiology and public health	30.8	9.4	7.7	5.1	47.9
Occupational therapy	48.0	16.0	8.0	4.0	28.0
Rehabilitation	32.4	11.8	20.6	5.9	32.4
Physical therapy	38.2	14.7	8.8	0.0	38.2
Health administration	27.3	9.1	0.0	9.1	54.5
Psychology	30.2	21.4	20.2	4.7	23.3
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other health subjects	26.2	11.5	14.8	9.8	36.1
All other subjects	**31.4**	**20.6**	**14.0**	**7.7**	**26.4**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.10
Salary of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	All	Men	Women
		Average	
All subjects	**87,493**	**91,229**	**79,140**
Health subjects	**90,697**	**95,848**	**82,346**
Dentistry	102,679	106,491	87,977
Medical sciences	92,237	94,842	83,720
Medical and surgical specialties	92,069	95,303	82,318
Paraclinical sciences	118,657	121,738	110,823
Nursing	77,661	70,848	78,107
Optometry	85,097	93,530	73,452
Pharmacy	90,967	98,559	81,452
Epidemiology and public health	96,387	100,813	89,763
Occupational therapy	84,457	82,862	84,723
Rehabilitation	87,068	91,449	85,065
Physical therapy	84,556	89,401	82,747
Health administration	94,893	102,279	77,164
Psychology	85,424	89,236	79,450
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	96,989	72,856	117,100
Other health subjects	87,415	92,137	80,032
All other subjects	**86,631**	**90,147**	**78,002**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

Table 4.11
Rank of university full-time academic staff by principal subject taught, Canada, 2003-2004

	Full professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Next rank below assistant professor	Next rank below the one in in previous category	Other (ungraded, etc.)
				%		
All subjects	**37.7**	**31.9**	**25.0**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**0.4**
Health subjects	**38.8**	**31.6**	**26.0**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**0.4**
Dentistry	35.9	33.7	23.9	5.4	1.1	0.0
Medical sciences	45.1	25.8	27.7	1.0	0.3	0.2
Medical and surgical specialties	39.8	34.6	24.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Paraclinical sciences	48.0	30.7	20.5	0.8	0.8	0.0
Nursing	18.6	30.5	36.2	9.7	3.2	1.8
Optometry	31.3	31.3	25.0	18.8	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy	37.3	28.8	25.4	3.4	5.1	1.7
Epidemiology and public health	37.6	34.2	26.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Occupational therapy	23.1	46.2	19.2	7.7	3.8	0.0
Rehabilitation	17.6	41.2	32.4	8.8	0.0	2.9
Physical therapy	28.6	37.1	25.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Health administration	45.5	36.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Psychology	42.7	32.9	21.9	1.5	0.6	0.2
Clinical, medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Other health subjects	39.3	31.1	24.6	3.3	1.6	0.0
All other subjects	**37.4**	**32.0**	**24.8**	**3.4**	**1.9**	**0.4**

Source: 2003-2004 University and Colleges Academic Staff System, Statistics Canada.

5. Students in university health education programs

This section provides information on the number and characteristics of students enrolled in health programs in Canadian universities at four levels of study: bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees, master's, and doctorate levels, as well as at the residency level. A demographic profile of students is presented along the lines of sex, age, citizenship, and immigration status. The extent of full- and part-time study among health students is also examined.

5.1 Data sources and methodological notes

This analysis is based on combined data from the **University Student Information System (USIS)** and the **Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS) (formerly known as the Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS))**. Since the early 1970s, USIS has been the vehicle used by Statistics Canada to collect data on enrolment (and graduates) from all public universities in Canada. Statistics Canada began to develop PSIS in the mid-to-late 1990s with the intention that it would replace USIS and other postsecondary enrolment (and graduate) surveys conducted by Statistics Canada in order to address the shortcomings of these surveys and to provide additional information needed by policy makers and other stakeholders. Both USIS and PSIS are censuses in that they obtain data from the administrative files of public universities on **all** students enrolled.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on these two distinct surveys.

In 2000, phased implementation of PSIS began across Canada. Universities that have not yet implemented PSIS continue to use USIS as their data reporting mechanism. In 2004/05, the latest year for which university data are available, 63% of public universities, representing nearly 56% of university enrolment, were reporting using PSIS.

Each year, the number of institutions reporting through PSIS increases.

Information on the number and characteristics of students enrolled in health education programs in Canadian universities is broken-down according to the following **levels of study**:

- **Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees:** includes bachelor's, first professional and applied degree programs;
- The **master's level** includes all programs so named;
- The **doctorate level** includes students in doctorate of philosophy (Ph.D.) programs and equivalent earned doctorates; and
- The **residency level** covers students in medical and dental residency programs.

University enrolment data from the combined USIS and PSIS data collection provide a snapshot as of December 1 of the academic year.

Note on USIS and PSIS data limitations

Because USIS collects less information than does PSIS, only a small set of common variables are available from the combined USIS and PSIS dataset. In addition, the field of study data collected in USIS is much less detailed than that of PSIS. PSIS classifies field of study according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP 2000) (see Appendix 3), which has some 1,200 categories, while USIS has only about 200 categories. It is for this reason that in this study, the analysis of health programs is at the 4-digit level of CIP.

It is important to emphasize that enrolment information from USIS and PSIS provided in this report is limited to the public university sector. It does not include college data, nor does it include information from private postsecondary institutions.

All students taking for-credit courses are included in the enrolment data, including those who are not seeking a degree, diploma or certificate. Universities currently do not report the distinction between students enrolled in credit programs who are seeking a degree, diploma or certificate and those who are taking for-credit courses without seeking certification in a program. Those who are taking for-credit courses without seeking certification in a program may be doing so for personal or professional development reasons. Students taking non-credit courses are not included in the data as universities do not report these students to Statistics Canada.

A consequence of these limitations is that the enrolment information in this report does not reflect the entirety, complexity or variety of education and training available to each of the health occupations, especially in nursing. In other words, there are individuals in health programs from colleges and private postsecondary institutions that are not reflected in this report. Please refer to Appendix 6 for more details on the impact of these data limitations in relation to nursing programs.

Enrolment data for medical (M.D.) programs and medical residency programs presented in this report are not consistent with those that are published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. It is intended that future work will be undertaken to better understand these inconsistencies.

5.2 Enrolment in university health education programs

Enrolment information provided in this section gives an indication of the volume of activity taking place in the different health education programs and the relative size of these programs in the university system.

Health students represented between 6% and 8% of enrolment at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees, master's, and doctorate levels of study, with nursing among the largest programs at each of these three levels of study

In 2004/05, there were approximately 46,700 students enrolled in health programs in Canadian public universities at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level, representing about 7% of enrolment at this level. Students pursuing health programs accounted for a similar proportion of the student body at the master's (8%) and doctorate (6%) levels (Table 5.1).

By far, the largest health program at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level was nursing, which accounted for slightly more than half of all enrolment in health programs. Medicine (M.D.) was a distant second, accounting for 17% of all enrolment in health programs, followed by pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration accounting for 9% of students (Table 5.1).

About 7,400 students took health programs at the master's level in 2004/05. The three largest health programs at the master's level were nursing, (28% of this student body), rehabilitation and therapeutic professions (20%), and public health (15%) (Table 5.1).

The total health program enrolment at the doctorate level was about 1,900 students, with the medical scientist program making up about 26% of this number, and public health and nursing each accounting for another 16% (Table 5.1). Medical scientists programs are clinical science programs that prepare graduated physicians (M.D.s) as research scientists in various areas.

In addition to students in health programs, a substantial proportion of students pursued selected health-related programs

In addition to those students pursuing health programs, there were also a substantial number of students enrolled in the selected health-related programs covered in this report (i.e., psychology, social work, and health and physical education / fitness).

Students enrolled in any one of the selected health-related programs accounted for 9% of bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees enrolment, 7% of master's enrolment, and 9% of enrolment at the doctorate level (Table 5.1).

It is worth noting that there were large numbers of students pursuing biological and life sciences programs, such as for example, biology, biotechnology, and genetics, who may or may not eventually move into the health fields. Students in related biological and life science programs or other natural sciences are not examined in this report.

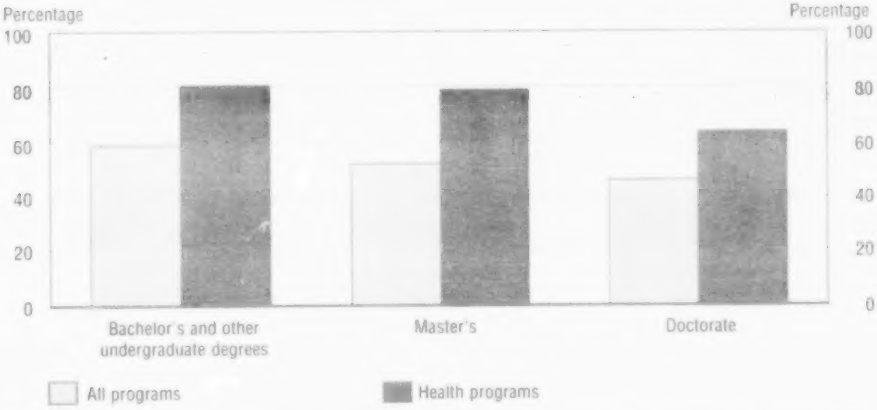
5.3 Characteristics of students enrolled in university health education programs

In general, women continue to make up the overwhelming majority of health students in Canadian universities

Traditionally, women have been the majority in most health occupations (Galarneau 2003) and in those education and training programs leading to these positions. In Canadian public universities in 2004/05 this was still generally the case.

In health programs, women accounted for four out of every five students at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees (81%) and master's levels (79%), and almost two-thirds (63%) of enrolment in health programs at the doctorate level. Women have a greater presence in health programs than at these three levels of study in general. Women accounted for 58% of all students at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level, 53% of all master's students, and 46% of doctoral students (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.2).

Chart 5.1
Women make up the majority of health students



Source: University Student Information System (USIS) and Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Women make up at least half of the student body in almost all health programs at each level of study, although there is some variation in their representation across programs. Dentistry — traditionally a male-dominated field[1] — enrolled the lowest proportion of women than any other health program at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level (52%). The presence of women in dentistry declines as the level of study increases. At the master's level, women accounted for 43% of students taking advanced/graduate dentistry and oral sciences, while they accounted for only 38% of enrolment in this program at the doctorate level (Table 5.2).

Women also make up more than half of all students in medicine (M.D.) programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level. Their percentage representation in this field, 59%, is in line with their overall representation at the undergraduate level[2].

Undergraduate students taking health programs are usually older

At the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level of study, students aged 24 and younger are considered to make up the typical university-going cohort. Although there is no difference in the average age of health students as compared to all bachelor's and other undergraduate degree students (the average age of both groups is 21), a much larger percentage of health students are older than the typical university-going cohort. In 2004/05, about 40% of health students were older than 24 years of age compared to 19% of all bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees students (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.3).

The age profile of health students at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level of study is influenced by the comparatively high proportions of older students in nursing and medicine, the two largest health programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level. About 42% of nursing students were 25 years of age and older in 2004/05, as were 46% of students in medicine (M.D.). This higher than average proportion of students aged 25 and over in medicine is likely related to the fact that a bachelor's degree is the typical prerequisite for entrance into the program, which means that students are not entering medicine until their mid-20s. In medicine, examining changes in the number of students with graduate degrees upon entry would further help to explain the makeup of the student body in terms of age. In the case of nursing, the ability to disaggregate the enrolment in bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees in terms of entry-to-practice programs (i.e., programs enabling successful graduates to apply for initial licensure) and post-registered nursing programs (programs for registered nurses already in the workforce who want to obtain their degree) would go some way in explaining the age structure of the nursing student body (Table 5.3).

At the master's level in 2004/05, slightly over half (54%) of health students were under 30 year of age, 27% were between 30 and 39 years, and 20% were 40 and older. On average, health students at the master's level were 32 years old. When compared to master's students in all programs, health students had a similar age profile (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4).

However, when individual health programs are looked at, some programs stand out as the age profile of their students is substantially different from those of all health students taken together. Among the larger health programs at the master's level (measured by enrolment size), students in communications disorders sciences and services; pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration; and rehabilitation and therapeutic professions were much younger than health students in general. About four out of five students in each of these programs were younger than 30 years of age. On average, students were 26 or 27 years old in these programs.

In contrast, nursing stood out as having a substantially older age profile than other health programs. In 2004/05, the average nursing student at the master's level was 38 years old. A little less than half (45%) of all nursing students at the master's level were 40 years of age and over, with another one-third of student being between the ages of 30 and 39 (Table 5.4).

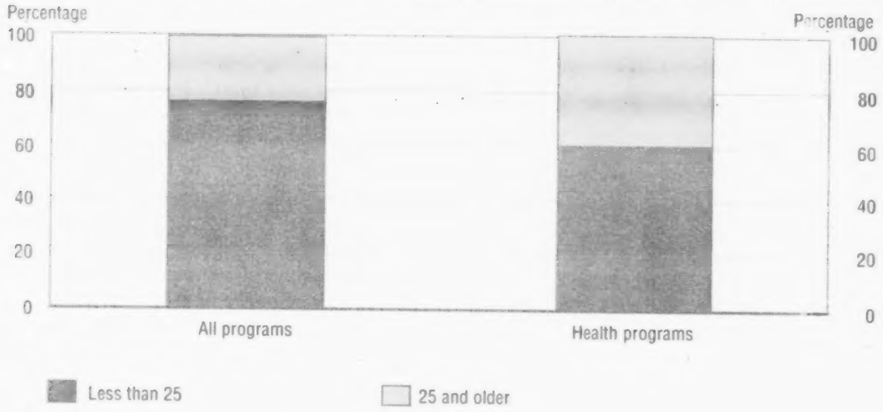
At the doctorate level, 40% of students in health programs were under 30, 37% were in between the ages of 30 and 39, and 24% were 40 and older. The average age of health students at the doctoral level was 34, whereas the average doctoral student was 33 year of age. Health students were more likely to be older than 40, but less likely to be in their 30s as when compared to all doctoral students (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4).

Medical scientists were much more likely to be younger than their health student counterparts at the doctoral level. The average age of students in medical scientist programs was 31, with 51% of these students being younger than 30 while only 11% were 40 and over. Again nursing students were different than health students in general, as the average age of a doctoral nursing student was 43. Over two-thirds of doctoral nursing students are over the age of 40 (Table 5.4).

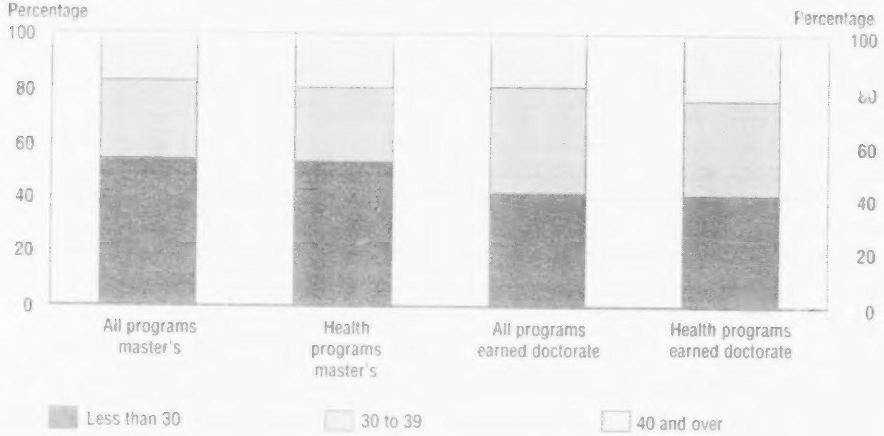
Chart 5.2

Health students are more likely to be older particularly at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level

Bachelor's and other undergraduate degree level



Master's and doctorate levels



Source: University Student Information System (USIS) and Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

International students are defined as non-Canadian students who do not have "permanent resident" status and have had to obtain the authorization of the Canadian government to enter Canada with the intention of pursuing an education. In other words, international students are those who have come to Canada expressly to pursue their education.

Canadian students include Canadian citizens as well as permanent residents.

International students account for a smaller proportion of the student body in most health programs

While the proportion of international students in health programs increases somewhat with the level of study, the proportion of international students in health programs is always lower than the proportion of international students in all programs. This smaller presence of international students in health programs than in general may be related to restrictions on the number of seats in Canada available for international students as well as the lack of ease of transferability of some health programs across borders.

In 2004/05, there were about 700 international students enrolled in health programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level, representing about 2% of the total number of health students at this level of study. At the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level as a whole, the proportion of international students was also small (6%) (Chart 5.3 and Table 5.5). With some exceptions, the proportion of international students does not vary much across the individual health programs. Some of the smaller health programs enrolled a somewhat higher proportion of students from abroad than average. However the actual number of international students enrolled in these programs was small (Table 5.5).

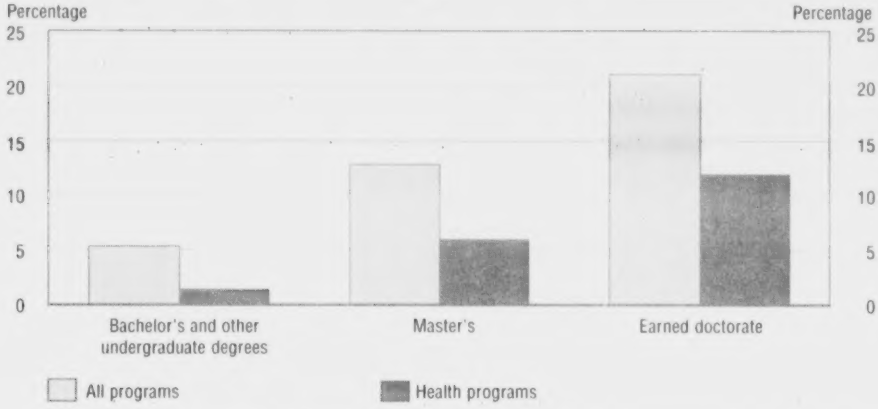
Overall at the master's level in 2003, there were about 400 international students enrolled in health programs, making up about 6% of the student body in health programs. This compares to about 13% of the entire student population at the master's level (Chart 5.3 and Table 5.5).

There were slightly more than 200 international students studying health programs at the doctorate level, accounting for about 12% of all students in health programs at this level. At the doctorate level as a whole, the proportion of international students was 22%, a higher level of representation than in the health programs at this level of study (Chart 5.3 and Table 5.5).

At the master's and doctorate levels, the absolute numbers of international students were small even in those programs with higher proportions of international students.

Chart 5.3

International students make up a smaller proportion of the student body in health programs than in all programs



Source: University Student Information System (USIS) and Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

> **Country of citizenship:** Students with a citizenship other than Canadian comprise both international students as well as permanent residents who have come to live in Canada as a result of immigration — by themselves or by their parents. The Canadian citizen category includes both Canadian citizens by birth and those who were born outside Canada, immigrated to Canada and became Canadian citizens by naturalization.

Non-Canadian citizens are less likely to be found in health programs at all levels of university study

At all levels of study, the proportion of Canadian citizens enrolled in health programs is higher than in all programs, thus indicating that non-Canadian citizens are less likely to be found in health programs. At the undergraduate level, 94% of students in health programs were Canadian citizens, compared to 88% of students in all programs (Table 5.6).

At the master's level, 87% of student taking health programs were Canadian citizens, compared to 75% of students in all programs. At the doctorate level, 75% of health students were Canadian, compared to 62% of all students (Table 5.6).

Most students in health programs are enrolled full-time at rates similar to the general student population

In 2004/05, slightly over 80% of students in health programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level were studying on a full-time basis. The incidence of full-time study in health programs is no different than that among the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees population as whole (85%) (Table 5.7).

Full-time students were the overwhelming majority in just about all health programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level. Among the larger health programs (measured in terms of enrolment), nursing showed slightly more of a mix between full- and part-time students than health programs in general. In nursing, almost 30% of students were enrolled on a part-time basis, almost double the proportion in health programs overall. Further research would be of interest to determine to what extent nursing students in entry-to-practice programs[3] are pursuing their program on a part-time basis as compared to those who are in programs intended to service those already qualified nurses who want to upgrade their qualifications to a baccalaureate (Table 5.7).

At the master's level, 69% of students were pursuing health programs on a full-time basis. Inversely, this means that about one-third of students (31%) in health programs at this level were pursuing their studies on a part-time basis. About the same proportion of master's students in all programs was registered as part-time students (Table 5.7).

However, when individual health programs are looked at, in all but three programs—nursing, public health, and bioethics/medical ethics—the proportion of students studying on a part-time basis is much lower than the average for all health programs taken together. Nursing at the master's level is predominately a part-time program with about two-thirds of students taking the program on a part-time basis (Table 5.7).

On average almost all students, 91%, were pursuing their doctorate in health programs on a full-time basis. This is in line with the overall enrolment pattern at this level where 93% of students are enrolled full-time in their programs (Table 5.9). There was not much variation across individual health programs at this level of study in terms of the proportion of students studying on a full-time basis (Table 5.7).

Table 5.1

Number of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Number
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**716,970**
Health programs[1]	**46,722**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	831
Chiropractic	213
Communication disorders sciences and services	204
Dentistry	1,737
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0
Dental support services and allied professions	84
Health and medical administrative services	708
Allied health and medical assisting services	0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	195
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	177
Health / medical preparatory programs	180
Medical scientist	0
Mental and social health services and allied professions	87
Nursing	24,393
Optometry	432
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	4,038
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	24
Public health	891
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	2,820
Occupational therapy / therapist	1,281
Physical therapy / therapist	1,344
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	195
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0
Medical illustration and informatics	0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	219
Bioethics / medical ethics	0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	660
Dental residency programs	138
Physicians[2]	8,691
Medicine	8,049
Medical residency programs	642
Selected health-related programs	**67,662**
Psychology	38,442
Clinical psychology	48
Counselling psychology	0
Clinical child psychology	1,056
Health / medical psychology	0
Other psychology	37,338
Social work	9,957
Health and physical education / fitness	19,263
All other programs[3]	**602,586**

Table 5.1 (continued)

Number of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Number
Master's degree	**92,145**
Health programs[1]	**7,365**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	63
Chiropractic	0
Communication disorders sciences and services	543
Dentistry	0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	105
Dental support services and allied professions	0
Health and medical administrative services	468
Allied health and medical assisting services	0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0
Medical scientist	612
Mental and social health services and allied professions	21
Nursing	2,046
Optometry	21
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	309
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0
Public health	1,128
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	1,440
Occupational therapy / therapist	564
Physical therapy / therapist	666
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	210
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0
Medical illustration and informatics	39
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0
Bioethics / medical ethics	30
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	45
Dental residency programs	93
Physicians[2]	402
Medicine	0
Medical residency programs	402
Selected health-related programs	**6,009**
Psychology	2,697
Clinical psychology	51
Counselling psychology	429
Clinical child psychology	231
Health / medical psychology	0
Other psychology	1,986
Social work	2,412
Health and physical education / fitness	900
All other programs[3]	**78,771**

Table 5.1 (concluded)
Number of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Number
Doctorate	**34,524**
Health programs[1]	**1,917**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	3
Chiropractic	0
Communication disorders sciences and services	27
Dentistry	0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	24
Dental support services and allied professions	0
Health and medical administrative services	75
Allied health and medical assisting services	0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0
Medical scientist	504
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0
Nursing	300
Optometry	21
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	234
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0
Public health	309
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	84
Occupational therapy / therapist	0
Physical therapy / therapist	21
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	63
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0
Medical illustration and informatics	0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0
Bioethics / medical ethics	0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	24
Dental residency programs	27
Physicians[2]	285
Medicine	15
Medical residency programs	270
Selected health-related programs	**3,165**
Psychology	2,667
Clinical psychology	153
Counselling psychology	48
Clinical child psychology	12
Health / medical psychology	0
Other psychology	2,454
Social work	228
Health and physical education / fitness	270
All other programs[3]	**29,442**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**7,080**
Medical residency programs	7,044
Dental residency programs	36

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.2

Gender of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Female
	%
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**58.2**
Health programs[1]	**80.5**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	66.8
Chiropractic	66.2
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.1
Dentistry	51.8
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0.0
Dental support services and allied professions	96.4
Health and medical administrative services	74.6
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	75.4
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	78.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	75.0
Medical scientist	0.0
Mental and social health services and allied professions	86.2
Nursing	92.0
Optometry	74.3
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	72.1
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	75.0
Public health	72.7
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	84.1
Occupational therapy / therapist	89.7
Physical therapy / therapist	78.3
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	87.7
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	94.5
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	76.4
Dental residency programs	56.5
Physicians[2]	60.2
Medicine	59.3
Medical residency programs	71.5
Selected health-related programs	**75.1**
Psychology	79.3
Clinical psychology	81.3
Counselling psychology	0.0
Clinical child psychology	87.5
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	79.1
Social work	87.3
Health and physical education / fitness	60.4
All other programs[3]	**54.6**

Table 5.2 (continued)

Gender of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Female
	%
Master's degree	**52.8**
Health programs[1]	**78.6**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	57.1
Chiropractic	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	95.0
Dentistry	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	42.9
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	59.6
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0
Medical scientist	61.3
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100.0
Nursing	93.7
Optometry	71.4
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	62.1
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0
Public health	75.5
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	83.3
Occupational therapy / therapist	91.5
Physical therapy / therapist	75.2
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	87.1
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	46.2
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	70.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	86.7
Dental residency programs	41.9
Physicians[2]	56.0
Medicine	0.0
Medical residency programs	56.0
Selected health-related programs	**78.4**
Psychology	81.2
Clinical psychology	88.2
Counselling psychology	83.9
Clinical child psychology	85.7
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	79.9
Social work	84.1
Health and physical education / fitness	55.0
All other programs[3]	**48.5**

Table 5.2 (concluded)

Gender of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Female
	%
Doctorate	**45.8**
Health programs[1]	**62.8**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	100.0
Chiropractic	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	88.9
Dentistry	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	37.5
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	56.0
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0
Medical scientist	50.6
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0.0
Nursing	96.0
Optometry	57.1
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	53.8
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0
Public health	68.0
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	71.4
Occupational therapy / therapist	0.0
Physical therapy / therapist	71.4
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	71.4
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	50.0
Dental residency programs	55.6
Physicians[2]	51.6
Medicine	60.0
Medical residency programs	51.1
Selected health-related programs	**73.2**
Psychology	75.5
Clinical psychology	74.5
Counselling psychology	75.0
Clinical child psychology	100.0
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	75.4
Social work	75.0
Health and physical education / fitness	48.9
All other programs[3]	**41.7**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**44.9**
Medical residency programs	44.8
Dental residency programs	66.7

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.3

Age of university students of bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees by type of program, Canada, 2004

	Less than 25	Average years
	%	Number
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**80.7**	**21**
Health programs[1]	**63.2**	**21**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	98.2	20
Chiropractic	84.5	21
Communication disorders sciences and services	91.2	21
Dentistry	57.0	22
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0.0	...
Dental support services and allied professions	42.9	21
Health and medical administrative services	66.5	21
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	72.3	21
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	84.7	20
Health / medical preparatory programs	90.0	19
Medical scientist	0.0	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	62.1	21
Nursing	58.4	21
Optometry	75.0	22
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	...
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	80.2	21
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	62.5	20
Public health	77.4	21
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	77.1	21
Occupational therapy / therapist	80.1	21
Physical therapy / therapist	76.3	21
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	63.1	22
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	...
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	79.5	21
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	...
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	...
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	...
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	...
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	...
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	94.1	20
Dental residency programs	43.5	23
Physicians[2]	55.2	21
Medicine	53.9	22
Medical residency programs	72.0	21
Selected health-related programs	**80.9**	**21**
Psychology	83.4	21
Clinical psychology	93.8	20
Counselling psychology	0.0	
Clinical child psychology	79.5	21
Health / medical psychology	0.0	...
Other psychology	83.5	21
Social work	47.6	21
Health and physical education / fitness	93.2	20
All other programs[3]	**82.0**	**21**

... not applicable

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.4

Age of graduate university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Less than 30	30 to 39	40 and over	Average years
	%	%	%	
Master's degree	**54.9**	**28.8**	**16.3**	**31**
Health programs[1]	**53.6**	**26.5**	**20.0**	**32**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	19.0	57.1	23.8	36
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	88.9	8.9	2.2	26
Dentistry	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	45.7	40.0	14.3	32
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health and medical administrative services	42.6	36.8	20.6	33
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Medical scientist	63.5	28.6	7.9	29
Mental and social health services and allied professions	87.5	12.5	0.0	26
Nursing	22.1	33.0	44.9	38
Optometry	85.7	14.3	0.0	28
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	79.8	17.3	2.9	27
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Public health	48.9	33.0	18.1	32
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	78.5	15.0	6.5	27
Occupational therapy / therapist	85.1	10.6	4.3	26
Physical therapy / therapist	85.1	11.7	3.2	26
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	39.1	37.7	23.2	34
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Medical illustration and informatics	38.5	46.2	15.4	34
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Bioethics / medical ethics	33.3	22.2	44.4	38
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	84.6	7.7	7.7	28
Dental residency programs	51.5	36.4	12.1	31
Physicians[2]	70.9	22.4	6.7	28
Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Medical residency programs	70.9	22.4	6.7	28
Selected health-related programs	**53.6**	**25.6**	**20.8**	**32**
Psychology	58.1	23.9	18.0	31
Clinical psychology	88.9	11.1	0.0	26
Counselling psychology	28.7	42.0	29.4	35
Clinical child psychology	76.3	15.8	7.9	28
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Other psychology	61.5	21.3	17.2	31
Social work	39.4	30.9	29.8	35
Health and physical education / fitness	78.6	16.4	5.0	27
All other programs[3]	**55.1**	**29.3**	**15.6**	**31**

Table 5.4 (concluded)

Age of graduate university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Less than 30	30 to 39	40 and over	Average years
	%	%	%	
Doctorate	**42.4**	**38.9**	**18.7**	**33**
Health programs[1]	**39.7**	**36.8**	**23.5**	**34**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	0.0	100.0	0.0	34
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	40.0	40.0	20.0	33
Dentistry	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	42.9	42.9	14.3	34
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health and medical administrative services	16.0	52.0	32.0	37
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Medical scientist	50.9	37.7	11.4	31
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Nursing	5.9	26.7	67.3	43
Optometry	57.1	28.6	14.3	30
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	57.1	36.4	6.5	30
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Public health	26.5	47.1	26.5	35
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	34.5	37.9	27.6	35
Occupational therapy / therapist	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Physical therapy / therapist	50.0	12.5	37.5	34
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	28.6	47.6	23.8	35
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	37.5	25.0	37.5	36
Dental residency programs	33.3	55.6	11.1	32
Physicians[2]	63.5	29.2	7.3	30
Medicine	80.0	20.0	0.0	27
Medical residency programs	62.6	29.7	7.7	30
Selected health-related programs	**52.1**	**32.9**	**15.0**	**32**
Psychology	56.1	31.9	12.0	31
Clinical psychology	50.0	40.0	10.0	31
Counselling psychology	11.8	47.1	41.2	39
Clinical child psychology	60.0	20.0	20.0	30
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Other psychology	57.3	31.2	11.5	31
Social work	5.3	40.8	53.9	41
Health and physical education / fitness	52.8	36.0	11.2	31
All other programs[3]	**41.5**	**39.7**	**18.8**	**33**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**49.1**	**44.9**	**6.0**	**30**
Medical residency programs	48.9	45.1	6.1	30
Dental residency programs	90.9	9.1	0.0	32

... not applicable

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.5
Immigration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian students	International students
	%	
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**94.2**	**5.8**
Health programs[1]	**98.5**	**1.5**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	91.7	8.3
Chiropractic	100.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	100.0	0.0
Dentistry	98.3	1.7
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0.0	0.0
Dental support services and allied professions	96.6	3.4
Health and medical administrative services	97.0	3.0
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	100.0	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	98.3	1.7
Health / medical preparatory programs	98.3	1.7
Medical scientist	0.0	0.0
Mental and social health services and allied professions	93.3	6.7
Nursing	98.9	1.1
Optometry	100.0	0.0
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	99.5	0.5
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	100.0	0.0
Public health	98.0	2.0
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	99.1	0.9
Occupational therapy / therapist	98.8	1.2
Physical therapy / therapist	100.0	0.0
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	95.3	4.7
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	94.5	5.5
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	97.3	2.7
Dental residency programs	89.1	10.9
Physicians[2]	98.0	2.0
Medicine	98.0	2.0
Medical residency programs	97.7	2.3
Selected health-related programs	**97.9**	**2.1**
Psychology	97.0	3.0
Clinical psychology	94.1	5.9
Counselling psychology	0.0	0.0
Clinical child psychology	99.7	0.3
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	97.0	3.0
Social work	99.2	0.8
Health and physical education / fitness	99.0	1.0
All other programs[3]	**93.4**	**6.6**

Table 5.5 (continued)
Immigration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian students	International students
	%	
Master's degree	**87.4**	**12.6**
Health programs[1]	**94.2**	**5.8**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	90.9	9.1
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	98.9	1.1
Dentistry	0.0	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	77.1	22.9
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	89.7	10.3
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0
Medical scientist	90.2	9.8
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100.0	0.0
Nursing	98.4	1.6
Optometry	62.5	37.5
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	88.3	11.7
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0
Public health	93.6	6.4
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	97.5	2.5
Occupational therapy / therapist	98.4	1.6
Physical therapy / therapist	97.7	2.3
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	94.3	5.7
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	78.6	21.4
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	100.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	92.9	7.1
Dental residency programs	83.9	16.1
Physicians[2]	83.0	17.0
Medicine	0.0	0.0
Medical residency programs	83.0	17.0
Selected health-related programs	**95.8**	**4.2**
Psychology	95.4	4.6
Clinical psychology	94.1	5.9
Counselling psychology	98.6	1.4
Clinical child psychology	98.7	1.3
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	94.4	5.6
Social work	96.8	3.2
Health and physical education / fitness	94.3	5.7
All other programs[3]	**86.1**	**13.9**

Table 5.5 (concluded)

Immigration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian students	International students
	%	
Doctorate	**78.5**	**21.5**
Health programs[1]	**88.3**	**11.7**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	100.0	0.0
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	66.7	33.3
Dentistry	0.0	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	71.4	28.6
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	96.0	4.0
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0
Medical scientist	86.8	13.2
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Nursing	94.0	6.0
Optometry	57.1	42.9
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	85.9	14.1
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0
Public health	89.3	10.7
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	89.3	10.7
Occupational therapy / therapist	0.0	0.0
Physical therapy / therapist	100.0	0.0
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	85.7	14.3
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	0.0
Dental residency programs	77.8	22.2
Physicians[2]	89.4	10.6
Medicine	100.0	0.0
Medical residency programs	88.8	11.2
Selected health-related programs	**93.5**	**6.5**
Psychology	94.6	5.4
Clinical psychology	98.0	2.0
Counselling psychology	100.0	0.0
Clinical child psychology	75.0	25.0
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	94.4	5.6
Social work	88.3	11.7
Health and physical education / fitness	86.5	13.5
All other programs[3]	**76.3**	**23.7**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**82.5**	**17.5**
Medical residency programs	82.4	17.6
Dental residency programs	100.0	0.0

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.6
Citizenship of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian	Other
	%	
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**88.3**	**11.7**
Health programs[1]	**93.9**	**6.1**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	86.3	13.7
Chiropractic	100.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	100.0	0.0
Dentistry	89.1	10.9
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0.0	0.0
Dental support services and allied professions	89.7	10.3
Health and medical administrative services	88.1	11.9
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	98.5	1.5
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	93.2	6.8
Health / medical preparatory programs	96.6	3.4
Medical scientist	0.0	0.0
Mental and social health services and allied professions	93.3	6.7
Nursing	93.5	6.5
Optometry	97.9	2.1
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	96.5	3.5
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	100.0	0.0
Public health	92.3	7.7
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	97.4	2.6
Occupational therapy / therapist	97.9	2.1
Physical therapy / therapist	98.4	1.6
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	87.5	12.5
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	87.5	12.5
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	87.7	12.3
Dental residency programs	89.1	10.9
Physicians[2]	95.1	4.9
Medicine	96.0	4.0
Medical residency programs	83.2	16.8
Selected health-related programs	**94.7**	**5.3**
Psychology	93.3	6.7
Clinical psychology	94.1	5.9
Counselling psychology	0.0	0.0
Clinical child psychology	98.3	1.7
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	93.2	6.8
Social work	95.8	4.2
Health and physical education / fitness	97.0	3.0
All other programs[3]	**87.1**	**12.9**

Table 5.6 (continued)
Citizenship of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian	Other
	%	
Master's degree	**74.9**	**25.1**
Health programs[1]	**87.1**	**12.9**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	80.0	20.0
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	96.1	3.9
Dentistry	0.0	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	65.7	34.3
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	70.3	29.7
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0
Medical scientist	77.3	22.7
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100.0	0.0
Nursing	95.9	4.1
Optometry	50.0	50.0
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	74.8	25.2
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0
Public health	83.5	16.5
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	94.4	5.6
Occupational therapy / therapist	96.3	3.7
Physical therapy / therapist	95.5	4.5
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	85.7	14.3
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	46.2	53.8
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	88.9	11.1
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	85.7	14.3
Dental residency programs	76.7	23.3
Physicians[2]	73.3	26.7
Medicine	0.0	0.0
Medical residency programs	73.3	26.7
Selected health-related programs	**92.2**	**7.8**
Psychology	92.7	7.3
Clinical psychology	88.2	11.8
Counselling psychology	95.8	4.2
Clinical child psychology	98.7	1.3
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	91.4	8.6
Social work	92.4	7.6
Health and physical education / fitness	90.0	10.0
All other programs[3]	**72.5**	**27.5**

Table 5.6 (concluded)

Citizenship of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Canadian	Other
	%	
Doctorate	**61.8**	**38.2**
Health programs[1]	**74.6**	**25.4**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	100.0	0.0
Chiropractic	0.0	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	55.6	44.4
Dentistry	0.0	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	37.5	62.5
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	84.0	16.0
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0	0.0
Medical scientist	68.3	31.7
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Nursing	89.0	11.0
Optometry	57.1	42.9
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	65.4	34.6
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0	0.0
Public health	76.5	23.5
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	82.8	17.2
Occupational therapy / therapist	0.0	0.0
Physical therapy / therapist	87.5	12.5
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	81.0	19.0
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	0.0
Dental residency programs	44.4	55.6
Physicians[2]	78.1	21.9
Medicine	100.0	0.0
Medical residency programs	76.9	23.1
Selected health-related programs	**88.4**	**11.6**
Psychology	90.2	9.8
Clinical psychology	98.0	2.0
Counselling psychology	93.8	6.3
Clinical child psychology	75.0	25.0
Health / medical psychology	0.0	0.0
Other psychology	89.7	10.3
Social work	79.2	20.8
Health and physical education / fitness	78.9	21.1
All other programs[3]	**58.1**	**41.9**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**77.2**	**22.8**
Medical residency programs	77.1	22.9
Dental residency programs	91.7	8.3

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

Table 5.7
Registration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Full-time
	%
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees	**84.7**
Health programs[1]	**83.3**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	97.5
Chiropractic	100.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	98.5
Dentistry	99.8
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	0.0
Dental support services and allied professions	50.0
Health and medical administrative services	70.8
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	92.3
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	88.1
Health / medical preparatory programs	98.3
Medical scientist	0.0
Mental and social health services and allied professions	96.6
Nursing	71.4
Optometry	98.6
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	97.8
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	100.0
Public health	86.5
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	93.5
Occupational therapy / therapist	96.5
Physical therapy / therapist	94.2
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	69.2
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	90.4
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	98.6
Dental residency programs	100.0
Physicians[2]	99.0
Medicine	99.0
Medical residency programs	99.5
Selected health-related programs	**84.6**
Psychology	84.2
Clinical psychology	81.3
Counselling psychology	0.0
Clinical child psychology	85.2
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	84.1
Social work	69.1
Health and physical education / fitness	93.6
All other programs[3]	**84.9**

Table 5.7 (continued)

Registration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Full-time
	%
Master's degree	**66.7**
Health programs[1]	**69.1**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	90.5
Chiropractic	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	95.6
Dentistry	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	82.9
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	73.1
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0
Medical scientist	81.9
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100.0
Nursing	35.3
Optometry	100.0
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	88.3
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0
Public health	64.4
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	86.9
Occupational therapy / therapist	92.6
Physical therapy / therapist	91.9
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	55.7
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	84.6
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	70.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	86.7
Dental residency programs	100.0
Physicians[2]	94.8
Medicine	0.0
Medical residency programs	94.8
Selected health-related programs	**62.1**
Psychology	61.3
Clinical psychology	94.1
Counselling psychology	31.5
Clinical child psychology	59.7
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	67.1
Social work	53.7
Health and physical education / fitness	86.7
All other programs[3]	**66.8**

Table 5.7 (concluded)
Registration status of university students, by level of study and type of program, Canada, 2004

	Full-time
	%
Doctorate	**93.4**
Health programs[1]	**90.6**
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	100.0
Chiropractic	0.0
Communication disorders sciences and services	100.0
Dentistry	0.0
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	100.0
Dental support services and allied professions	0.0
Health and medical administrative services	92.0
Allied health and medical assisting services	0.0
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	0.0
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	0.0
Health / medical preparatory programs	0.0
Medical scientist	94.6
Mental and social health services and allied professions	0.0
Nursing	85.0
Optometry	71.4
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	0.0
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	0.0
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	92.3
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	0.0
Public health	87.4
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	85.7
Occupational therapy / therapist	0.0
Physical therapy / therapist	100.0
Other rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	81.0
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	0.0
Medical illustration and informatics	0.0
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	0.0
Bioethics / medical ethics	0.0
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	0.0
Alternative and complementary medical support services	0.0
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	0.0
Movement and mind-body therapies	0.0
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	0.0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	62.5
Dental residency programs	88.9
Physicians[2]	94.7
Medicine	20.0
Medical residency programs	98.9
Selected health-related programs	**92.3**
Psychology	92.6
Clinical psychology	90.2
Counselling psychology	100.0
Clinical child psychology	100.0
Health / medical psychology	0.0
Other psychology	92.5
Social work	88.2
Health and physical education / fitness	93.3
All other programs[3]	**93.7**
Other graduate level-Residency[1]	**96.4**
Medical residency programs	96.6
Dental residency programs	75.0

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, and Health and physical education/fitness.

Notes: With the exception of Physical therapy / therapist and Occupational therapy / therapist, type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Data for medicine programs and medical residency programs are not consistent with those published by the Association of Faculties of Medicine Canada and the Canadian Post-M.D. Education Registry, respectively. Future work is required to understand these inconsistencies.

Source: Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), Statistics Canada.

6. Graduates from health education programs

This section presents information about the period immediately following graduation. It includes information on the characteristics of graduates, student loans and satisfaction with their program. In all models of health human resources planning, new graduates are a major source of supply into health occupations. Thus, monitoring the number and characteristics of health graduates is an important part of health human resources planning.

6.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The **National Graduates Survey (NGS)** is used in this section for data pertaining to socio-demographic characteristics (such as sex, age, immigration status, citizenship, language of conversation, marital status and designated groups[4]), activities prior to graduation, satisfaction of graduates and student loan information. The National Graduates Survey (NGS) is designed to measure the short to medium-term labour market outcomes of graduates from Canadian public universities and community colleges. It is produced every four to five years and the last available data is for the class of 2000.

The target population for this survey are all persons from Canadian public postsecondary education institutions (universities, colleges, trade schools) who graduated or completed the requirements for degrees, diplomas or certificates during 2000. Excluded are: graduates from private postsecondary education institutions; completers of continuing-education programs (unless these led to a degree, diploma or certificate); part-time trade course completers; persons who completed vocational programs lasting less than three months; persons who completed vocational programs other than in the skilled trades (e.g. basic training and skill development); completers of provincial apprenticeship programs and those living outside of Canada or the United States at the time of the survey.

NGS is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design and a longitudinal follow-up. In all, 38,483 usable interviews were obtained from the initial sample of 61,558, from which 2,898 units were deemed out-of-scope, for a response rate of 65.6%.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on this survey.

6.2 Characteristics of graduates from health education programs

Health graduates accounted for 7% of bachelor graduates and 14% of college graduates in 2000

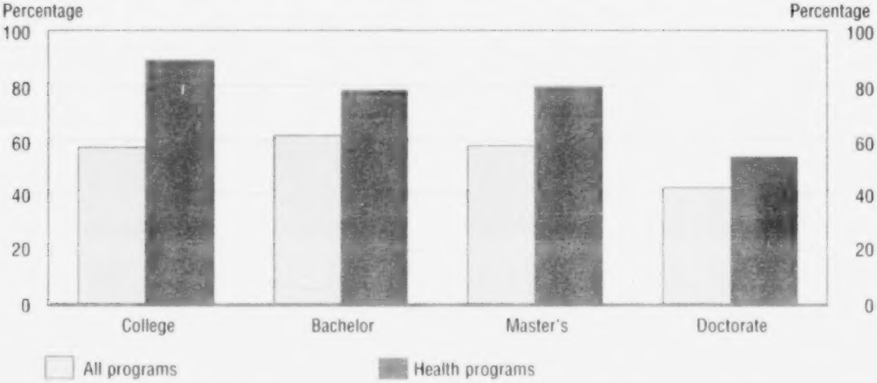
In 2000, there were approximately 270,000 graduates from Canadian public colleges and universities (bachelor, master's and doctoral graduates). Graduates from health programs at the college level accounted for 14% of the estimated 100,000 graduates, while graduates from bachelor health programs represented about half as many as in college (7% of the 130,000 bachelor graduates) (Table 6.1 to Table 6.5).

Health graduates are generally more likely to be women

The majority of health graduates are women, and the proportion of all health graduates who are female is higher than that of all graduates. Overall, about 60% of college and bachelor graduates in 2000 were women. In health programs, these proportions increase to nearly 90% for college graduates and 80% for bachelor graduates. About 60% of all master's graduates were women, but 80% of health graduates at this level were women. Finally, about 40% of doctoral graduates were women, compared with more than half of health graduates (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1 to Table 6.5).

Chart 6.1

Graduates from health programs are more likely to be women



Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

College and bachelor health graduates are older and more likely to be married

College and bachelor health graduates tend to be older than graduates overall. At the college level in 2000, the average age of health graduates was about 30, compared with 27 for all graduates. At the bachelor level, the average age of health graduates was 28, compared with 26 for all graduates (Table 6.6 to Table 6.10).

Possibly because they are older than graduates overall, a greater proportion of college and bachelor graduates from health programs were married by two years after graduation. Nearly half of health graduates were married compared with about a third of all graduates. At the master's and doctoral levels, just as there is little difference in age, there is also no difference in marital status (Table 6.11 to Table 6.15).

In terms of designated groups, graduates from health programs are no more and no less likely than all graduates to be Aboriginal, members of visible minorities or to have activity limitations. The only exception to this pertains to doctoral graduates from health programs, who are slightly less likely to be members of visible minorities when compared with graduates from all programs (13% compared with 19%) (Table 6.16 to Table 6.20).

The majority of health graduates can speak English well enough to conduct a conversation, but less than a third can do the same in French

Providing health services in both official languages is of particular concern to provinces which are bilingual, or offer bilingual services because of high proportions of French-speaking people in their population. Thus, it is important to examine the ability of graduates to conduct conversations in both official languages. The majority of graduates, including health graduates, indicate they could speak English well enough to hold a conversation. However, fewer of them express the same ability in French, and health graduates are slightly less likely than all graduates to feel they have that ability. In all, about 90% of graduates across all levels of study can converse in English, compared with about 30% of health graduates and 40% of all graduates who can converse in French.

Language in which a conversation can be conducted is based on the respondent's feeling of his or her ability to hold a conversation in the two official languages, while **mother tongue** refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual.

While the attached tables using the National Graduates Survey contain both mother tongue data (Table 6.26 to Table 6.30) and data on the language in which a conversation can be held (Table 6.21 to Table 6.25), only the latter is presented in the text, as it more closely offers an estimation of the potential ability to provide services in an official language; while mother tongue may still be understood, it does not necessarily mean that individuals also have the ability to communicate in the language.

In spite of this, a different picture emerges when examining the results by level of study for those who are able to maintain a conversation in French. First, the ability to speak French tends to increase with the level of study, and this is particularly evident for health graduates. While about 20% of college health graduates are fluent in French, this increases to about 40% at the bachelor and master's level and 75% at the doctoral level. About half of graduates from all programs at the doctoral level reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French (Table 6.21 to Table 6.25).

Many, but not all, graduates able to hold a conversation in French graduated from Quebec institutions. At the college level, more than half of graduates who indicated being able to converse in French were graduates from Quebec institutions, and about 60% of doctoral graduates from all programs indicating the same ability were graduates from Quebec institutions. In contrast, at all levels, nearly all graduates from Quebec institutions indicated they were able to conduct a conversation in French.

Where do college and bachelor health graduates who can hold a conversation in French live two years after graduation?

About half of the college and bachelor health graduates who can hold a conversation in French can be found in Quebec, and another quarter in Ontario. Small proportions of graduates can also be found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. Overall, Nova Scotia and Quebec contribute less health graduates with the ability to converse in French than would be expected by their proportion of the population with the same ability, while Ontario and Alberta generally contribute more.

Table A

Province of residence of the college and bachelor health graduates who can hold a conversation in French

	College graduates	Bachelor graduates	2001 population
	% with the ability to converse in French		
Nova Scotia	3	3	1
New Brunswick	4	3	3
Quebec	57	51	73
Ontario	26	25	15
Alberta	4	5	2
British Columbia	3	6	3

Sources: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada and calculations from the 2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

The ability of workers in health occupations to speak an Aboriginal language is an important health care issue as well. While some medical interpreters are available, particularly in Nunavut, communication problems still remain, which can make Aboriginal people uncomfortable and make diagnoses challenging (NAHO 2003). Difficulties in medical interpreting can occur, for example, in cases where there are no commonly-accepted terms for medical illnesses and concepts in a particular Aboriginal language or across dialects, and in some cases where the medical interpreters or health professionals lack an understanding of the social construction of illness in a community. Thus, it is important to monitor how many new health graduates have the ability to speak an Aboriginal language, particularly for regions where the first language is different from French and English. However, relatively few graduates, whether in health or not, express the ability of being able to hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language. In fact, less than 1% of graduates at the college and bachelor level indicate this ability. On the other hand, it is approximately the same proportion as graduates who indicate an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue (Table 6.31 to Table 6.33), similar to the profile of the Canadian population in general according to the 2001 Census data (Statistics Canada 2002).

The **immigration status** is the "student" status during graduates' postsecondary training. Graduates were either Canadian or international students during their studies (Table 6.34 to Table 6.38).

Citizenship, on the other hand, is either the country of birth or the country where permanent residency is granted (citizenship by naturalization). Thus, non-Canadian students include both international students as well as residents who do not have a permanent residency status to live in Canada (Table 6.39 to Table 6.43).

The National Graduates Survey (NGS) does not interview American citizens who returned to their country nor graduates who are living outside of Canada or the United States at the time of the interview. Thus, international students who return to their country of origin after they complete the requirements of their program are not part of the scope of the survey. As a consequence, the proportion of Canadian students and Canadian citizens is likely to be over-estimated. For this reason, the data is shown in the tables, but is not presented in the text.

Health graduates at the bachelor level are the most likely to use some form of distance education during their studies

On-campus, scheduled classroom learning may disadvantage certain groups such as parents who must juggle both work and child care responsibilities and people living in rural or remote communities. Distance education can be seen as a method of increasing accessibility for all (Townsend et. al. 2002). The National Graduates Survey collects information on whether graduates followed at least part of their program using some form of distance education. In general, bachelor graduates are about twice as likely as college and master's graduates to indicate some use of distance education during their program (about 20% compared with nearly 10%). And it is only at the bachelor level that health graduates seem able to take advantage of this possibility in greater numbers than graduates in general. About 25% of bachelor graduates from health programs indicated that they completed their degree using some form of distance education, compared with 20% of graduates from all programs. There are no differences between health graduates and all graduates at the college, master's or doctoral levels. The differences by level may be attributable to an availability of more distance education courses in health programs at the bachelor level, but it is not possible to verify this for this study (Table 6.44 to Table 6.48).

College and bachelor health graduates are more likely to have some previous postsecondary education

Pathways into health education appear complex. Both college and bachelor graduates from health programs are more likely than graduates from all programs to have some previous postsecondary education. Nearly half of college health graduates and nearly three-quarters of bachelor health graduates have some previous postsecondary education, compared with about one third of college graduates from all programs and nearly half of all bachelor graduates.

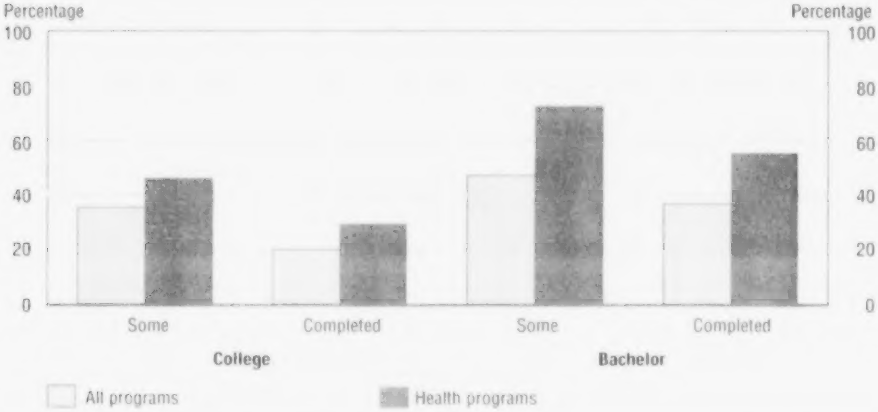
College and bachelor health graduates are also more likely to have completed their previous postsecondary education. In fact, at the college level, about three health graduates in ten had a previous postsecondary degree, diploma or certificate, compared with two in ten of all graduates. At the bachelor level, the proportions are higher: just over half of all health graduates completed postsecondary previously, compared with four in ten of graduates from all programs. It should be noted that Quebec bachelor graduates in all fields have generally completed previous postsecondary education at the college level because of the nature of the education system and the role of Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP).

However, within individual health programs, there are some further differences. At the college level, graduates from a number of health programs were more likely to have completed previous postsecondary when compared to graduates from all health programs.[5]

At the bachelor (or first professional degree) level, health graduates from the dentistry and medicine programs were more likely to have completed a previous postsecondary program, when compared to all health graduates, but graduates from nursing / registered nurse, pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration were less likely. This may be attributable to the fact that programs such as medicine often require a previous degree as part of their admission requirements. Then again, health graduates from the pharmacy programs were just as likely as graduates from all health programs to have some postsecondary education (whether completed or not) whereas nursing graduates were less likely (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.49 to Table 6.57).

Chart 6.2

Health graduates are more likely to have some previous postsecondary education



Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

College and bachelor health graduates have longer previous full-time work experience

While college and bachelor health graduates in general are no more likely than graduates in general to have full-time work experience prior to their graduation, their amount of experience is higher. This is likely related to the fact that they are older.

College health graduates have an average of about 7 years of prior full-time work experience, compared with 6 years for all graduates. At the bachelor level, health graduates have nearly 6 years of prior full-time work experience, compared with 4.5 years for their counterparts from all programs. However, about 5% of college and bachelor health graduates had their last significant full-time work experience—full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer— prior to graduation in a health occupation, while nearly 10% master's and doctoral health graduates make this claim (Table 6.58 to Table 6.67).

6.3 Student debt of graduates from health education programs

Financial barriers are one of many barriers to access and participation in postsecondary education. Financial barriers can consist of price constraints (the cost of education does not appear worth the benefit), cash constraints (inability to raise sufficient funds) and debt aversion (reluctance to incur debt) (Junor et. al. 2004). A look at education-related data from the National Graduates Survey provides some indication of the level of student indebtedness and the ability of graduates to repay that debt.

Information on education-related loans in the National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000)

Graduates were asked if they ever borrowed money to finance any of their education through a government-sponsored student loan program. They were then asked how much they owed for all their government-sponsored student loans at the time of graduation (for all programs). In addition, graduates were asked if they had ever borrowed for their education from other sources that they would have to pay back (such as private bank loans or family), and how much they owed to these sources at the time of graduation. Because some students may have borrowed and paid off loans from previous postsecondary programs prior to graduating from their most recent program, this analysis focuses only on those graduates who reported an amount owing upon graduation. The analysis is also restricted to those graduates who have not pursued any additional education and who have thus been required to pay off their loan in the two years since graduation.

Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government): Includes graduates who owed money to government-sponsored student programs, to other sources or to both sources.

Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs: Includes graduates who owed money to government-sponsored student programs, whether or not they owed money to other sources.

Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources: Includes graduates who owed money to other sources, whether or not they owed money to government-sponsored student loans.

Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs: Includes graduates who owed money to government student loans but excludes graduates who also owed money to other sources.

Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources: Includes graduates who owed money to other sources but excludes graduates who also owed money to government-sponsored student loans.

Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources: Includes graduates who owed money to both sources but excludes graduates who owed only to a single source.

Table B

Average university tuition fees in the final years of study for the class of 2000 graduates

	1998/1999	1999/2000
	Current $	
Agriculture	3,183	3,364
Architecture	3,132	3,372
Arts	3,156	3,379
Commerce	3,131	3,391
Dentistry	5,576	7,377
Education	3,032	3,245
Engineering	3,292	3,606
Household sciences	3,031	3,260
Law	3,274	3,639
Medicine	4,930	5,699
Music	3,096	3,299
Science	3,150	3,357
Undergraduate	3,155	3,433
Graduate	3,400	3,681

Note: Average tuition fees were weighted by the number of students using the most current enrolment data available at the time.

Source: Statistics Canada. 1999. "University tuition fees." *The Daily*. August 25. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 11-001-XIE, http://dissemination.statcan.ca/Daily/English/990825/d990825a.htm (accessed October 13, 2006).

Bachelor and doctoral health graduates are more likely to have education-related loans than graduates overall and their debt level is higher

At the bachelor and doctoral level, health graduates are more likely than all graduates to owe money to any source (whether government student loans or some other source) and their debt is also higher. This also holds true whether the debt is in the form of student loans, other loans, or both, although more owe to government-sponsored student loans. At the bachelor level, nearly 60% of health graduates owed to some education-related loan, with an average amount owing of nearly $31,000 to all sources. In comparison, a little more than half of graduates from all bachelor programs owed money, with an average of a little more than $20,000. At the doctoral level, nearly three-quarters of health graduates owed an average of $38,000 to all sources, compared with nearly half of all doctoral graduates, with an average amount owing of nearly $24,000.

Patterns for owing just to government-sponsored student loans and owing just to other sources are similar, but in lower proportions and amounts owing. Higher proportions of health graduates owing higher amounts of loans, particularly at the bachelor level, is possibly due to the fact that they are more likely to have previous postsecondary education (often because it may be a requirement to enter the program), thus increasing the number of years where education-related loans may be necessary (Table 6.68 to Table 6.97).

In spite of this, bachelor health graduates are less likely than graduates from all programs to report difficulties in repaying their government-sponsored student loans. About 14% of health graduates from the bachelor level report difficulties in repaying their government-sponsored student loans, compared with 24% of bachelor graduates from all programs. A large part of this may be due to the fact that their earnings are higher than graduates from all programs (see Section 7.2) (Table 6.98 to Table 6.102).

As well, in spite of higher debt levels, health graduates from all levels are just as likely to repay their government-sponsored student loans within the first two years after graduation, as evidenced by the fact that a similar proportion of them are out of debt two years after graduation, when compared to their counterparts from all programs. Overall, about one in five graduates repay their government-sponsored student loans within the first two years after graduation. Finally, they were also as likely to believe that their government-sponsored student loans would be paid off within five years after graduation (Table 6.103 to Table 6.107).

6.4 Satisfaction and plans of graduates from health education programs

Satisfaction of graduates with their program is likely an indication that institutions meet students' needs. In addition, when graduates are satisfied with their programs, they become advocates of that program and institution. Such advocacy can help in the recruitment of students into health programs.

The majority of health graduates are satisfied with their program

Satisfaction among graduates in terms of their program is fairly high. About 80% of all graduates, including health graduates, indicated that if they could go back in time, they would still select the same type of program. Doctoral health graduates, in particular, are slightly more likely to have higher levels of satisfaction, when compared to their counterparts from all programs. About 93% of doctoral health graduates expressed satisfaction compared with 84% of doctoral graduates from all programs.

There is little variation in satisfaction among individual health programs. Only physicians and physical therapy / therapist from the bachelor level are more satisfied than all health graduates (Table 6.108 to Table 6.112).

Table 6.1
Number and sex of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**101,356**	**(412)**	**57.3**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**14,265**	**(246)**	**89.1**	**(1.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	364^{E}	(98)	99.0	(0.6)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	93.3	(5.1)
Dental support services and allied professions	1,754	(163)	96.2	(1.9)
Health and medical administrative services	961	(146)	96.7	(1.4)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	586	(85)	86.5	(5.6)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	954	(129)	64.2	(6.4)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	440^{E}	(78)	79.8	(9.0)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	25^{E}	(5)	91.6	(6.0)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	442^{E}	(83)	76.8	(8.7)
Nursing	3,905	(234)	91.5	(2.0)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	186^{E}	(60)	73.8^{E}	(15.1)
Public health	F	...	71.4^{E}	(19.5)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	542	(86)	90.4	(3.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	3,491	(200)	92.5	(1.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**3,827**	**(307)**	**82.7**	**(3.6)**
Psychology	F	...	F	...
Social work	3,307	(279)	89.4	(2.9)
Health and physical education / fitness	400^{E}	(126)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**83,264**	**(513)**	**50.7**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**3,775**	**(233)**	**88.1**	**(2.6)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	236^{E}	(64)	68.6^{E}	(13.6)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	51^{E}	(13)	77.4	(10.9)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	61.1^{E}	(19.4)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	469	(75)	87.5	(6.6)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	F	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	276^{E}	(54)	81.4	(10.4)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	97.8	(1.1)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	78^{E}	(23)	96.9	(2.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	1,246	(166)	90.9	(4.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	224^{E}	(69)	84.6	(8.0)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	1,377	(158)	90.9	(3.9)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.2
Number and sex of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**132,555**	**(518)**	**61.3**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**9,537**	**(177)**	**78.1**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	266 ^{E}	(78)	69.5 ^{E}	(16.8)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	F	...
Dentistry	F	...	76.4	(11.9)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	61 ^{E}	(17)	44.5 ^{E}	(14.2)
Dental support services and allied professions	172 ^{E}	(39)	92.2	(5.0)
Health and medical administrative services	93 ^{E}	(20)	75.8	(11.4)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	114 ^{E}	(38)	61.5 ^{E}	(14.2)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	65 ^{E}	(11)	81.0	(4.9)
Medicine	938	(101)	47.0	(5.8)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	306 ^{E}	(65)	90.0	(5.1)
Nursing	4,493	(167)	90.5	(1.3)
Optometry	F	...	55.0 ^{E}	(18.3)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	592	(65)	63.6	(5.7)
Public health	390 ^{E}	(68)	65.4	(9.2)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	1,084	(107)	79.2	(4.5)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	106 ^{E}	(28)	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	86 ^{E}	(21)	F	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	117 ^{E}	(34)	F	...
Medical residency programs	50	(7)	70.8	(6.7)
Selected health-related programs	**13,586**	**(609)**	**78.4**	**(2.2)**
Psychology	8,204	(500)	81.8	(2.9)
Social work	2,174	(235)	87.9	(3.2)
Health and physical education / fitness	3,209	(321)	63.5	(5.2)
All other programs[4]	**109,431**	**(750)**	**57.7**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**5,581**	**(168)**	**77.7**	**(1.9)**
Physicians[6]	988	(101)	48.2	(5.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	3,035	(157)	90.4	(1.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	41 ^{E}	(13)	74.0 ^{E}	(19.1)
Pharmacy	592	(65)	63.6	(5.7)
Occupational therapy / therapist	341 ^{E}	(62)	81.4	(8.7)
Physical therapy / therapist	557	(85)	75.0	(6.9)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.3
Number and sex of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**29,164**	**(421)**	**57.7**	**(0.9)**
Health programs[1]	**1,787**	**(76)**	**79.2**	**(1.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	27 E	(9)	66.7 E	(15.5)
Communication disorders sciences and services	267	(22)	88.4	(3.0)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	20 E	(5)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	107 E	(23)	67.1	(9.1)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	24	(2)	F	...
Medicine	131 E	(35)	79.6	(6.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	162	(23)	81.1	(5.6)
Nursing	488	(48)	90.6	(3.5)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	133 E	(23)	52.8 E	(9.9)
Public health	168 E	(31)	62.5	(8.2)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	127 E	(27)	94.8	(3.1)
Medical residency programs	71 E	(13)	73.7	(7.0)
Selected health-related programs	**2,773**	**(193)**	**80.8**	**(2.7)**
Psychology	1,489	(156)	86.5	(2.7)
Clinical psychology	F	...	100	(0.0)
Counselling psychology	96 E	(24)	79.4	(10.9)
Social work	794	(61)	81.7	(3.5)
Epidemiology	45 E	(13)	65.3 E	(14.6)
Health and physical education / fitness	446 E	(106)	61.7 E	(11.5)
All other programs[3]	**24,603**	**(396)**	**53.5**	**(1.0)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**558**	**(57)**	**82.5**	**(3.4)**
Physicians[5]	202 E	(37)	77.5	(5.1)
Nursing / Registered nurse	228	(35)	87.2	(6.5)
Pharmacy	25 E	(8)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	87 E	(26)	92.5	(4.7)

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.4
Number and sex of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**4,200**	**(45)**	**42.9**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**625**	**(40)**	**53.7**	**(3.4)**
Health and medical administrative services	11 E	(2)	86.8	(6.9)
Medicine	233	(35)	46.9	(7.4)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	25 E	(4)	63.3	(8.0)
Nursing	22 E	(4)	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	31	(5)	36.1 E	(8.1)
Public health	46	(5)	50	(6.3)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	10 E	(3)	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	83.3	(13.4)
Medical residency programs	152	(11)	61.1	(4.1)
Selected health-related programs	**424**	**(12)**	**70.8**	**(1.7)**
Psychology	377	(12)	72.4	(1.7)
Clinical psychology	49	(5)	85	(3.5)
Counselling psychology	26 E	(4)	75.6	(7.0)
Social work	21 E	(4)	86.1	(5.3)
Epidemiology	9 E	(3)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	17	(3)	x	...
All other programs[2]	**3,150**	**(27)**	**37**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**406**	**(37)**	**52.8**	**(4.7)**
Physicians[4]	384	(36)	52.5	(5.0)
Pharmacy	15 E	(3)	x	...

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.5
Number and sex of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**267,274**	**(352)**	**59.1**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**26,215**	**(260)**	**83.6**	**(0.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	664^{E}	(126)	85.1	(8.1)
Communication disorders sciences and services	423	(59)	91.3	(2.3)
Dentistry	F	...	63.8^{E}	(13.5)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	86^{E}	(18)	39.6^{E}	(10.7)
Dental support services and allied professions	1,928	(167)	95.9	(1.8)
Health and medical administrative services	1,171	(149)	92.3	(1.9)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	704	(93)	81.9	(5.0)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	1,073	(137)	60.3	(6.5)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	486^{E}	(83)	79.6	(8.4)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	115	(12)	86.0	(3.0)
Medicine	1,302	(110)	50.3	(4.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	935	(108)	81.5	(4.7)
Nursing	8,908	(283)	91.0	(1.1)
Optometry	171^{E}	(56)	56.2^{E}	(16.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	188^{E}	(60)	73.0^{E}	(14.9)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	798	(77)	58.6	(5.2)
Public health	741	(94)	64.9	(6.3)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	1,756	(139)	83.7	(3.1)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	3,597	(200)	92.7	(1.5)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	124^{E}	(39)	96.2	(3.4)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	147^{E}	(41)	65.8^{E}	(14.2)
Dental residency programs	142^{E}	(35)	41.9^{E}	(11.6)
Medical residency programs	403	(43)	75.6	(3.4)
Selected health-related programs	**20,612**	**(696)**	**79.4**	**(1.7)**
Psychology	10,191	(516)	82.3	(2.4)
Clinical psychology	84^{E}	(17)	91.4	(2.6)
Counselling psychology	138^{E}	(29)	81.1	(8.0)
Clinical child psychology	F	...	94.8	(3.6)
Social work	6,295	(369)	87.9	(1.9)
Epidemiology	54^{E}	(14)	60.7^{E}	(12.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	4,071	(356)	59.1	(4.6)
All other programs[4]	**220,448**	**(793)**	**54.3**	**(0.5)**

Table 6.5 (concluded)
Number and sex of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Total		Female	
	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**10,320**	**(280)**	**80.8**	**(1.4)**
Physicians[6]	1,705	(118)	56.2	(3.7)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	246^{E}	(65)	67.4^{E}	(13.0)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	56^{E}	(13)	71.6	(11.2)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	61.4^{E}	(18.7)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	489	(76)	85.9	(6.5)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	F	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	276^{E}	(54)	81.4	(10.4)
Clinical laboratory science, medical technology / technologist	F	...	89.6	(8.3)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	78^{E}	(23)	96.9	(2.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	4,514	(226)	90.4	(1.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	267^{E}	(70)	83.1	(7.6)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	1,382	(158)	91.0	(3.9)
Pharmacy	664	(73)	59.7	(5.9)
Occupational therapy / therapist	426	(67)	83.6	(7.1)
Physical therapy / therapist	625	(88)	76.7	(6.2)

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.6
Age at graduation of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 25	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**26.6**	**(0.1)**	**23.0**	**(0.0)**	**59.1**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**29.9**	**(0.3)**	**27.0**	**(0.8)**	**41.6**	**(1.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	31.4	(3.3)	27.0^{E}	(5.0)	43.3^{E}	(13.5)
Communication disorders sciences and services	27.2	(1.4)	25.0	(0.1)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	23.9	(0.5)	22.0	(0.5)	63.7	(4.9)
Health and medical administrative services	29.0	(1.1)	27.0	(2.3)	37.9^{E}	(7.3)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	26.1	(1.2)	22.0	(0.8)	67.0	(6.7)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	28.6	(1.1)	27.0	(1.1)	41.0	(6.6)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	23.4	(0.7)	23.0	(0.8)	80.5	(7.3)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	23.6	(0.9)	22.0	(0.5)	74.8	(9.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	29.9	(2.1)	25.0	(2.3)	49.6^{E}	(9.4)
Nursing	30.6	(0.6)	28.0	(0.8)	33.4	(3.4)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	24.6	(0.8)	24.0	(1.5)	55.6^{E}	(16.8)
Public health	36.0	(4.2)	41.0	(6.7)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	25.0	(1.1)	22.0	(0.8)	73.0	(7.0)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	35.5	(0.7)	36.0	(1.0)	23.2	(2.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	24.9	(2.5)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**28.0**	**(0.9)**	**23.0**	**(0.8)**	**58.2**	**(4.4)**
Psychology	27.1	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Social work	28.8	(1.0)	23.0	(1.0)	55.7	(4.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	21.7	(0.7)	21.0	(0.8)	82.2	(11.9)
All other programs[4]	**26.0**	**(0.1)**	**23.0**	**(0.0)**	**62.1**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**28.6**	**(0.6)**	**26.0**	**(0.8)**	**45.2**	**(3.7)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	27.4	(2.0)	27.0	(1.8)	40.8^{E}	(12.3)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	23.4	(1.0)	21.0	(1.2)	66.9	(10.1)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	28.8	(2.9)	27.0	(3.6)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	23.8	(0.8)	22.0	(0.8)	83.1	(4.6)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	25.3	(0.5)	25.0	(2.5)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	21.9	(0.6)	21.0	(0.5)	91.0	(4.2)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	23.9	(0.2)	24.0	(0.0)	90.5	(4.9)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	30.1	(3.6)	24.0^{E}	(4.2)	52.9^{E}	(15.1)
Nursing / Registered nurse	27.4	(0.9)	25.0	(1.0)	48.3	(7.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	37.0	(2.2)	42.0	(3.8)	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	30.6	(1.0)	29.0	(1.3)	30.9^{E}	(5.7)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and Medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.7
Age at graduation of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 25	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**26.2**	**(0.1)**	**23**	**(0.0)**	**62.7**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**28.5**	**(0.2)**	**25**	**(0.3)**	**41.4**	**(1.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	30.4	(3.1)	24^{E}	(4.5)	54.5^{E}	(14.8)
Communication disorders sciences and services	22.1	(0.4)	22	(0.3)	93.9	(5.7)
Dentistry	25.6	(0.5)	25	(0.0)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	28	(0.9)	28	(1.2)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	24.9	(1.2)	25	(1.2)	46.5^{E}	(11.9)
Health and medical administrative services	40.2	(1.8)	41	(2.4)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	26	(3.3)	23^{E}	(5.9)	79.9	(11.7)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	28.1	(1.3)	28	(0.2)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	24.6	(0.7)	24	(1.0)	59.4	(9.1)
Medicine	27.2	(0.4)	26	(0.3)	16^{E}	(3.9)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	29.7	(1.6)	25	(0.9)	38.8^{E}	(11.0)
Nursing	29.5	(0.4)	26	(0.5)	42.4	(2.2)
Optometry	24.9	(0.8)	25	(1.0)	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	24.5	(0.4)	24	(0.3)	73.8	(5.1)
Public health	32.9	(1.9)	27	(3.9)	34.3^{E}	(9.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	25.7	(0.4)	25	(0.3)	46.9	(5.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	38.5	(2.9)	40	(4.9)	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	23.1	(0.3)	23	(0.4)	82.2	(8.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	31.2	(3.4)	27^{E}	(7.5)	x	...
Dental residency programs	28	(2.1)	26	(1.9)	x	...
Medical residency programs	27.2	(0.3)	27	(0.4)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**25.6**	**(0.3)**	**23**	**(0.0)**	**71.3**	**(2.4)**
Psychology	25.1	(0.4)	23	(0.3)	73.3	(3.2)
Social work	31.1	(1.2)	27	(1.0)	35.2	(5.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	23	(0.1)	23	(0.3)	90.6	(2.4)
All other programs[4]	**26.1**	**(0.1)**	**23**	**(0.0)**	**63.5**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**27.6**	**(0.3)**	**25**	**(0.3)**	**42.7**	**(2.2)**
Physicians[6]	27.2	(0.4)	26	(0.3)	15.6^{E}	(3.7)
Nursing / Registered nurse	28.7	(0.5)	25	(0.5)	44.7	(3.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	38.3	(2.1)	42	(5.4)	F	...
Pharmacy	24.5	(0.4)	24	(0.3)	73.8	(5.1)
Occupational therapy / therapist	25.3	(0.6)	24	(0.7)	55^{E}	(9.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	25.8	(0.5)	25	(0.5)	38.9^{E}	(7.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.8

Age at graduation of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 30	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**32**	**(0.2)**	**29**	**(0.3)**	**53.6**	**(1.0)**
Health programs[1]	**32.8**	**(0.4)**	**30**	**(0.5)**	**49.7**	**(2.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	33.8	(3.4)	29^{E}	(5.6)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	28	(0.5)	26	(0.3)	75	(3.9)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	35.9	(2.4)	32	(2.3)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	35.3	(1.2)	33	(1.7)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	44.1	(0.8)	45	(1.1)	x	...
Medicine	29.3	(1.1)	28	(0.9)	78.8	(7.4)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	33.1	(1.3)	30	(1.5)	49	(7.5)
Nursing	36.8	(0.9)	35	(1.8)	26.7^{E}	(4.8)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	26.6	(0.8)	25	(0.5)	88.4	(4.4)
Public health	34.7	(1.0)	34	(2.3)	32.2^{E}	(7.5)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	28.8	(1.1)	26	(0.5)	74.2	(7.4)
Medical residency programs	30.2	(1.8)	28	(1.5)	64.3	(9.8)
Selected health-related programs	**30.7**	**(0.6)**	**27**	**(0.5)**	**62.1**	**(3.1)**
Psychology	29.4	(0.8)	26	(0.5)	67.7	(4.1)
Clinical psychology	33.9	(2.8)	33^{E}	(8.9)	x	...
Counselling psychology	29.3	(0.9)	28	(1.2)	63.1^{E}	(10.6)
Social work	35.8	(0.9)	35	(1.5)	38.2	(4.4)
Epidemiology	33.7	(1.8)	34	(2.7)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	26	(0.8)	24	(0.8)	89.1	(3.7)
All other programs[3]	**32.1**	**(0.2)**	**29**	**(0.3)**	**52.9**	**(1.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**31.9**	**(0.7)**	**29**	**(0.8)**	**58.2**	**(4.8)**
Physicians[5]	29.6	(1.0)	28	(0.8)	73.7	(6.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	36.7	(1.5)	35	(2.2)	27.6^{E}	(8.5)
Pharmacy	26.7	(0.7)	25	(1.3)	87	(6.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	27.2	(1.2)	26	(0.3)	88.8	(6.0)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.9

Age at graduation of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 30	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**34.9**	**(0.1)**	**33**	**(0.0)**	**27.1**	**(0.9)**
Health programs[1]	**30.6**	**(0.4)**	**28**	**(0.3)**	**59.7**	**(2.9)**
Health and medical administrative services	42.2	(1.9)	41	(4.1)	x	...
Medicine	27.3	(0.5)	26	(0.8)	79.7	(4.4)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	38.7	(1.5)	39	(2.5)	x	...
Nursing	45.1	(0.9)	43	(1.3)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	32.3	(1.1)	30	(0.6)	42.9^{E}	(8.3)
Public health	38.6	(0.9)	38	(1.3)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	38.6	(1.8)	39	(3.3)	x	...
Dental residency programs	25.5	(1.5)	23	(1.5)	83.3	(13.4)
Medical residency programs	29.4	(0.3)	28	(0.3)	63.6	(4.0)
Selected health-related programs	**37.3**	**(0.3)**	**35**	**(0.3)**	**15.5**	**(1.4)**
Psychology	37.3	(0.3)	35	(0.5)	16.1	(1.5)
Clinical psychology	35.8	(0.7)	33	(1.2)	22.3^{E}	(4.4)
Counselling psychology	37.8	(1.1)	37	(1.0)	x	...
Social work	39.5	(1.6)	37	(3.3)	x	...
Epidemiology	44.5	(2.1)	47	(2.5)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	31.9	(0.6)	31	(0.7)	x	...
All other programs[2]	**35.4**	**(0.1)**	**33**	**(0.3)**	**22.2**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**28.4**	**(0.3)**	**27**	**(0.3)**	**71.8**	**(3.3)**
Physicians[4]	28.1	(0.3)	27	(0.5)	73.3	(3.4)
Pharmacy	30.9	(1.5)	29	(0.9)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.10

Age at graduation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 25	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**27.1**	**(0.1)**	**24.0**	**(0.0)**	**55.4**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**29.6**	**(0.2)**	**26.0**	**(0.3)**	**39.2**	**(1.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	31.1	(2.2)	25.0	(3.4)	46.4 E	(9.7)
Communication disorders sciences and services	27.0	(0.6)	25.0	(0.2)	34.8 E	(6.6)
Dentistry	25.9	(0.6)	25.0	(0.1)	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	30.2	(1.0)	29.0	(1.4)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	24.0	(0.5)	22.0	(0.5)	62.1	(4.6)
Health and medical administrative services	30.6	(1.0)	30.0	(2.0)	32.4 E	(6.1)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	26.2	(1.1)	22.0	(0.8)	68.7	(5.9)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	28.6	(1.0)	27.0	(1.0)	39.0	(6.1)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	23.7	(0.7)	23.0	(0.8)	77.1	(7.6)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	28.4	(0.7)	25.0	(0.7)	49.6	(6.0)
Medicine	27.4	(0.3)	26.0	(0.3)	19.4	(3.2)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	30.6	(1.2)	26.0	(1.5)	38.4	(5.7)
Nursing	30.4	(0.3)	27.0	(0.5)	36.3	(1.9)
Optometry	25.5	(0.7)	25.0	(1.0)	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	24.7	(0.8)	24.0	(1.4)	55.0 E	(16.6)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	25.0	(0.3)	24.0	(0.0)	65.7	(4.5)
Public health	34.2	(1.3)	34.0	(3.1)	25.9 E	(6.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	25.7	(0.4)	24.0	(0.3)	52.9	(4.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	35.6	(0.7)	36.0	(1.0)	22.8	(2.8)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	22.8	(0.9)	22.0	(2.0)	83.8	(7.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	30.1	(2.3)	27.0	(3.2)	F	...
Dental residency programs	27.6	(1.8)	25.0	(1.0)	33.4 E	(11.1)
Medical residency programs	29.0	(1.2)	28.0	(0.5)	21.4 E	(4.3)
Selected health-related programs	**26.9**	**(0.3)**	**23.0**	**(0.3)**	**61.2**	**(1.9)**
Psychology	26.2	(0.3)	23.0	(0.3)	63.7	(2.8)
Clinical psychology	35.0	(1.3)	33.0	(1.8)	x	...
Counselling psychology	33.5	(2.3)	30.0	(2.0)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	26.4	(0.4)	26.0	(0.2)	x	...
Social work	30.5	(0.7)	26.0	(0.5)	42.2	(3.2)
Epidemiology	35.6	(1.6)	34.0	(2.4)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	23.2	(0.2)	23.0	(0.3)	85.2	(2.4)
All other programs[4]	**26.9**	**(0.1)**	**24.0**	**(0.0)**	**56.8**	**(0.5)**

Table 6.10 (concluded)

Age at graduation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Average		Median		Less than 25	
	Years	Standard error	Years	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**28.2**	**(0.3)**	**26.0**	**(0.3)**	**41.3**	**(1.8)**
Physicians[6]	27.8	(0.4)	27.0	(0.3)	19.9	(2.6)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	27.3	(1.9)	27.0	(1.5)	40.7^{E}	(11.8)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	23.3	(0.9)	21.0	(1.2)	69.4	(9.3)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	28.8	(2.8)	27.0	(2.9)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	23.7	(0.8)	22.0	(0.8)	83.8	(4.4)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	25.3	(0.5)	25.0	(2.5)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	21.9	(0.6)	21.0	(0.5)	91.0	(4.2)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	23.5	(0.3)	24.0	(0.0)	92.2	(3.7)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	30.1	(3.6)	24.0^{E}	(4.2)	52.9^{E}	(15.1)
Nursing / Registered nurse	28.8	(0.4)	25.0	(0.3)	43.7	(2.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	37.1	(1.9)	42.0	(3.8)	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	30.5	(1.0)	29.0	(1.5)	31.0^{E}	(5.7)
Pharmacy	24.6	(0.4)	24.0	(0.3)	71.7	(4.8)
Occupational therapy / therapist	25.7	(0.6)	25.0	(0.5)	49.3	(8.0)
Physical therapy / therapist	25.5	(0.5)	25.0	(0.5)	42.7^{E}	(7.1)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.11

Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**34.8**	**(0.7)**	**4.8**	**(0.3)**	**59.7**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**44.9**	**(1.8)**	**8.7**	**(0.9)**	**45.6**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...	57.7^{E}	(13.6)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	32.8	(4.6)	F	...	64.1	(4.7)
Health and medical administrative services	39.3^{E}	(7.2)	F	...	49.8	(7.8)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	37.8^{E}	(6.9)	x	...	59.7	(7.0)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	54.1	(6.8)	F	...	42.6	(6.8)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	21.2^{E}	(5.3)	x	...	78.8	(5.3)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	91.6	(6.0)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	24.6^{E}	(5.4)	F	...	59.1	(8.9)
Nursing	53.3	(3.6)	7.4^{E}	(1.7)	39.3	(3.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	68.5^{E}	(15.4)
Public health	F	...	x	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	33.0^{E}	(7.4)	x	...	57.6	(7.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	51.5	(3.3)	17.0	(2.4)	30.1	(3.1)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**32.2**	**(4.2)**	**7.2^{E}**	**(2.1)**	**60.0**	**(4.3)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	F	...
Social work	36.7	(4.6)	6.9^{E}	(2.1)	55.6	(4.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	97.2	(1.5)
All other programs[4]	**33.2**	**(0.7)**	**4.0**	**(0.3)**	**62.1**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**46.1**	**(3.7)**	**7.1^{E}**	**(1.9)**	**46.5**	**(3.7)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	50.8^{E}	(13.8)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	36.3^{E}	(11.8)	x	...	51.7^{E}	(12.7)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	55.3^{E}	(17.8)	x	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	26.5^{E}	(5.7)	x	...	71.2	(6.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	22.4^{E}	(6.6)	x	...	77.6	(6.6)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	87.7	(6.4)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	53.3^{E}	(14.9)	x	...	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	51.4	(7.1)	x	...	45.1	(7.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	80.3	(8.1)	x	...	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	45.3	(6.0)	F	...	43.2	(6.2)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.12

Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**32.2**	**(0.6)**	**3.0**	**(0.2)**	**64.3**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**49.5**	**(1.7)**	**4.2**	**(0.6)**	**45.4**	**(1.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...	72.2	(11.8)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	66.0[E]	(11.8)	x	...	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	42.2[E]	(10.7)	x	...	52.9[E]	(11.3)
Health and medical administrative services	69.8	(10.3)	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	x	...	54.3[E]	(15.8)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...	76.4[E]	(13.2)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	69.4	(9.3)	x	...	30.6[E]	(9.3)
Medicine	48.9	(5.7)	x	...	49.3	(5.7)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	48.1[E]	(10.8)	x	...	45.6[E]	(10.8)
Nursing	54.8	(2.2)	6.0	(1.0)	38.3	(2.2)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	70.0[E]	(17.1)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	42.9	(5.8)	x	...	57.1	(5.8)
Public health	61.2	(9.1)	x	...	35.2[E]	(9.2)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	43.9	(5.2)	x	...	52.7	(5.3)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	58.1[E]	(13.7)	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x		x	...	72.7	(11.1)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	53.4[E]	(14.4)	x	...	46.6[E]	(14.4)
Medical residency programs	62.5	(7.2)	x	...	37.5[E]	(7.2)
Selected health-related programs	**25.7**	**(2.3)**	**3.0**[E]	**(0.6)**	**70.6**	**(2.4)**
Psychology	25.4	(3.2)	2.2[E]	(0.7)	72.2	(3.2)
Social work	46.2	(5.6)	10.3[E]	(2.6)	42.4	(5.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	12.6[E]	(3.3)	x	...	85.6	(3.6)
All other programs[4]	**31.5**	**(0.7)**	**2.8**	**(0.3)**	**65.2**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**48.5**	**(2.2)**	**3.0**[E]	**(0.7)**	**47.1**	**(2.2)**
Physicians[6]	49.6	(5.4)	x	...	48.7	(5.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	51.0	(3.0)	4.7[E]	(1.3)	42.9	(3.0)
Psychiatrich / mental health nurse / nursing	56.7[E]	(14.7)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy	42.9	(5.8)	x	...	57.1	(5.8)
Occupational therapy / therapist	57.7	(9.2)	x	...	41.1[E]	(9.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	32.6[E]	(7.5)	x	...	61.9	(7.8)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.13
Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**56.3**	**(1.0)**	**5.2**	**(0.4)**	**37.8**	**(1.0)**
Health programs[1]	**56.2**	**(2.6)**	**5.5^{E}**	**(0.9)**	**37.8**	**(2.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	58.9	(4.4)	x	...	38.5	(4.4)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	90.6	(6.3)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	72.6	(8.4)	x	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	76.5	(4.8)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	37.0^{E}	(10.7)	x	...	61.7^{E}	(10.9)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	52.8	(7.5)	F	...	35.7^{E}	(7.1)
Nursing	64.8	(5.1)	5.8^{E}	(1.6)	28.7^{E}	(5.1)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	60.0	(9.4)	x	...	40.0^{E}	(9.4)
Public health	59.2	(8.4)	x	...	38.3^{E}	(8.2)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	21.7^{E}	(6.2)	x	...	75.0	(7.0)
Medical residency programs	48.0^{E}	(9.1)	x	...	34.0^{E}	(8.7)
Selected health-related programs	**49.8**	**(3.8)**	**6.6^{E}**	**(1.2)**	**43.5**	**(3.9)**
Psychology	50.3	(5.5)	4.6^{E}	(1.4)	45.1	(5.7)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	55.3^{E}	(12.7)	x	...	44.7^{E}	(12.7)
Social work	53.1	(4.4)	12.9^{E}	(3.0)	34.0	(4.3)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	68.8^{E}	(13.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	44.2^{E}	(11.7)	x	...	52.4^{E}	(11.9)
All other programs[3]	**57.0**	**(1.1)**	**5.0**	**(0.5)**	**37.2**	**(1.0)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**43.9**	**(4.8)**	**F**	...	**50.3**	**(5.2)**
Physicians[5]	40.9^{E}	(8.0)	x	...	51.9^{E}	(9.0)
Nursing / Registered nurse	57.4	(8.2)	F	...	35.6^{E}	(8.7)
Pharmacy	55.4^{E}	(15.2)	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...	86.0	(6.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.14
Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**71.3**	**(0.8)**	**4.8**	**(0.3)**	**23.3**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**69.2**	**(3.1)**	**2.4^{E}**	**(0.8)**	**28.1**	**(3.0)**
Health and medical administrative services	86.4	(7.2)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	61.5	(7.0)	x	...	36.0^{E}	(6.9)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	67.9	(7.8)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	78.3	(7.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	72.3	(7.1)	x	...	x	...
Public health	86.2	(3.9)	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	76.0	(3.5)	x	...	21.2	(3.4)
Selected health-related programs	**69.5**	**(1.8)**	**9.7**	**(1.1)**	**20.8**	**(1.6)**
Psychology	69.3	(1.9)	10.5	(1.3)	20.2	(1.7)
Clinical psychology	70.1	(4.5)	14.9^{E}	(3.4)	15.0^{E}	(3.5)
Counselling psychology	67.6	(8.2)	x	...	x	...
Social work	65.7	(8.7)	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	83.8	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**71.9**	**(0.8)**	**4.6**	**(0.3)**	**22.6**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**66.9**	**(4.2)**	**x**	**...**	**30.7**	**(4.1)**
Physicians[4]	67.2	(4.4)	x	...	30.2	(4.3)
Pharmacy	62.9^{E}	(11.8)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.15
Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**36.4**	**(0.4)**	**3.9**	**(0.2)**	**59.0**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**47.9**	**(1.1)**	**6.7**	**(0.6)**	**44.6**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	32.2^{E}	(8.9)	x	...	63.0	(9.2)
Communication disorders sciences and services	54.6	(7.3)	x	...	43.8^{E}	(7.3)
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	56.5^{E}	(17.1)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	73.6	(8.3)	x	...	26.4^{E}	(8.3)
Dental support services and allied professions	33.6	(4.3)	2.9^{E}	(0.9)	63.1	(4.3)
Health and medical administrative services	45.1	(6.3)	F	...	44.3	(6.7)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	37.7	(6.2)	F	...	58.5	(6.3)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	51.1	(6.6)	F	...	45.7	(6.6)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	21.4^{E}	(5.2)	x	...	78.6	(5.2)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	56.5	(6.1)	x	...	38.7	(6.1)
Medicine	50.0	(4.5)	x	...	48.2	(4.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	38.3	(5.2)	F	...	49.8	(5.9)
Nursing	54.8	(2.0)	6.6	(0.9)	38.2	(1.9)
Optometry	F	...	x	...	67.4^{E}	(15.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	67.8^{E}	(15.2)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	45.3	(5.0)	x	...	54.5	(5.0)
Public health	58.8	(6.6)	F	...	34.1^{E}	(6.3)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	39.1	(4.0)	F	...	55.7	(4.1)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	51.6	(3.2)	17.4	(2.4)	29.5	(3.0)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	81.0	(9.3)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	50.8^{E}	(14.1)	x	...	47.7^{E}	(14.2)
Dental residency programs	52.8^{E}	(12.3)	x	...	47.2^{E}	(12.3)
Medical residency programs	53.6	(5.7)	F	...	32.5	(4.6)
Selected health-related programs	**31.0**	**(1.8)**	**4.4**	**(0.6)**	**64.0**	**(1.8)**
Psychology	30.5	(2.7)	3.2^{E}	(0.7)	66.2	(2.7)
Clinical psychology	52.2^{E}	(10.2)	8.6^{E}	(2.6)	39.2^{E}	(11.0)
Counselling psychology	51.2^{E}	(10.6)	x	...	36.1^{E}	(10.0)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	42.1	(3.1)	8.8	(1.5)	48.3	(3.2)
Epidemiology	36.4^{E}	(11.8)	x	...	60.7^{E}	(11.9)
Health and physical education / fitness	15.4^{E}	(3.0)	x	...	82.8	(3.2)
All other programs[4]	**35.6**	**(0.5)**	**3.5**	**(0.2)**	**60.3**	**(0.5)**

Table 6.15 (concluded)

Marital status in 2002 of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Married or living common law		Widowed, separated or divorced		Single, never married	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**48.1**	**(1.8)**	**4.6^{E}**	**(0.8)**	**46.4**	**(1.8)**
Physicians[6]	50.8	(3.7)	F	...	44.5	(3.7)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	41.2^{E}	(13.5)	x	...	51.2^{E}	(13.2)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	33.6^{E}	(11.1)	x	...	55.3^{E}	(12.1)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	54.4^{E}	(17.2)	x	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	27.5^{E}	(5.8)	x	...	70.3	(6.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	22.4^{E}	(6.6)	x	...	77.6	(6.6)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	81.2	(10.1)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	53.3^{E}	(14.9)	x	...	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	51.4	(2.9)	4.4^{E}	(1.1)	43.2	(2.9)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	76.9	(7.6)	F	...	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	45.3	(6.0)	F	...	43.2	(6.1)
Pharmacy	41.7	(5.6)	x	...	58.3	(5.6)
Occupational therapy / therapist	48.8	(8.0)	x	...	50.2	(8.0)
Physical therapy / therapist	35.3^{E}	(7.2)	x	...	59.8	(7.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.16
Designated groups of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**3.8**	**(0.2)**	**13.3**	**(0.5)**	**6.2**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**4.8**	**(0.7)**	**15.7**	**(1.4)**	**6.2**	**(0.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	10.8^{E}	(3.3)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	18.3^{E}	(5.9)	2.7^{E}	(0.7)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	26.2^{E}	(7.4)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	F	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	F	...
Nursing	F	...	21.7	(3.2)	5.8^{E}	(1.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	8.4^{E}	(1.4)	17.5	(2.7)	12.6^{E}	(2.3)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**4.5^{E}**	**(1.3)**	**9.7^{E}**	**(2.9)**	**11.3^{E}**	**(2.7)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	5.2^{E}	(1.5)	9.2^{E}	(3.0)	13.1^{E}	(3.1)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**3.6**	**(0.3)**	**13.1**	**(0.6)**	**6.0**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**F**	**...**	**21.0**	**(3.2)**	**F**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	31.5^{E}	(6.6)	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	3.6^{E}	(1.2)	18.1^{E}	(5.2)	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

"Designated groups" refer to members of visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.17

Designated groups of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**2.1**	**(0.2)**	**15.6**	**(0.5)**	**4.3**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**1.8[E]**	**(0.5)**	**15.3**	**(1.3)**	**4.5**	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	F	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	30.1[E]	(5.6)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	F	...	11.3	(1.7)	4.2[E]	(0.9)
Optometry	x	...	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	31.9[E]	(6.1)	F	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	15.1[E]	(3.9)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**3.0[E]**	**(0.8)**	**11.6**	**(1.8)**	**4.8[E]**	**(1.2)**
Psychology	1.6[E]	(0.5)	12.2[E]	(2.5)	5.9[E]	(1.8)
Social work	F	...	10.5[E]	(3.2)	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	10.8[E]	(3.5)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**2.1**	**(0.2)**	**16.1**	**(0.6)**	**4.2**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**F**	**...**	**18.2**	**(1.9)**	**4.4[E]**	**(0.9)**
Physicians[6]	x	...	29.0[E]	(5.3)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...	12.6[E]	(2.3)	4.3[E]	(1.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	31.9[E]	(6.1)	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	F	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	x	...	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

"Designated groups" refer to members of visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.18

Designated groups of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**1.6**	**(0.2)**	**15.6**	**(0.7)**	**3.6**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**F**	...	**11.7**	**(1.6)**	**2.8** ^{E}	**(0.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	5.4 ^{E}	(1.8)	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	F	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	15.0 ^{E}	(4.7)	x	...
Public health	x	...	F	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	21.6 ^{E}	(7.0)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**1.9** ^{E}	**(0.5)**	**7.1** ^{E}	**(1.4)**	**4.3** ^{E}	**(0.9)**
Psychology	F	...	F	...	2.8 ^{E}	(0.8)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	10.8 ^{E}	(2.9)	7.3 ^{E}	(2.2)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other programs[3]	**1.7**	**(0.2)**	**16.8**	**(0.8)**	**3.6**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**x**	...	**14.0** ^{E}	**(4.1)**	**x**	...
Physicians[5]	x	...	12.2 ^{E}	(3.5)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

"Designated groups" refer to members of visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.19
Designated groups of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**1.1**	**(0.2)**	**19.2**	**(0.6)**	**2.9**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[1]	**x**	**...**	**12.5**^{E}	**(2.1)**	**x**	**...**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	29.2^{E}	(7.6)	x	...
Public health	x	...	20.6^{E}	(4.6)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	7.7^{E}	(2.1)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**x**	**...**	**9.8**	**(1.1)**	**6.5**	**(0.9)**
Psychology	x	...	10.5	(1.2)	6.8	(0.9)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**1.2**	**(0.2)**	**21.8**	**(0.7)**	**2.8**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**x**	**...**	**10.4**^{E}	**(2.7)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[4]	x	...	9.5^{E}	(2.8)	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

"Designated groups" refer to members of visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.20

Designated groups of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**2.7**	**(0.1)**	**14.8**	**(0.3)**	**5.4**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[1]	**3.4**	**(0.4)**	**15.2**	**(0.9)**	**6.0**	**(0.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...	F	...
Dentistry	x	...	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	26.5^{E}	(8.3)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	1.1^{E}	(0.4)	11.5^{E}	(3.1)	2.8^{E}	(0.9)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	17.1^{E}	(4.9)	4.1^{E}	(0.9)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	23.3^{E}	(6.5)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	F	...	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	F	...	24.3^{E}	(4.3)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	3.0^{E}	(1.0)	F	...
Nursing	2.5^{E}	(0.6)	15.7	(1.7)	5.7^{E}	(1.0)
Optometry	x	...	51.6^{E}	(16.6)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	27.2^{E}	(4.9)	F	...
Public health	x	...	F	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	10.9^{E}	(2.6)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	8.2^{E}	(1.4)	17.5	(2.7)	12.9^{E}	(2.2)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	11.9^{E}	(3.2)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**3.0^{E}**	**(0.6)**	**10.6**	**(1.3)**	**6.5**	**(1.0)**
Psychology	1.5^{E}	(0.4)	11.2^{E}	(2.0)	6.3^{E}	(1.6)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	8.5^{E}	(2.6)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	6.3^{E}	(1.6)	9.8^{E}	(2.0)	9.4^{E}	(1.8)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	9.9^{E}	(3.0)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**2.6**	**(0.1)**	**15.1**	**(0.4)**	**5.2**	**(0.2)**

Table 6.20 (concluded)

Designated groups of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal people		Members of visible minorities		Disabled persons	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**1.9^{E}**	**(0.5)**	**18.7**	**(1.6)**	**5.1^{E}**	**(0.9)**
Physicians[6]	F	...	21.4	(3.4)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	F	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...	17.9	(2.5)	7.4^{E}	(1.6)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	3.6^{E}	(1.2)	18.0^{E}	(5.2)	F	...
Pharmacy	x	...	30.5^{E}	(5.7)	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	22.5^{E}	(7.4)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	x	...	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

"Designated groups" refer to members of visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.21

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**91.3**	**(0.3)**	**27.9**	**(0.5)**	**0.2 E**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**93.2**	**(0.5)**	**20.6**	**(1.2)**	**F**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	98.6	(0.9)	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	88.1	(1.9)	28.6	(4.0)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	94.4	(2.2)	F	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	87.2	(3.5)	30.8 E	(5.4)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	96.3	(2.5)	19.8 E	(5.3)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	71.9	(6.3)	49.8 E	(8.9)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	91.6	(6.0)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	86.0	(4.1)	31.9 E	(6.7)	x	...
Nursing	97.9	(0.5)	14.6	(2.3)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	91.4	(5.1)	51.9 E	(16.5)	x	...
Public health	93.9	(4.3)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	74.6	(5.3)	55.9	(8.1)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	97.6	(1.1)	9.6 E	(1.9)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**93.5**	**(1.3)**	**24.1**	**(3.6)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	92.4	(1.5)	23.9	(3.7)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**90.9**	**(0.3)**	**29.3**	**(0.6)**	**0.2 E**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**93.6**	**(1.0)**	**21.5**	**(2.7)**	**x**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	86.1	(9.5)	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	82.9	(10.5)	59.2 E	(11.1)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	83.6 E	(14.5)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	73.6	(5.6)	46.8	(7.6)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	55.1 E	(9.6)	76.3 E	(12.8)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	99.7	(0.3)	F	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	100.0	(0.0)	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.22

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**91.9**	**(0.2)**	**43.1**	**(0.6)**	**0.3^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**85.4**	**(0.8)**	**41.8**	**(1.3)**	**x**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	98.5	(1.4)	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	81.8	(10.9)	F	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	79.5^{E}	(15.2)	45.3^{E}	(12.3)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	81.9	(9.5)	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	92.7	(4.9)	F	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	91.8	(6.1)	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	36.0^{E}	(9.4)	x	...
Medicine	97.1	(1.0)	36.7	(5.3)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	45.6^{E}	(11.1)	66.5^{E}	(12.0)	x	...
Nursing	79.7	(1.3)	46.6	(2.0)	x	...
Optometry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	95.9	(1.7)	25.9^{E}	(4.9)	x	...
Public health	83.4	(4.1)	53.7^{E}	(9.2)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.5	(1.0)	34.0	(4.8)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	84.2	(7.1)	F	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	56.9^{E}	(12.7)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	96.4	(3.2)	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	79.2	(6.0)	95.8	(3.0)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**91.7**	**(1.1)**	**36.7**	**(2.3)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	92.8	(1.4)	35.3	(3.0)	x	...
Social work	81.0	(3.6)	40.6	(5.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	96.0	(1.9)	37.6	(5.3)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**92.5**	**(0.3)**	**44.0**	**(0.7)**	**0.3^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**94.5**	**(0.8)**	**29.5**	**(1.9)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[6]	96.1	(1.0)	39.7	(5.1)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	93.0	(1.3)	25.2	(2.3)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	95.9	(1.7)	25.9^{E}	(4.9)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	95.1	(2.2)	43.3^{E}	(9.3)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	97.8	(1.2)	32.7^{E}	(7.0)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.23

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**92.4**	**(0.5)**	**48.7**	**(0.9)**	**F**	...
Health programs[1]	**91.8**	**(1.3)**	**45.1**	**(2.2)**	**x**	...
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	93.2	(4.9)	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	96.9	(1.9)	45.0	(4.5)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	91.9	(4.9)	49.2^{E}	(10.6)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	93.6	(3.5)	18.1^{E}	(6.0)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	94.1	(6.1)	32.5^{E}	(7.4)	x	...
Nursing	85.0	(3.6)	48.3	(5.0)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	90.6	(4.7)	78.4	(5.5)	x	...
Public health	89.4	(4.7)	37.4^{E}	(8.0)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	100.0	(0.0)	36.6^{E}	(9.2)	x	...
Medical residency programs	94.1	(3.0)	71.0	(9.9)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**90.3**	**(1.6)**	**52.4**	**(3.6)**	**x**	...
Psychology	83.6	(2.9)	67.2	(4.0)	x	...
Clinical psychology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	58.9^{E}	(13.1)	68.6	(9.6)	x	...
Social work	98.8	(1.2)	30.3	(4.2)	x	...
Epidemiology	F	...	64.7^{E}	(14.6)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	96.8	(2.2)	41.2^{E}	(11.6)	x	...
All other programs[3]	**92.7**	**(0.5)**	**48.5**	**(1.0)**	**F**	...
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**94.4**	**(2.5)**	**27.0**	**(4.1)**	**x**	...
Physicians[5]	93.8	(2.5)	36.7^{E}	(7.3)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	92.6	(5.5)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.24

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**95.1**	**(0.4)**	**51.7**	**(0.7)**	**0.3 E**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**91.6**	**(1.6)**	**76.6**	**(2.3)**	**x**	**...**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	90.1	(3.6)	84.0	(5.0)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	92.9	(4.1)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	94.9	(3.0)	44.5 E	(8.4)	x	...
Public health	96.6	(2.1)	50.8	(6.2)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	84.8	(3.0)	93.5	(1.5)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**97.8**	**(0.7)**	**42.5**	**(1.7)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	97.5	(0.8)	40.4	(1.8)	x	...
Clinical psychology	97.0	(1.7)	37.3	(4.9)	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...	67.4	(6.9)	x	...
Social work	F	...	72.3	(7.0)	x	...
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**95.4**	**(0.4)**	**48.0**	**(0.8)**	**0.4 E**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**88.7**	**(2.4)**	**85.3**	**(3.0)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[4]	88.0	(2.5)	87.8	(3.0)	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.25

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**91.8**	**(0.2)**	**38.1**	**(0.4)**	**0.3^{E}**	**(0.0)**
Health programs[1]	**90.2**	**(0.4)**	**31.3**	**(0.8)**	**F**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	98.3	(0.8)	14.6^{E}	(3.4)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	95.1	(2.0)	48.7	(7.1)	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	66.1^{E}	(17.3)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	87.3	(2.3)	30.1	(3.9)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	93.3	(2.1)	18.7^{E}	(4.6)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	88.1	(3.1)	33.9	(5.2)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	95.7	(2.3)	22.1^{E}	(4.9)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	74.5	(5.6)	45.1^{E}	(7.9)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	98.2	(1.3)	29.8^{E}	(6.1)	x	...
Medicine	95.5	(1.0)	43.3	(4.4)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	74.5	(4.3)	43.0	(5.3)	x	...
Nursing	88.0	(0.7)	32.6	(1.5)	x	...
Optometry	F	...	F	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	91.5	(5.0)	51.4^{E}	(16.3)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	95.2	(1.5)	38.1	(4.9)	x	...
Public health	87.5	(2.5)	41.0	(5.8)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	90.0	(1.7)	41.0	(4.0)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	97.2	(1.1)	10.2^{E}	(1.9)	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	43.5^{E}	(14.5)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	56.2^{E}	(13.8)	60.8^{E}	(14.2)	x	...
Dental residency programs	97.1	(2.6)	35.8^{E}	(10.3)	x	...
Medical residency programs	75.3	(4.3)	81.2	(7.2)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**91.9**	**(0.8)**	**36.6**	**(1.8)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	91.7	(1.2)	40.2	(2.7)	x	...
Clinical psychology	98.3	(1.0)	31.7^{E}	(8.9)	x	...
Counselling psychology	71.5	(10.6)	60.4^{E}	(10.2)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	89.3	(1.5)	30.6	(2.6)	x	...
Epidemiology	F	...	67.9^{E}	(12.3)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	96.5	(1.5)	36.2	(4.5)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**92.0**	**(0.2)**	**39.0**	**(0.4)**	**0.3^{E}**	**(0.1)**

Table 6.25 (concluded)

Language in which a conversation can be conducted upon graduation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**94.0**	**(0.6)**	**28.6**	**(1.5)**	**x**	...
Physicians[6]	90.7	(1.4)	52.2	(3.7)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	85.9	(9.1)	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	84.2	(9.8)	62.3	(10.2)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	82.9^{E}	(13.9)	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	74.7	(5.3)	44.8	(7.2)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	55.1^{E}	(9.6)	76.3^{E}	(12.8)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	94.8	(1.0)	21.5	(2.1)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	100.0	(0.0)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy	96.4	(1.5)	29.7^{E}	(5.6)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	96.1	(1.8)	38.1^{E}	(7.9)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	95.0	(1.9)	39.4^{E}	(6.9)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.26
Mother tongue of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**65.9**	**(0.6)**	**18.8**	**(0.3)**	**15.2**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**70.6**	**(1.5)**	**13.2**	**(0.8)**	**16.2**	**(1.4)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	90.2	(3.4)	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	93.3	(5.1)	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	71.3	(4.0)	17.3	(2.8)	13.0 E	(3.6)
Health and medical administrative services	68.0	(6.6)	9.8 E	(2.8)	22.4 E	(6.1)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	47.8	(7.4)	24.4 E	(4.8)	28.2 E	(7.4)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	71.4	(6.8)	F	...	18.9 E	(6.2)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	44.7 E	(9.4)	45.0 E	(8.3)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	91.6	(6.0)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	66.3	(7.0)	28.7 E	(6.3)	F	...
Nursing	73.3	(3.2)	7.4 E	(1.5)	19.4	(3.0)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	50.1 E	(16.3)	F	...	x	...
Public health	70.0 E	(19.6)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	52.9	(7.7)	38.6 E	(6.9)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	78.2	(2.7)	4.3 E	(1.2)	17.0	(2.5)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**81.0**	**(2.9)**	**11.1 E**	**(1.9)**	**7.4 E**	**(2.3)**
Psychology	89.9	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Social work	78.3	(3.3)	12.9 E	(2.2)	8.2 E	(2.6)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**64.4**	**(0.7)**	**20.2**	**(0.4)**	**15.4**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**66.8**	**(3.4)**	**13.9**	**(2.1)**	**19.3**	**(3.0)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	47.1 E	(13.5)	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	51.8 E	(12.7)	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	46.0 E	(8.3)	42.3 E	(7.2)	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	71.8 E	(12.4)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	45.7 E	(14.4)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	66.4	(6.7)	x	...	28.0 E	(6.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	78.1 E	(13.3)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	83.2	(4.9)	x	...	13.8 E	(4.5)

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Percentages may add up to greater than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.27
Mother tongue of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**61.3**	**(0.6)**	**23.3**	**(0.4)**	**15.8**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**58.2**	**(1.4)**	**27.1**	**(0.7)**	**14.6**	**(1.3)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	80.0	(6.8)	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	55.5 E	(14.2)	x	...	44.5 E	(14.2)
Dental support services and allied professions	87.0	(5.0)	x	...	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	46.5 E	(10.8)	x	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	51.2 E	(16.9)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	94.6	(2.6)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	73.3	(5.1)	7.0 E	(1.5)	19.6 E	(5.0)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	66.5 E	(12.0)	x	...
Nursing	53.4	(2.0)	35.5	(1.6)	11.2	(1.6)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	60.9	(5.8)	9.2 E	(2.3)	29.9 E	(5.8)
Public health	50.4 E	(8.9)	40.5 E	(7.5)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	77.7	(3.8)	12.9	(2.1)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	56.0 E	(13.1)	x	...	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	35.5 E	(11.2)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	63.8 E	(15.2)	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	91.7	(4.1)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**69.4**	**(2.2)**	**18.5**	**(1.5)**	**12.3**	**(1.9)**
Psychology	69.2	(3.1)	19.0	(2.0)	12.8 E	(2.7)
Social work	59.3	(5.1)	26.7	(4.1)	12.9 E	(3.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	76.7	(4.5)	11.8 E	(2.8)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**60.6**	**(0.7)**	**23.5**	**(0.4)**	**16.4**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**71.7**	**(1.9)**	**12.9**	**(0.9)**	**15.2**	**(1.8)**
Physicians[6]	69.6	(4.9)	11.3	(1.8)	19.1 E	(4.8)
Nursing / Registered nurse	72.9	(2.6)	14.2	(1.5)	12.4 E	(2.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	89.7	(8.8)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	60.9	(5.8)	9.2 E	(2.3)	29.9 E	(5.8)
Occupational therapy / therapist	79.7	(5.7)	13.0 E	(4.0)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	76.7	(6.0)	12.7 E	(3.0)	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Percentages may add up to greater than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.28
Mother tongue of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**54.0**	**(0.9)**	**26.3**	**(0.7)**	**20.1**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**57.0**	**(2.3)**	**29.2**	**(2.0)**	**14.1**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	72.8	(10.7)	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	67.9	(4.4)	20.8^{E}	(3.9)	12.5^{E}	(3.2)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	73.8	(9.9)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	63.2	(9.4)	x	...	24.6^{E}	(7.9)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	79.4	(6.8)	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	75.0	(7.0)	F	...	F	...
Nursing	43.2	(4.6)	39.5	(5.0)	17.2^{E}	(5.0)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	18.4^{E}	(5.3)	68.2	(7.1)	F	...
Public health	57.1	(8.6)	30.4^{E}	(7.3)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	88.2	(4.8)	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	31.3^{E}	(10.0)	54.6^{E}	(9.4)	18.7^{E}	(5.8)
Selected health-related programs	**58.0**	**(3.6)**	**27.1**	**(2.5)**	**16.1**^{E}	**(3.5)**
Psychology	49.7	(5.4)	35.8	(4.3)	15.7^{E}	(5.2)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	36.9^{E}	(10.6)	51.4^{E}	(12.2)	x	...
Social work	67.4	(4.4)	19.3^{E}	(3.8)	14.3^{E}	(3.3)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	70.0	(11.4)	F	...	F	...
All other programs[3]	**53.3**	**(1.0)**	**26.0**	**(0.8)**	**21.0**	**(0.9)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**65.4**	**(4.9)**	**16.4**^{E}	**(3.2)**	**17.8**^{E}	**(4.5)**
Physicians[5]	62.5	(7.5)	29.2^{E}	(6.3)	10.0^{E}	(2.8)
Nursing / Registered nurse	61.9	(8.8)	x	...	27.8^{E}	(9.1)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	91.5	(5.4)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Percentages may add up to greater than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.29

Mother tongue of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**47.9**	**(0.8)**	**25.9**	**(0.7)**	**26.8**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**27.1**	**(3.6)**	**58.0**	**(3.4)**	**15.0**	**(2.1)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	33.5^{E}	(8.5)	57.3	(8.0)	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	70.6	(7.0)	x	...	29.4^{E}	(7.0)
Nursing	52.2^{E}	(9.2)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	40.4^{E}	(8.0)	x	...	27.6^{E}	(7.1)
Public health	64.1	(6.3)	x	...	22.1^{E}	(5.2)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	86.9	(2.5)	11.0^{E}	(2.4)
Selected health-related programs	**66.3**	**(1.8)**	**21.5**	**(1.7)**	**13.5**	**(1.2)**
Psychology	67.1	(1.9)	19.6	(1.7)	14.4	(1.3)
Clinical psychology	71.7	(4.7)	16.3^{E}	(4.1)	x	...
Counselling psychology	48.7^{E}	(8.7)	40.4^{E}	(9.0)	x	...
Social work	62.5	(9.1)	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	70.7	(8.6)	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**49.5**	**(0.8)**	**20.1**	**(0.7)**	**30.9**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**23.1^{E}**	**(5.4)**	**66.2**	**(5.2)**	**11.1^{E}**	**(2.7)**
Physicians[4]	21.1^{E}	(5.8)	69.0	(5.6)	10.4^{E}	(2.8)
Pharmacy	74.3	(10.9)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Percentages may add up to greater than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.30
Mother tongue of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**62.1**	**(0.4)**	**22.0**	**(0.2)**	**16.2**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**64.1**	**(1.0)**	**20.4**	**(0.5)**	**15.5**	**(0.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	85.2	(3.4)	11.7^{E}	(2.8)	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	71.5	(4.9)	20.7^{E}	(4.1)	8.6^{E}	(2.4)
Dentistry	F	...	F	...	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	58.5^{E}	(10.6)	x	...	41.5^{E}	(10.6)
Dental support services and allied professions	72.7	(3.7)	16.1	(2.5)	12.7^{E}	(3.3)
Health and medical administrative services	65.7	(5.6)	10.5^{E}	(2.4)	23.2^{E}	(5.2)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	39.8^{E}	(6.7)	29.2	(4.7)	31.3^{E}	(7.0)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	69.9	(6.2)	12.6^{E}	(3.9)	17.2^{E}	(5.6)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	45.7^{E}	(8.9)	40.8^{E}	(7.4)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	95.1	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	66.8	(4.0)	16.8	(2.1)	16.5^{E}	(3.8)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	57.2	(5.3)	37.6	(5.0)	5.2^{E}	(1.2)
Nursing	61.6	(1.8)	23.4	(1.1)	15.1	(1.6)
Optometry	F	...	x	...	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	49.6^{E}	(16.2)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	51.0	(5.0)	23.3^{E}	(4.4)	25.5^{E}	(4.6)
Public health	56.4	(6.1)	30.2	(4.4)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	70.6	(3.3)	20.4	(2.5)	7.8^{E}	(2.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	77.6	(2.7)	4.7^{E}	(1.2)	17.4	(2.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	50.6^{E}	(15.7)	F	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	60.8^{E}	(14.2)	x	...
Dental residency programs	52.6^{E}	(12.4)	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	72.2	(6.7)	11.1^{E}	(2.8)
Selected health-related programs	**69.9**	**(1.7)**	**18.4**	**(1.1)**	**11.9**	**(1.4)**
Psychology	66.5	(2.6)	21.2	(1.7)	13.3^{E}	(2.3)
Clinical psychology	73.5	(8.8)	9.4^{E}	(3.0)	F	...
Counselling psychology	46.5^{E}	(10.4)	43.3^{E}	(10.6)	F	...
Clinical child psychology	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	70.3	(2.5)	18.5	(1.9)	10.6^{E}	(1.8)
Epidemiology	44.4^{E}	(12.8)	F	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	78.2	(3.8)	10.8^{E}	(2.3)	10.3^{E}	(3.1)
All other programs[4]	**61.1**	**(0.4)**	**22.5**	**(0.3)**	**16.7**	**(0.4)**

Table 6.30 (concluded)

Mother tongue of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**67.6**	**(1.6)**	**15.6**	**(0.9)**	**16.7**	**(1.5)**
Physicians[6]	55.1	(3.5)	29.9	(2.4)	15.2 ^{E}	(3.0)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	45.1 ^{E}	(12.8)	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	47.9 ^{E}	(11.7)	52.1 ^{E}	(11.7)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	44.1 ^{E}	(8.3)	40.5 ^{E}	(6.8)	15.4 ^{E}	(5.0)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	71.8 ^{E}	(12.4)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	82.9	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	45.7 ^{E}	(14.4)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	70.5	(2.6)	11.6	(1.4)	17.5	(2.4)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	80.0	(11.3)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	83.3	(4.8)	x	...	13.8 ^{E}	(4.4)
Pharmacy	57.6	(5.9)	F	...	28.7 ^{E}	(5.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	82.1	(4.6)	11.3 ^{E}	(3.2)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	69.1	(6.4)	21.0 ^{E}	(4.8)	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Percentages may add up to greater than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.31

Knowledge of Aboriginal languages of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal mother tongue		At graduation, could conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**0.7**	**(0.1)**	**0.6**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**1.0**^{E}	**(0.3)**	**0.8**^{E}	**(0.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Nursing	F	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	1.5^{E}	(0.3)	1.6^{E}	(0.4)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**0.6**	**(0.1)**	**0.5**^{E}	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.32
Knowledge of Aboriginal languages of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal mother tongue		At graduation, could conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**0.4[E]**	**(0.1)**	**0.3**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**x**	...	**x**	...
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	...	**x**	...
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**0.4[E]**	**(0.1)**	**0.3[E]**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**x**	...	**x**	...
Physicians[6]	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.33

Knowledge of Aboriginal languages of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal mother tongue		At graduation, could conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**0.5**	**(0.1)**	**0.4**	**(0.0)**
Health programs[1]	**0.8^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.5^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	2.5^{E}	(0.8)
Nursing	F	...	F	...
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	1.5^{E}	(0.3)	1.6^{E}	(0.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	...	**F**	...
Psychology	x		x	...
Social work	F		F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x		x	...
All other programs[4]	**0.5**	**(0.1)**	**0.4**	**(0.1)**

Table 6.33 (concluded)

Knowledge of Aboriginal languages of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Aboriginal mother tongue		At graduation, could conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	x	...	x	...
Physicians[5]	x	...	x	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.34

Immigration status of Class of 2000 college graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**99.0**	**(0.1)**	**0.4 E**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**99.4**	**(0.3)**	**F**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	99.6	(0.3)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	99.5	(0.3)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	99.7	(0.2)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Nursing	99.9	(0.1)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...
Public health	F	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.4	(2.2)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	98.8	(0.9)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**99.2**	**(0.4)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	99.1	(0.5)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**98.9**	**(0.2)**	**0.5 E**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**99.6**	**(0.3)**	**x**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.8	(0.2)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian students may be overestimated and International students may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.35

Immigration status of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**98.5**	**(0.2)**	**0.9**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**99.2**	**(0.4)**	**x**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	100	(0.0)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	91.8	(8.2)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	x	...
Medicine	99.1	(0.7)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100	(0.0)	x	...
Nursing	98.7	(0.8)	x	...
Optometry	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	100	(0.0)	x	...
Public health	99.5	(0.4)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	100	(0.0)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	F	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**99**	**(0.5)**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	99.6	(0.2)	x	...
Social work	98.5	(1.1)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	97.9	(1.8)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**98.4**	**(0.2)**	**1.1**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**98.9**	**(0.6)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[6]	99.1	(0.6)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	98.2	(1.1)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy	100	(0.0)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	100	(0.0)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	100	(0.0)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

[1] Excludes veterinary programs.

[2] Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.

[3] Excludes Preveterinary studies.

[4] Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.

[5] These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.

[6] Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian students may be overestimated and International students may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.36

Immigration status of Class of 2000 master's graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**95**	**(0.4)**	**4.3**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**96.1**	**(0.7)**	**3.4**[E]	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	86.4	(7.1)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	96.3	(1.8)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	84.6	(6.5)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	94.1	(2.5)	x	...
Medicine	99.1	(0.5)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100	(0.0)	x	...
Nursing	96.6	(1.4)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	96.3	(2.2)	x	...
Public health	96.8	(2.9)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.7	(2.9)	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**98.5**	**(0.6)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	98.7	(0.8)	x	...
Clinical psychology	100	(0.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	98.9	(1.0)	x	...
Epidemiology	88.6	(9.7)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	98.4	(1.5)	x	...
All other programs[3]	**94.5**	**(0.4)**	**4.7**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**96.6**	**(1.1)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians[5]	99.4	(0.3)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	97.1	(1.7)	x	...
Pharmacy	80.6	(10.8)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	95.2	(4.3)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview: international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian students may be overestimated and International students may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.37

Immigration status of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**88.6**	**(0.5)**	**11.1**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**96.7**	**(0.6)**	**3^{E}**	**(0.6)**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...
Medicine	98.6	(0.6)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	94.1	(3.3)	x	...
Nursing	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	94.9	(3.0)	x	...
Public health	F	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100	(0.0)	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	97.9	(0.9)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**96.6**	**(0.6)**	**3.4^{E}**	**(0.6)**
Psychology	96.9	(0.6)	3.1^{E}	(0.6)
Clinical psychology	100	(0.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	94.6	(2.9)	x	...
Social work	F	...	x	...
Epidemiology	100	(0.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	83.8	(5.6)	x	...
All other programs[2]	**85.9**	**(0.6)**	**13.7**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**98.4**	**(0.5)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[4]	98.3	(0.5)	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian students may be overestimated and International students may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.38

Immigration status of Class of 2000 college and university graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**98.2**	**(0.1)**	**1.3**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**99.0**	**(0.2)**	**0.4^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	99.4	(0.3)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.7	(1.2)	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	96.2	(1.8)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	99.6	(0.3)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	97.6	(1.0)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	99.6	(0.2)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	98.8	(0.5)	x	...
Medicine	99.0	(0.5)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	99.8	(0.1)	x	...
Nursing	99.1	(0.4)	F	...
Optometry	97.2	(1.9)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	99.0	(0.8)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	99.2	(0.4)	x	...
Public health	99.0	(0.7)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	98.6	(0.7)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	98.9	(0.9)	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	96.6	(2.5)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**99.0**	**(0.3)**	**0.4^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Psychology	99.4	(0.2)	F	...
Clinical psychology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	99.0	(0.6)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	98.9	(0.5)	x	...
Epidemiology	90.6	(8.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	98.1	(1.4)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**98.0**	**(0.1)**	**1.5**	**(0.1)**

Table 6.38 (concluded)

Immigration status of Class of 2000 college and university graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canadian student		International student	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**99.0**	**(0.4)**	**F**	...
Physicians[6]	98.4	(0.7)	F	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	99.1	(0.6)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	98.6	(1.1)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	98.7	(0.8)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.8	(0.2)	x	...
Pharmacy	99.3	(0.4)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	99.0	(0.9)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian students may be overestimated and International students may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.39

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 college graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**92.2**	**(0.4)**	**7.8**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**89.9**	**(1.2)**	**10.1**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	89.8	(8.5)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	93.2	(2.7)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	88.4	(5.4)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	82.1	(6.2)	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	91.9	(4.5)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	92.6	(6.9)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	99.4	(0.5)	x	...
Nursing	87.3	(2.6)	12.7 E	(2.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...
Public health	76.1 E	(19.7)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	95.8	(2.2)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	89.0	(2.3)	11.0 E	(2.3)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**96.3**	**(1.6)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	95.8	(1.9)	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**92.4**	**(0.5)**	**7.6**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**87.6**	**(2.6)**	**12.4 E**	**(2.6)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	85.0	(12.2)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	95.0	(3.9)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	77.5 E	(18.5)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	95.5	(3.0)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	72.9 E	(14.8)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	80.8	(5.6)	19.2 E	(5.6)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	97.4	(1.6)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	89.0	(4.4)	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian citizenship may be overestimated and other citizenship may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.40

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**94**	**(0.3)**	**6**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**94.9**	**(0.9)**	**5.1E**	**(0.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dentistry	97.9	(1.6)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	98.6	(1.1)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	88.4	(8.2)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	62E	(19.2)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	97.3	(1.8)	x	...
Medicine	90.2	(4.1)	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	100	(0.0)	x	...
Nursing	95.5	(1.2)	4.5E	(1.2)
Optometry	98.1	(1.6)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	87.8	(4.6)	F	...
Public health	99.5	(0.4)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.9	(2.1)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	98.3	(1.2)	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	91.5	(7.5)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**96.2**	**(1.1)**	**3.8E**	**(1.1)**
Psychology	97	(1.4)	F	...
Social work	92.8	(2.8)	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	96.5	(2.0)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**93.7**	**(0.4)**	**6.3**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**93.2**	**(1.4)**	**6.8E**	**(1.4)**
Physicians[6]	90.7	(3.9)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	94.4	(1.8)	5.6E	(1.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy	87.8	(4.6)	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	98.8	(1.1)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	95.1	(4.0)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian citizenship may be overestimated and other citizenship may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.41

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 master's graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**88.7**	**(0.5)**	**11.3**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**91.8**	**(1.5)**	**8.2^{E}**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	86.4	(7.1)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	95.4	(1.9)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	81.3	(7.0)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	94.1	(2.5)	x	...
Medicine	96.5	(1.5)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	96.5	(3.1)	x	...
Nursing	88.6	(4.5)	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	92.4	(3.2)	x	...
Public health	94.3	(3.6)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.7	(2.9)	x	...
Medical residency programs	92.8	(4.1)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**95.5**	**(1.2)**	**4.5^{E}**	**(1.2)**
Psychology	94.9	(2.0)	F	...
Clinical psychology	100	(0.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	96.9	(1.6)	F	...
Epidemiology	65.3^{E}	(14.6)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	98	(1.6)	x	...
All other programs[3]	**87.7**	**(0.6)**	**12.3**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**89.3**	**(4.0)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians[5]	95.2	(1.9)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	84.5	(8.8)	F	...
Pharmacy	67.6^{E}	(13.6)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	95.2	(4.3)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian citizenship may be overestimated and other citizenship may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.42

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**81.1**	**(0.6)**	**18.9**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**94**	**(0.9)**	**6**	**(0.9)**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...
Medicine	97.9	(0.8)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	82.3	(5.5)	x	...
Nursing	92.7	(4.4)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	82.9	(6.1)	x	...
Public health	92	(3.7)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100	(0.0)	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	96.7	(1.1)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**92.6**	**(0.9)**	**7.4**	**(0.9)**
Psychology	92.4	(1.0)	7.6	(1.0)
Clinical psychology	97	(1.7)	x	...
Counselling psychology	94.6	(2.9)	x	...
Social work	F	...	x	...
Epidemiology	100	(0.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	83.8	(5.6)	x	...
All other programs[2]	**77**	**(0.7)**	**23**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**97.1**	**(0.7)**	**2.9**E	**(0.7)**
Physicians[4]	97.4	(0.7)	2.6E	(0.7)
Pharmacy	85.7	(9.3)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian citizenship may be overestimated and other citizenship may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.43

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 college and university graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**92.6**	**(0.2)**	**7.4**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[1]	**92.0**	**(0.7)**	**8.0**	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	93.8	(4.7)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.1	(1.3)	x	...
Dentistry	98.4	(1.1)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	94.4	(2.2)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	93.7	(2.5)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	87.9	(4.5)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	79.0	(6.4)	21.0^{E}	(6.4)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	92.4	(4.1)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	91.1	(6.5)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	97.3	(1.1)	x	...
Medicine	92.2	(3.0)	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	98.6	(0.6)	F	...
Nursing	91.5	(1.3)	8.5	(1.3)
Optometry	91.6	(3.9)	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	99.0	(0.8)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	89.0	(3.5)	11.0^{E}	(3.5)
Public health	93.5	(4.2)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	96.6	(1.5)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	89.3	(2.3)	10.7^{E}	(2.3)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	94.1	(5.5)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	93.3	(2.9)	F	...
Selected health-related programs	**96.0**	**(0.8)**	**4.0^{E}**	**(0.8)**
Psychology	96.5	(1.2)	F	...
Clinical psychology	98.3	(1.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	99.0	(0.6)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	F	...	x	...
Social work	94.9	(1.4)	5.1^{E}	(1.4)
Epidemiology	71.3^{E}	(12.2)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	96.9	(1.6)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**92.3**	**(0.3)**	**7.7**	**(0.3)**

Table 6.43 (concluded)

Country of citizenship of Class of 2000 college and university graduates at the time of their studies by type of program, Canada

	Canada		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**91.1**	**(1.2)**	**8.9**	**(1.2)**
Physicians[6]	92.5	(2.4)	7.5^{E}	(2.4)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	84.8	(11.7)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	95.4	(3.6)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	77.1^{E}	(17.7)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	93.6	(3.4)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	91.5	(8.1)	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	72.9^{E}	(14.8)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	90.1	(2.0)	9.9^{E}	(2.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	97.8	(1.3)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	89.1	(4.4)	F	...
Pharmacy	87.6	(4.2)	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	98.1	(1.2)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	95.6	(3.6)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

The National Graduates Survey does not interview graduates who live outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the interview; international students who returned home after their graduation are not included. Thus, Canadian citizenship may be overestimated and other citizenship may be underestimated.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.44

Characteristics of Class of 2000 college graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**23**	**(0.7)**	**92.7**	**(0.4)**	**7.3**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**15**	**(1.4)**	**92.2**	**(0.9)**	**7.8**	**(0.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	89.3	(8.5)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	10^{E}	(3.1)	93.7	(2.7)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	98.1	(0.7)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	98.2	(0.5)	1.8^{E}	(0.5)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	19^{E}	(6.1)	97.5	(1.5)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	88.8	(7.2)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	94.7	(2.4)	F	...
Nursing	17^{E}	(2.9)	87.7	(2.0)	12.3	(2.0)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	98.5	(1.3)	x	...
Public health	x	...	79.5	(9.5)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	90.4	(5.7)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	14^{E}	(2.5)	95.0	(1.1)	5.0^{E}	(1.1)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**30**	**(4.4)**	**92.0**	**(2.5)**	**8.0^{E}**	**(2.5)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	26^{E}	(4.4)	94.3	(2.1)	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	70^{E}	(13.0)	74.5^{E}	(14.9)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**24**	**(0.7)**	**92.8**	**(0.4)**	**7.2**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**18^{E}**	**(3.1)**	**90.2**	**(2.0)**	**9.8^{E}**	**(2.0)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	98.7	(1.1)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	94.0	(4.9)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	98.7	(1.2)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	97.8	(2.1)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	F	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	21^{E}	(6.1)	89.3	(3.6)	10.7^{E}	(3.6)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	F	...	57.6^{E}	(14.8)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	18^{E}	(5.2)	93.8	(1.6)	6.2^{E}	(1.6)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.45

Characteristics of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.1**	**(0.4)**	**79.5**	**(0.6)**	**20.5**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**5.3**	**(0.8)**	**73.7**	**(1.3)**	**26.2**	**(1.3)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	66.9^{E}	(13.5)	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	93.6	(4.2)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	57.6^{E}	(11.1)	42.4^{E}	(11.1)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	71.3^{E}	(20.8)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	87.5	(8.3)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	87.4	(7.2)	x	...
Medicine	5.7^{E}	(1.9)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	77.1	(6.6)	22.9^{E}	(6.6)
Nursing	3.0^{E}	(0.8)	60.9	(2.1)	39.0	(2.1)
Optometry	x	...	83.1	(13.6)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...	88.0	(2.8)	12.0^{E}	(2.8)
Public health	x	...	55.1	(8.7)	44.9^{E}	(8.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	13.0^{E}	(4.1)	87.5	(2.7)	12.5^{E}	(2.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	92.1	(5.0)	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	75.0	(11.6)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**4.1^{E}**	**(1.1)**	**72.8**	**(2.5)**	**27.2**	**(2.5)**
Psychology	x	...	71.3	(3.5)	28.7	(3.5)
Social work	F	...	74.8	(4.8)	25.2^{E}	(4.8)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	75.0	(4.9)	25.0^{E}	(4.9)
All other programs[4]	**11.3**	**(0.4)**	**80.8**	**(0.6)**	**19.2**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**6.2^{E}**	**(1.1)**	**75.7**	**(1.7)**	**24.2**	**(1.7)**
Physicians[6]	5.8^{E}	(1.8)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	3.7^{E}	(1.1)	61.3	(2.8)	38.5	(2.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	F	...	56.7^{E}	(14.7)
Pharmacy	F	...	88.0	(2.8)	12.0^{E}	(2.8)
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	91.4	(4.1)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	F	...	92.0	(2.6)	8.0^{E}	(2.6)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.46

Characteristics of Class of 2000 master's graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**7.2**	**(0.6)**	**89.5**	**(0.6)**	**10.5**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**7.2[E]**	**(1.5)**	**88.8**	**(1.8)**	**11.2**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	92.3	(2.6)	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	F	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	84.3	(6.6)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	76.5	(4.8)	x	...
Medicine	x	...	96.8	(2.9)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	96.5	(1.4)	x	...
Nursing	x	...	78.4	(4.8)	21.6[E]	(4.8)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	83.2	(9.8)	x	...
Public health	x	...	97.0	(1.8)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	94.8	(2.6)	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	95.4	(3.8)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**8.4[E]**	**(2.3)**	**94.1**	**(2.2)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	4.3[E]	(1.3)	96.8	(1.2)	F	...
Clinical psychology	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	F	...	x	...
Social work	12.6[E]	(3.1)	93.8	(1.9)	6.2[E]	(1.9)
Epidemiology	x	...	F	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	85.2	(11.6)	x	...
All other programs[3]	**7.1**	**(0.6)**	**89.0**	**(0.6)**	**11.0**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**F**	**...**	**89.3**	**(2.5)**	**10.7[E]**	**(2.5)**
Physicians[5]	F	...	96.3	(2.3)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	79.2	(5.4)	20.8[E]	(5.4)
Pharmacy	x	...	F	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	50.2[E]	(14.8)	96.2	(3.2)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.47

Characteristics of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**2.2**	**(0.2)**	**97.3**	**(0.2)**	**2.7**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[1]	**3.5^{E}**	**(0.8)**	**97.0**	**(1.1)**	**F**	**...**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	86.8	(6.9)	x	...
Medicine	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	94.1	(3.3)	x	...
Nursing	x	...	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	F	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	96.6	(2.1)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	10.7^{E}	(2.6)	98.6	(1.0)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**3.0^{E}**	**(0.7)**	**96.6**	**(0.6)**	**3.4^{E}**	**(0.6)**
Psychology	3.4^{E}	(0.8)	96.2	(0.7)	3.8^{E}	(0.7)
Clinical psychology	x	...	91.1	(2.7)	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	F	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	F	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	F	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**1.8**	**(0.3)**	**97.4**	**(0.2)**	**2.6**	**(0.2)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**5.4^{E}**	**(1.2)**	**99.5**	**(0.4)**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[4]	5.3^{E}	(1.2)	99.5	(0.4)	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.48

Characteristics of Class of 2000 college and university graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**14.4**	**(0.3)**	**85.9**	**(0.3)**	**14.1**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**10.5**	**(0.8)**	**85.3**	**(0.7)**	**14.6**	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	80.8	(7.3)	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	91.1	(2.3)	8.9^{E}	(2.3)
Dentistry	x	...	95.9	(3.7)	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	9.4^{E}	(2.9)	93.7	(2.5)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	93.5	(1.6)	6.5^{E}	(1.6)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	93.8	(4.4)	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	17.8^{E}	(5.5)	96.2	(1.5)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	82.5	(7.7)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	88.1	(4.2)	F	...
Medicine	4.6^{E}	(1.4)	99.7	(0.3)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	89.2	(2.4)	10.8^{E}	(2.4)
Nursing	9.0	(1.4)	73.7	(1.5)	26.3	(1.5)
Optometry	x	...	84.7	(12.3)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	98.5	(1.3)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	5.9^{E}	(1.9)	88.3	(2.7)	11.7^{E}	(2.7)
Public health	x	...	71.7	(5.1)	28.3^{E}	(5.1)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	16.8^{E}	(3.8)	88.9	(2.4)	11.1^{E}	(2.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	14.2^{E}	(2.5)	94.9	(1.1)	5.1^{E}	(1.1)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	56.1^{E}	(16.9)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	93.1	(6.4)	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	9.4^{E}	(2.2)	97.1	(1.6)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**9.4**	**(1.2)**	**79.7**	**(1.8)**	**20.3**	**(1.8)**
Psychology	F	...	76.2	(2.9)	23.8	(2.9)
Clinical psychology	x	...	94.9	(1.9)	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	88.3	(10.2)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	F	...	x	...
Social work	18.9	(2.8)	87.5	(2.1)	12.5^{E}	(2.1)
Epidemiology	x	...	F	...	x	
Health and physical education / fitness	14.5^{E}	(3.5)	76.2	(4.3)	23.8^{E}	(4.3)
All other programs[4]	**15.3**	**(0.4)**	**86.5**	**(0.3)**	**13.5**	**(0.3)**

Table 6.48 (concluded)

Characteristics of Class of 2000 college and university graduates' program of study by type of program, Canada

	Co-op program		No distance education		Some distance education	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**10.6**	**(1.3)**	**82.7**	**(1.2)**	**17.3**	**(1.2)**
Physicians[6]	5.7^{E}	(1.2)	99.1	(0.4)	x	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	98.7	(1.1)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x		x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	94.4	(4.5)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	F		x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	96.6	(2.3)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	97.8	(2.1)	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	91.5	(8.1)	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	F	...	x	
Nursing / Registered nurse	8.2^{E}	(1.9)	70.0	(2.3)	29.9	(2.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	42.9^{E}	(12.7)	57.1^{E}	(12.7)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	18.1^{E}	(5.1)	93.6	(1.6)	6.4^{E}	(1.6)
Pharmacy	F	...	89.3	(2.5)	10.7^{E}	(2.5)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	92.4	(3.4)	F	...
Physical therapy / therapist	20.3^{E}	(6.7)	91.6	(2.5)	8.4^{E}	(2.5)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.49

Previous education of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary		Previous postsecondary	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**64.3**	**(0.7)**	**35.4**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**53.5**	**(1.8)**	**46.2**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	57.0 E	(13.6)	43.0 E	(13.6)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	51.1	(5.0)	48.9	(5.0)
Health and medical administrative services	57.0	(7.6)	43.0 E	(7.6)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	46.2	(7.5)	53.8	(7.5)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	30.8 E	(6.0)	69.2	(6.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	55.7 E	(9.3)	44.3 E	(9.3)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	91.6	(6.0)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	65.4	(9.2)	34.6 E	(9.2)
Nursing	45.2	(3.6)	53.7	(3.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	55.2 E	(16.0)
Public health	x	...	70.8 E	(19.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	56.8	(8.0)	43.2 E	(8.0)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	69.6	(3.0)	30.4	(3.0)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**68.9**	**(4.1)**	**31.1**	**(4.1)**
Psychology	92.4	(7.6)	x	...
Social work	65.9	(4.4)	34.1	(4.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	86.7	(11.7)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**65.9**	**(0.7)**	**33.8**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**44.9**	**(3.7)**	**55.1**	**(3.7)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	67.6 E	(11.4)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	64.2	(10.3)	35.8 E	(10.3)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	70.2 E	(15.8)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	55.6	(8.2)	44.4 E	(8.2)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	53.8 E	(10.6)	46.2 E	(10.6)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	77.9	(10.9)	F	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	63.8 E	(13.3)
Nursing / Registered nurse	48.2	(7.1)	51.8	(7.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	76.1	(9.9)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	44.1	(6.1)	55.9	(6.1)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.50
Previous education of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary		Previous postsecondary	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**52.6**	**(0.6)**	**47.1**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**26.9**	**(1.6)**	**72.2**	**(1.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	54.5 E	(14.8)	45.5 E	(14.8)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...
Dentistry	x	...	97.9	(1.6)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	94.5	(2.8)
Dental support services and allied professions	40.1 E	(12.8)	59.9 E	(12.8)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	74.5	(10.3)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	62.0 E	(19.2)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	86.8	(12.7)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	44.1 E	(9.9)	55.9 E	(9.9)
Medicine	F	...	92.4	(3.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	67.7 E	(12.2)
Nursing	26.5	(2.1)	73.3	(2.1)
Optometry	x	...	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	40.6	(5.6)	59.4	(5.6)
Public health	31.2 E	(9.8)	62.5	(9.9)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	25.1 E	(4.7)	74.2	(4.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	66.4 E	(11.6)	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	75.0	(11.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	82.5	(10.8)
Medical residency programs	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related programs	**65.2**	**(2.2)**	**34.8**	**(2.2)**
Psychology	69.1	(3.0)	30.9	(3.0)
Social work	20.2 E	(5.0)	79.4	(5.0)
Health and physical education / fitness	85.7	(2.2)	14.3	(2.2)
All other programs[4]	**53.3**	**(0.7)**	**46.4**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**29.2**	**(2.0)**	**70.1**	**(2.1)**
Physicians[6]	F	...	92.8	(3.3)
Nursing / Registered nurse	36.8	(2.9)	62.9	(3.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	75.3	(9.2)
Pharmacy	40.6	(5.6)	59.4	(5.6)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	74.9	(8.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	20.6 E	(6.7)	79.4	(6.7)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.51

Previous education of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary		Previous postsecondary	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**57.7**	**(0.5)**	**42.0**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**42.8**	**(1.2)**	**56.6**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	56.0 ^{E}	(10.0)	44.0 ^{E}	(10.0)
Communication disorders sciences and services	58.1 ^{E}	(17.4)	F	...
Dentistry	x	...	97.9	(1.6)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	94.5	(2.8)
Dental support services and allied professions	50.1	(4.6)	49.9	(4.6)
Health and medical administrative services	54.3	(7.0)	45.7	(7.0)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	44.8	(6.9)	55.2	(6.9)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	29.1 ^{E}	(5.6)	70.9	(5.6)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	55.1	(8.9)	44.9 ^{E}	(8.9)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	57.5	(7.6)	42.5 ^{E}	(7.6)
Medicine	F	...	92.4	(3.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	51.9	(7.0)	48.1	(7.0)
Nursing	35.2	(2.0)	64.2	(2.0)
Optometry	x	...	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	55.2 ^{E}	(16.0)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	38.5	(5.6)	61.5	(5.6)
Public health	30.7 ^{E}	(8.9)	64.7	(9.0)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	35.7	(4.3)	63.9	(4.3)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	69.5	(2.9)	30.5	(2.9)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	54.3 ^{E}	(17.2)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	53.8 ^{E}	(16.0)
Dental residency programs	x	...	82.5	(10.8)
Medical residency programs	33.3 ^{E}	(9.6)	66.7	(9.6)
Selected health-related programs	**66.0**	**(2.0)**	**34.0**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	69.4	(2.9)	30.6	(2.9)
Social work	47.8	(3.6)	52.1	(3.6)
Health and physical education / fitness	85.8	(2.4)	14.2 ^{E}	(2.4)
All other programs[4]	**58.7**	**(0.5)**	**40.9**	**(0.5)**

Table 6.51 (concluded)

Previous education of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary		Previous postsecondary	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**35.5**	**(1.9)**	**64.0**	**(1.9)**
Physicians[6]	9.6^{E}	(2.8)	88.3	(3.3)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	67.8	(11.3)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	64.2	(10.3)	35.8^{E}	(10.3)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	70.6^{E}	(15.6)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	57.5	(8.0)	42.5^{E}	(8.0)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	53.8^{E}	(10.6)	46.2^{E}	(10.6)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	81.7	(8.1)	F	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	63.8^{E}	(13.3)
Nursing / Registered nurse	40.1	(3.0)	59.7	(3.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	75.9	(8.5)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	44.1	(6.1)	55.9	(6.1)
Pharmacy	38.5	(5.7)	61.5	(5.7)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	74.9	(8.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	24.4^{E}	(6.7)	75.6	(6.7)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.52
Detailed previous education of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary				Previous postsecondary			
	Entered directly from secondary (high) school		Delayed entry after secondary (high) school		Incompleted		Completed	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**36.2**	**(0.7)**	**28.0**	**(0.6)**	**14.9**	**(0.5)**	**20.5**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**23.5**	**(1.5)**	**30.1**	**(1.6)**	**16.6**	**(1.2)**	**29.6**	**(1.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	34.3	(4.6)	16.9^{E}	(3.6)	21.1^{E}	(3.7)	27.8^{E}	(4.9)
Health and medical administrative services	23.2^{E}	(7.0)	33.8^{E}	(7.4)	20.6^{E}	(5.7)	22.4^{E}	(6.5)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	33.4^{E}	(7.1)	F	...	29.4^{E}	(7.1)	24.4^{E}	(5.3)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	21.4^{E}	(5.8)	9.3^{E}	(2.0)	16.6^{E}	(4.8)	52.6	(6.9)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	43.9^{E}	(8.7)	F	...	9.3^{E}	(3.0)	35.0^{E}	(9.6)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	58.1^{E}	(11.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	27.5^{E}	(6.3)	37.9^{E}	(9.9)	14.1^{E}	(4.2)	F	...
Nursing	25.3	(3.4)	19.9	(2.5)	17.0	(2.5)	36.7	(3.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...	70.8^{E}	(19.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	40.6^{E}	(8.0)	F	...	17.9^{E}	(4.4)	25.2^{E}	(7.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.6^{E}	(2.0)	60.1	(3.2)	12.1^{E}	(2.1)	18.2	(2.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**38.4**	**(4.5)**	**30.6**	**(4.1)**	**13.8^{E}**	**(2.8)**	**17.2^{E}**	**(3.4)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	35.4	(4.6)	30.6	(4.4)	16.0^{E}	(3.2)	18.0^{E}	(3.6)
Health and physical education / fitness	60.6^{E}	(15.5)	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**38.3**	**(0.8)**	**27.5**	**(0.7)**	**14.7**	**(0.5)**	**19.1**	**(0.6)**

Table 6.52 (concluded)
Detailed previous education of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary				Previous postsecondary			
	Entered directly from secondary (high) school		Delayed entry after secondary (high) school		Incompleted		Completed	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**30.8**	**(3.5)**	**14.1**	**(2.2)**	**18.3**	**(2.6)**	**36.8**	**(3.7)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	F	...	48.6 E	(13.9)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	64.2	(10.3)	x	...	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	44.0 E	(7.8)	F	...	9.6 E	(2.8)	34.8 E	(8.4)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	53.8 E	(10.6)	x	...	x	...	37.2 E	(11.5)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...	57.6 E	(14.0)
Nursing / Registered nurse	34.5 E	(7.0)	F	...	19.0 E	(5.2)	32.9 E	(6.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x		x		x		54.2 E	(15.1)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	25.0 E	(5.9)	19.1 E	(3.8)	19.0 E	(4.3)	37.0	(6.1)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.53

Detailed previous education of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary				Previous postsecondary			
	Entered directly from secondary (high) school		Delayed entry after secondary (high) school		Incompleted		Completed	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**44.3**	**(0.6)**	**8.3**	**(0.4)**	**10.2**	**(0.4)**	**36.9**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**23.1**	**(1.6)**	**3.8**	**(0.5)**	**16.9**	**(1.2)**	**55.3**	**(1.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	54.5E	(14.8)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	x	...	89.7	(6.7)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	x	...	91.8	(3.5)
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	23.8E	(7.8)	36.1E	(9.5)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	F	...	x	...	70.7	(10.3)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...	x	...	82.7	(13.7)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	44.1E	(9.9)	x	...	x	...	43.3E	(9.3)
Medicine	F	...	x	...	F	...	83.9	(4.3)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	F	...	51.4E	(10.8)
Nursing	22.6	(2.0)	3.9E	(0.8)	19.9	(1.8)	53.4	(2.2)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	38.6	(5.6)	x	...	30.1E	(5.6)	29.2E	(5.1)
Public health	30.7E	(9.9)	x	...	12.4E	(3.7)	50.1E	(9.0)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	23.2E	(4.7)	F	...	13.7E	(3.4)	60.6	(5.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	66.4E	(11.6)	x	...	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...	41.4E	(11.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...	60.8E	(13.6)
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...	95.8	(3.0)
Selected health-related programs	**56.4**	**(2.5)**	**8.8**	**(1.4)**	**9.2**	**(1.3)**	**25.6**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	61.0	(3.2)	8.1E	(1.7)	8.8E	(1.9)	22.2	(2.5)
Social work	14.7E	(4.9)	5.5E	(1.8)	14.0E	(3.0)	65.4	(5.3)
Health and physical education / fitness	72.8	(4.2)	12.8E	(3.7)	7.0E	(1.6)	7.3E	(1.4)
All other programs[4]	**44.6**	**(0.7)**	**8.7**	**(0.4)**	**9.7**	**(0.4)**	**36.7**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**25.9**	**(2.0)**	**3.4E**	**(0.7)**	**18.9**	**(1.7)**	**51.2**	**(2.2)**
Physicians[6]	F	...	x	...	8.3E	(2.8)	84.5	(4.1)
Nursing / Registered nurse	31.6	(2.9)	5.3E	(1.2)	22.0	(2.5)	40.9	(3.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	38.6	(5.6)	x	...	30.1E	(5.6)	29.2E	(5.1)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...	F	...	61.3	(9.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	20.6E	(6.7)	x	...	F	...	66.5	(7.5)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.54

Detailed previous education of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary				Previous postsecondary			
	Entered directly from secondary (high) school		Delayed entry after secondary (high) school		Incompleted		Completed	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**40.8**	**(0.5)**	**16.9**	**(0.4)**	**12.2**	**(0.3)**	**29.8**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**23.3**	**(1.1)**	**19.5**	**(1.0)**	**16.7**	**(0.9)**	**39.9**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	33.9[E]	(9.9)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	F	...	x	...	F	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	x	...	89.7	(6.7)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	x	...	91.8	(3.5)
Dental support services and allied professions	34.4	(4.4)	15.7[E]	(3.3)	21.4	(3.4)	28.5	(4.5)
Health and medical administrative services	21.4[E]	(6.4)	32.9[E]	(6.8)	19.1[E]	(5.2)	26.6[E]	(6.0)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	32.6[E]	(6.8)	F	...	27.3[E]	(6.2)	27.9[E]	(5.0)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	20.6[E]	(5.4)	8.4[E]	(1.8)	15.4[E]	(4.4)	55.6	(6.5)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	44.4[E]	(8.3)	F	...	8.5[E]	(2.7)	36.5[E]	(9.2)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	48.0	(7.8)	x	...	x	...	31.1[E]	(6.8)
Medicine	F	...	x	...	F	...	83.9	(4.3)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	26.1[E]	(6.2)	25.7[E]	(7.0)	15.0[E]	(3.5)	33.2[E]	(6.6)
Nursing	23.9	(1.9)	11.3	(1.2)	18.6	(1.5)	45.6	(2.0)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	36.0	(5.5)	x	...	29.1[E]	(5.5)	32.4[E]	(5.9)
Public health	30.3[E]	(8.9)	x	...	9.2[E]	(2.8)	55.5	(8.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	29.0	(4.2)	F	...	15.1[E]	(2.7)	48.8	(4.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.3[E]	(1.9)	60.3	(3.1)	12.1[E]	(2.0)	18.4	(2.5)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...	x	...	x	...	53.8[E]	(16.0)
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...	60.8[E]	(13.6)
Medical residency programs	29.9[E]	(9.2)	x	...	F	...	48.3[E]	(11.3)
Selected health-related programs	**52.4**	**(2.2)**	**13.6**	**(1.5)**	**10.2**	**(1.2)**	**23.7**	**(1.7)**
Psychology	60.8	(3.2)	8.6[E]	(1.7)	8.7[E]	(1.9)	22.0	(2.4)
Social work	27.2	(3.4)	20.6	(2.9)	15.2	(2.3)	36.8	(3.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	71.5	(4.1)	14.3[E]	(3.6)	6.2[E]	(1.4)	8.0[E]	(1.9)
All other programs[4]	**41.9**	**(0.5)**	**16.8**	**(0.4)**	**11.9**	**(0.3)**	**29.1**	**(0.4)**

Table 6.54 (concluded)

Detailed previous education of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	No previous postsecondary				Previous postsecondary			
	Entered directly from secondary (high) school		Delayed entry after secondary (high) school		Incompleted		Completed	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**27.9**	**(1.8)**	**7.7**	**(1.0)**	**18.7**	**(1.5)**	**45.4**	**(2.0)**
Physicians[6]	9.1^{E}	(2.7)	x	...	10.1^{E}	(2.7)	78.2	(4.0)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	F	...	49.0^{E}	(13.7)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	64.2	(10.3)	x	...	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	46.3^{E}	(7.8)	F	...	9.2^{E}	(2.7)	33.4^{E}	(8.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	53.8^{E}	(10.6)	x	...	x	...	37.2^{E}	(11.5)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...	57.6^{E}	(14.0)
Nursing / Registered nurse	32.4	(2.9)	7.7^{E}	(1.6)	21.1	(2.3)	38.5	(2.9)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	F	...	F	...	54.9^{E}	(12.9)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	25.1^{E}	(5.9)	19.0^{E}	(3.8)	18.9^{E}	(4.2)	37.0	(6.1)
Pharmacy	36.5	(5.6)	x	...	28.6^{E}	(5.6)	32.9^{E}	(6.0)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...	F	...	61.3	(9.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	24.4^{E}	(6.7)	x	...	15.6^{E}	(4.7)	60.0	(7.3)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1 Excludes veterinary programs.

2 Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.

3 Excludes Preveterinary studies.

4 Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.

5 These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).

6 Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.55

Level of previous education completed of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Completed college diploma or certificate		Completed university	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**8.5**	**(0.4)**	**10.1**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**14.5**	**(1.4)**	**12.5**	**(1.3)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	11.8 E	(3.6)	11.7 E	(3.9)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	11.8 E	(3.8)	12.6 E	(3.8)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	35.3 E	(7.2)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Nursing	20.9	(3.2)	13.5 E	(2.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	64.5 E	(19.6)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.5 E	(2.0)	6.6 E	(1.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**9.1 E**	**(2.7)**	**6.6 E**	**(2.2)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	8.7 E	(2.7)	7.6 E	(2.5)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**7.5**	**(0.4)**	**9.8**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**19.3 E**	**(3.2)**	**15.5 E**	**(2.8)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	48.1 E	(13.9)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	12.1 E	(3.9)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	20.1 E	(6.1)	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	51.6 E	(15.3)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	18.2 E	(5.2)	15.8 E	(4.8)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.56

Level of previous education completed of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Completed college diploma or certificate		Completed university	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**19.8**	**(0.4)**	**16.4**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**26.8**	**(1.2)**	**27.2**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	79.4	(10.9)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	91.8	(3.5)
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	29.0 E	(8.6)
Health and medical administrative services	36.0 E	(10.7)	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	43.3 E	(9.3)
Medicine	4.9 E	(1.3)	79.0	(4.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	27.5 E	(8.8)	22.5 E	(7.0)
Nursing	40.9	(2.1)	10.6	(1.4)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...	24.3 E	(5.0)
Public health	28.4 E	(7.0)	21.2 E	(6.4)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	13.9 E	(2.6)	45.7	(5.3)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	35.5 E	(11.2)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	60.8 E	(13.6)
Medical residency programs	37.5 E	(7.2)	58.3	(7.3)
Selected health-related programs	**15.6**	**(1.4)**	**9.4**	**(1.5)**
Psychology	16.0	(2.0)	5.1 E	(1.5)
Social work	27.0	(4.3)	38.4	(5.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	6.7 E	(1.4)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**19.7**	**(0.4)**	**16.3**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**19.8**	**(1.6)**	**29.8**	**(2.1)**
Physicians[6]	6.6 E	(1.3)	78.0	(4.3)
Nursing / Registered nurse	29.6	(2.7)	8.6 E	(1.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	24.3 E	(5.0)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	51.5 E	(9.3)
Physical therapy / therapist	10.3 E	(2.8)	54.3	(7.8)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.57

Level of previous education completed of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Completed college diploma or certificate		Completed university	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**14.9**	**(0.3)**	**13.7**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**19.4**	**(1.0)**	**18.4**	**(1.0)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	79.4	(10.9)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	91.8	(3.5)
Dental support services and allied professions	11.4^{E}	(3.3)	13.2^{E}	(3.6)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	14.7^{E}	(3.6)	13.2^{E}	(3.6)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	15.9^{E}	(4.4)	36.8^{E}	(7.1)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	31.1^{E}	(6.8)
Medicine	4.9^{E}	(1.3)	79.0	(4.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	20.2^{E}	(6.5)	11.0^{E}	(2.9)
Nursing	31.6	(1.9)	11.9	(1.4)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...	27.8^{E}	(6.0)
Public health	37.8^{E}	(8.2)	17.4^{E}	(5.1)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	12.3^{E}	(2.1)	35.2	(4.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.5^{E}	(1.9)	6.8^{E}	(1.8)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	60.8^{E}	(13.6)
Medical residency programs	F	...	16.3^{E}	(4.4)
Selected health-related programs	**14.2**	**(1.2)**	**8.8**	**(1.3)**
Psychology	15.9	(2.0)	5.0^{E}	(1.5)
Social work	16.0	(2.3)	19.8	(3.1)
Health and physical education / fitness	7.4^{E}	(1.8)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**14.5**	**(0.3)**	**13.5**	**(0.4)**

Table 6.57 (concluded)

Level of previous education completed of Class of 2000 college and bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Completed college diploma or certificate		Completed university	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**19.6**	**(1.6)**	**24.0**	**(1.7)**
Physicians[6]	9.3 E	(3.0)	68.9	(4.6)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	47.7 E	(13.9)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	11.6 E	(3.7)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	26.8	(2.6)	9.8 E	(1.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	49.9 E	(13.4)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	18.3 E	(5.1)	15.8 E	(4.8)
Pharmacy	F	...	28.3 E	(6.0)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	51.5 E	(9.3)
Physical therapy / therapist	9.3 E	(2.5)	49.0	(7.5)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.58

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All programs	**66.3**	**(0.7)**	**69.9**	**(1.4)**
Health programs[1]	**67.5**	**(1.7)**	**85.5**	**(3.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	78.3	(11.2)	115.9 E	(31.9)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	82.8 E	(17.6)
Dental support services and allied professions	56.8	(5.0)	43.4	(4.4)
Health and medical administrative services	68.5	(7.4)	69.6	(9.7)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	57.1	(7.5)	62.9 E	(11.8)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	80.4	(5.2)	61.5	(9.3)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	58.8	(8.5)	32.8 E	(7.5)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	66.4	(10.7)	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	64.2	(9.3)	125.9 E	(40.0)
Nursing	68.4	(3.4)	90.4	(6.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	65.2 E	(15.5)	22.6 E	(7.5)
Public health	F	...	93.9	(9.1)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	53.9	(8.1)	47.9 E	(12.9)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	74.9	(2.8)	118.3	(8.9)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**62.2**	**(4.4)**	**78.3**	**(10.0)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	61.6	(4.7)	84.2	(11.0)
Health and physical education / fitness	69.7 E	(13.8)	20.4 E	(6.7)
All other programs[4]	**66.3**	**(0.8)**	**66.8**	**(1.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**63.2**	**(3.5)**	**77.3**	**(7.1)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	52.9 E	(13.7)	36.0 E	(10.7)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	50.1 E	(12.6)	50.3 E	(16.5)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	49.5 E	(10.7)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	56.1	(7.9)	37.6 E	(9.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	43.3 E	(10.2)	41.8 E	(12.8)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	87.0	(6.9)	19.6 E	(3.4)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	53.7 E	(14.9)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	58.0	(6.9)	56.9 E	(9.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	91.4	(5.1)	172.1 E	(34.8)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	69.7	(5.8)	93.0	(9.2)

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.59

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All programs	**68.2**	**(0.7)**	**53.8**	**(1.2)**
Health programs[1]	**66.9**	**(1.6)**	**70.4**	**(3.4)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	75.8^{E}	(13.1)	F	...
Dentistry	F	...	23.8^{E}	(5.0)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	60.0^{E}	(12.9)	57.1^{E}	(14.8)
Health and medical administrative services	83.2	(7.2)	180.5	(25.2)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	90.5	(6.4)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	45.1^{E}	(9.8)	23.5^{E}	(6.4)
Medicine	60.2	(5.6)	26.5^{E}	(4.7)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	73.7	(10.8)	95.8^{E}	(16.5)
Nursing	70.2	(2.1)	83.4	(5.0)
Optometry	76.9^{E}	(14.0)	16.4	(2.3)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	54.8	(5.8)	25.7	(3.4)
Public health	76.7	(8.7)	140.2	(22.5)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	74.4	(4.4)	35.3	(5.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	69.7^{E}	(13.3)	187.6^{E}	(52.8)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	46.4^{E}	(12.6)	18.4^{E}	(4.3)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	18.0^{E}	(3.7)
Medical residency programs	58.3	(7.3)	21.9	(2.9)
Selected health-related programs	**62.1**	**(2.7)**	**42.1**	**(3.4)**
Psychology	57.9	(3.7)	41.5	(4.8)
Social work	74.3	(4.3)	74.2	(9.3)
Health and physical education / fitness	64.5	(5.3)	18.6	(2.0)
All other programs[4]	**69.1**	**(0.7)**	**53.7**	**(1.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**65.5**	**(2.1)**	**55.1**	**(4.2)**
Physicians[6]	60.1	(5.4)	26.3^{E}	(4.4)
Nursing / Registered nurse	66.7	(2.9)	75.0	(6.9)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	87.6	(5.6)	146.5	(14.5)
Pharmacy	54.8	(5.8)	25.7	(3.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	74.1	(7.9)	22.3	(3.7)
Physical therapy / therapist	75.5	(6.4)	34.3^{E}	(7.2)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.60

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All programs	**78.9**	**(0.9)**	**94.4**	**(2.0)**
Health programs[1]	**70.9**	**(2.5)**	**105.1**	**(5.3)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	53.8^{E}	(16.7)	142.0^{E}	(35.2)
Communication disorders sciences and services	62.3	(4.5)	52.7	(6.5)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	64.6^{E}	(13.2)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	75.9^{E}	(12.8)	121.2	(18.1)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	94.1	(2.5)	191.3	(14.2)
Medicine	50.0^{E}	(13.5)	54.3^{E}	(13.1)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	76.5	(7.3)	115.6	(15.8)
Nursing	80.3	(5.8)	136.9	(8.4)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	55.1^{E}	(9.7)	F	...
Public health	75.2	(6.8)	131.1	(15.4)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	82.4	(6.0)	48.6^{E}	(14.6)
Medical residency programs	53.2^{E}	(9.1)	F	...
Selected health-related programs	**72.1**	**(3.8)**	**80.8**	**(7.2)**
Psychology	66.9	(5.7)	65.1	(7.3)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	69.8^{E}	(12.4)	49.5^{E}	(9.8)
Social work	83.5	(3.5)	103.4	(8.5)
Epidemiology	92.8	(6.1)	82.2^{E}	(20.9)
Health and physical education / fitness	67.1^{E}	(11.5)	F	...
All other programs[3]	**80.2**	**(0.9)**	**95.1**	**(2.2)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**67.9**	**(5.1)**	**92.6**	**(10.0)**
Physicians[5]	51.1^{E}	(9.3)	67.3^{E}	(17.3)
Nursing / Registered nurse	79.4	(8.7)	136.5	(12.0)
Pharmacy	48.2^{E}	(15.1)	28.6^{E}	(8.3)
Occupational therapy / therapist	81.2	(7.9)	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.61

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All programs	**67.6**	**(0.8)**	**83.8**	**(1.7)**
Health programs[1]	**62.1**	**(3.1)**	**64.7**	**(5.5)**
Health and medical administrative services	86.8	(6.9)	213.3	(22.4)
Medicine	59.3	(7.0)	26.3	(4.2)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	80.5	(9.9)	109.0	(14.2)
Nursing	F	...	216.6	(15.1)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	52.4	(8.3)	95.9 E	(19.8)
Public health	82.8	(4.3)	118.4	(15.0)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	(0.0)	168.5	(24.0)
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	52.3	(4.2)	30.1	(3.4)
Selected health-related programs	**74.1**	**(1.7)**	**101.7**	**(4.2)**
Psychology	73.2	(1.8)	98.8	(4.4)
Clinical psychology	68.7	(4.8)	68.8	(9.8)
Counselling psychology	78.3	(5.7)	87.9 E	(15.1)
Social work	89.9	(6.8)	142.6	(17.6)
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)	157.4 E	(30.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	60.9	(7.7)	59.6 E	(10.1)
All other programs[2]	**67.8**	**(0.9)**	**84.6**	**(1.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**56.9**	**(4.4)**	**33.6**	**(3.8)**
Physicians[4]	56.5	(4.6)	27.7	(3.1)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.62

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
All programs	**68.6**	**(0.4)**	**65.2**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**67.4**	**(1.1)**	**81.0**	**(2.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	62.5	(9.6)	111.6^{E}	(24.3)
Communication disorders sciences and services	63.9	(6.9)	50.1	(6.8)
Dentistry	51.5^{E}	(17.1)	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	48.5^{E}	(10.6)	66.7^{E}	(21.4)
Dental support services and allied professions	57.2	(4.6)	44.6	(4.3)
Health and medical administrative services	70.5	(6.2)	86.6	(9.9)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	54.9	(6.8)	66.5^{E}	(12.4)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	81.1	(4.7)	60.7	(8.7)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	58.4	(8.2)	30.7^{E}	(7.2)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	59.2	(6.3)	87.9	(9.9)
Medicine	59.0	(4.5)	28.8	(3.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	69.9	(5.8)	113.0^{E}	(19.0)
Nursing	70.0	(1.8)	90.2	(3.8)
Optometry	76.2^{E}	(12.9)	17.9	(2.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	65.5^{E}	(15.3)	22.7^{E}	(7.4)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	53.1	(5.1)	31.0	(3.9)
Public health	71.7	(6.6)	130.6	(13.3)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	68.6	(3.9)	39.5	(4.9)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	74.8	(2.7)	119.9	(8.8)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	19.0^{E}	(3.9)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	60.9^{E}	(14.3)	129.9^{E}	(34.1)
Dental residency programs	40.4^{E}	(11.7)	23.7^{E}	(5.8)
Medical residency programs	52.2	(5.4)	51.5^{E}	(11.7)
Selected health-related programs	**63.7**	**(2.0)**	**56.0**	**(3.2)**
Psychology	59.8	(3.1)	49.1	(4.1)
Clinical psychology	61.6^{E}	(10.2)	70.5^{E}	(13.6)
Counselling psychology	75.0	(9.3)	F	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	68.8	(3.0)	83.7	(6.4)
Epidemiology	94.0	(5.0)	96.1^{E}	(18.5)
Health and physical education / fitness	65.3	(4.6)	26.2^{E}	(5.2)
All other programs[4]	**69.2**	**(0.5)**	**64.2**	**(0.9)**

Table 6.62 (concluded)

Previous work experience of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience before completion of program		Number of months of full-time work experience before completion of program	
	%	Standard error	Average	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**64.5**	**(1.8)**	**64.3**	**(3.5)**
Physicians[6]	57.4	(3.6)	33.7	(4.2)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	53.2 E	(13.1)	35.2 E	(10.1)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	53.8 E	(12.3)	46.6 E	(14.3)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	48.2 E	(10.2)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	53.7	(7.8)	37.6 E	(9.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	43.3 E	(10.2)	41.8 E	(12.8)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	72.1 E	(13.6)	19.6 E	(3.4)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	53.7 E	(14.9)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	65.0	(2.7)	74.5	(5.5)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	90.9	(4.4)	167.4 E	(29.8)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	69.8	(5.8)	93.3	(9.2)
Pharmacy	51.7	(5.8)	26.7	(3.3)
Occupational therapy / therapist	75.5	(6.6)	26.5 E	(5.0)
Physical therapy / therapist	75.9	(5.9)	33.7 E	(6.5)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.63

Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 college graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**29.0**	**(0.6)**	**1.2**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[3]	**32.2**	**(1.6)**	**4.7**	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	39.9	(5.0)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	45.4^{E}	(7.9)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[4]	25.4^{E}	(6.5)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	30.1^{E}	(6.2)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[5]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	26.7^{E}	(8.6)	x	...
Nursing	32.6	(3.3)	7.5^{E}	(1.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	21.6^{E}	(6.6)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	36.4	(3.1)	1.3^{E}	(0.4)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**19.2^{E}**	**(3.3)**	**x**	...
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	17.3^{E}	(3.2)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...
All other programs[6]	**28.9**	**(0.7)**	**0.6^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[7]	**26.4**	**(3.2)**	**4.3^{E}**	**(1.3)**
Medical radiation technologists[8]	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[8]	26.3^{E}	(8.4)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	17.1^{E}	(5.4)	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	38.1	(5.7)	4.8^{E}	(1.2)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer.
2. Defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 5 for more details.
3. Excludes veterinary programs.
4. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
5. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
6. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
7. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
8. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.64
Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**18.6**	**(0.5)**	**0.9**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[3]	**16.7**	**(1.3)**	**4.2**	**(0.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	28.3^{E}	(8.1)	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[4]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[5]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	18.6^{E}	(4.8)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	x	...
Nursing	16.1	(1.6)	5.7	(0.9)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	8.6^{E}	(2.8)	x	...
Public health	F	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	22.2^{E}	(4.8)	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	F	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**15.3**	**(1.9)**	**F**	...
Psychology	15.8^{E}	(2.7)	F	...
Social work	24.4^{E}	(4.7)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	7.8^{E}	(2.4)	x	...
All other programs[6]	**19.2**	**(0.6)**	**0.5**^{E}	**(0.1)**

Table 6.64 (concluded)

Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[7]	**16.3**	**(1.7)**	**4.1 E**	**(0.9)**
Physicians[8]	18.3 E	(4.5)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	15.7	(2.0)	4.9 E	(1.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	8.6 E	(2.8)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer.
2. Defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 5 for more details.
3. Excludes veterinary programs.
4. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
5. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
6. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
7. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
8. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.65
Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**28.7**	**(0.9)**	**1.5**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[3]	**26.2**	**(2.2)**	**9.8**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	33.5	(4.4)	5.6[E]	(1.8)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	23.7[E]	(7.6)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[4]	35.3[E]	(7.6)	x	...
Medicine	F	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	42.9[E]	(7.4)	F	...
Nursing	20.3[E]	(3.7)	12.5[E]	(2.6)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...	x	...
Public health	39.4[E]	(10.3)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	20.3[E]	(6.4)	F	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**25.1**	**(2.5)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	20.8	(3.2)	x	...
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	45.6[E]	(12.5)	x	...
Social work	37.9	(4.3)	x	...
Epidemiology	70.0[E]	(13.5)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...
All other programs[5]	**29.3**	**(1.0)**	**0.9**[E]	**(0.2)**
Selected detailed health programs[6]	**21.3**[E]	**(3.5)**	**9.5**[E]	**(2.0)**
Physicians	19.7[E]	(5.6)	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	24.6[E]	(6.3)	10.6[E]	(3.0)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1 Full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer

2 Defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 5 for more details.

3 Excludes veterinary programs.

4 Excludes Preveterinary studies.

5 Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.

6 These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.

7 Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.66

Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**32.2**	**(0.8)**	**2.6**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[3]	**28.1**	**(3.6)**	**8.2**	**(1.2)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	30.3^{E}	(8.5)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	48.4^{E}	(8.8)	x	...
Nursing	35.5^{E}	(8.3)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	33.7^{E}	(7.5)	x	...
Public health	41.6	(6.3)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	17.4^{E}	(3.2)	9.4^{E}	(2.4)
Selected health-related programs	**36.1**	**(1.8)**	**3.7^{E}**	**(0.7)**
Psychology	34.4	(1.9)	3.1^{E}	(0.6)
Clinical psychology	29.9	(4.5)	x	...
Counselling psychology	51.3^{E}	(8.7)	x	...
Social work	59.0	(8.8)	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**32.5**	**(0.8)**	**1.3**	**(0.2)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**25.9^{E}**	**(5.2)**	**6.5^{E}**	**(1.3)**
Physicians[6]	25.2^{E}	(5.6)	5.5^{F}	(1.2)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer.
2. Defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 5 for more details.
3. Excludes veterinary programs.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.67

Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**23.8**	**(0.4)**	**1.1**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[3]	**26.1**	**(1.0)**	**5.0**	**(0.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	24.2 E	(4.3)	4.6 E	(1.4)
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	14.7 E	(4.6)
Dental support services and allied professions	38.8	(4.6)	10.0 E	(3.3)
Health and medical administrative services	41.2	(6.7)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[4]	22.9 E	(5.6)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	32.9 E	(6.4)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[5]	16.3 E	(4.2)	x	...
Medicine	21.5 E	(3.9)	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	28.2 E	(5.0)	F	...
Nursing	23.6	(1.7)	6.9	(0.9)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	12.2 E	(2.7)	F	...
Public health	20.7 E	(4.7)	5.8 E	(1.5)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	21.9	(3.6)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	36.2	(3.0)	1.3 E	(0.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	12.5 E	(2.6)	5.9 E	(1.4)
Selected health-related programs	**17.7**	**(1.4)**	**F**	...
Psychology	17.5	(2.2)	F	...
Clinical psychology	17.2 E	(4.2)	x	...
Counselling psychology	41.3 E	(10.0)	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	22.5	(2.4)	F	...
Epidemiology	68.5 E	(11.5)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	10.3 E	(2.5)	x	...
All other programs[6]	**24.2**	**(0.4)**	**0.6**	**(0.1)**

Table 6.67 (concluded)

Significant previous work experience of Class of 2000 college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	Full-time work experience lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer		Significant full-time work experience[1] in a health occupation[2]	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[7]	**20.6**	**(1.5)**	**4.6**	**(0.7)**
Physicians[8]	19.4	(3.1)	4.5^{E}	(1.5)
Medical radiation technologists[8]	F	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[8]	25.1^{E}	(8.1)	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	16.5	(2.1)	4.5^{E}	(1.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	38.1	(5.7)	4.8^{E}	(1.1)
Pharmacy	9.8^{E}	(2.6)	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Full-time work experience that lasted at least six consecutive months with the same employer.
2. Defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 5 for more details.
3. Excludes veterinary programs.
4. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
5. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
6. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
7. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
8. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.68

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**49.1**	**(0.8)**	**12,664**	**(254)**
Health programs[1]	**48.9**	**(2.0)**	**12,631**	**(635)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	14,776	(2,419)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	69.5	(4.8)	12,491	(1,252)
Health and medical administrative services	49.2[E]	(8.4)	8,401	(1,052)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	50.3	(8.2)	14,375	(2,081)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	46.5[E]	(7.9)	21,550[E]	(4,080)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	65.3	(9.3)	11,602	(780)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	34.4[E]	(7.8)	10,287	(1,097)
Nursing	58.5	(4.1)	14,647	(1,231)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	51.5[E]	(10.0)	11,732	(1,416)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	29.5	(3.1)	6,389	(694)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**55.0**	**(5.4)**	**16,028**	**(1,619)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	56.1	(5.6)	15,545	(1,733)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**48.9**	**(0.9)**	**12,498**	**(279)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**61.7**	**(4.2)**	**15,693**	**(1,314)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	74.3	(11.8)	26,090[E]	(8,066)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	72.6	(11.9)	12,807[E]	(2,681)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	67.9[E]	(17.9)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	58.4	(8.8)	12,514	(994)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	64.8	(9.5)	10,416	(1,166)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	15,335	(2,193)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	16,928[E]	(4,627)
Nursing / Registered nurse	54.2	(8.9)	17,154	(2,687)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	13,375[E]	(3,220)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	67.1	(6.3)	13,483	(1,480)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.69

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**53.0**	**(0.9)**	**20,540**	**(358)**
Health programs[1]	**59.0**	**(1.8)**	**30,909**	**(1,405)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	94,389 [E]	(21,940)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	88.8	(5.0)	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	70.5	(10.3)	22,333	(2,763)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	10,692 [E]	(2,272)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	79.1 [E]	(13.3)	26,354 [E]	(6,605)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	73.9	(10.0)	30,653	(2,609)
Medicine	88.3	(4.3)	55,202	(4,644)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	23,567 [E]	(4,446)
Nursing	49.6	(2.4)	21,395	(1,029)
Optometry	94.5	(3.9)	56,154 [E]	(13,423)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	65.5	(6.2)	26,085	(1,953)
Public health	35.9 [E]	(11.2)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	77.2	(4.6)	27,577	(1,816)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x		x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	71.6 [E]	(18.2)	69,948 [E]	(13,893)
Medical residency programs	95.0	(3.5)	36,000	(4,486)
Selected health-related programs	**49.5**	**(4.0)**	**20,026**	**(1,288)**
Psychology	47.9	(5.9)	19,121	(1,749)
Social work	55.0	(6.7)	22,266	(2,220)
Health and physical education / fitness	47.1 [E]	(8.5)	19,306	(3,071)
All other programs[4]	**52.6**	**(1.0)**	**19,313**	**(376)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**66.5**	**(2.3)**	**31,390**	**(1,338)**
Physicians[6]	88.8	(4.0)	53,859	(4,338)
Nursing / Registered nurse	56.8	(3.3)	24,210	(1,237)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	28,429	(3,612)
Pharmacy	65.5	(6.2)	26,085	(1,953)
Occupational therapy / therapist	82.7	(6.2)	27,398	(3,025)
Physical therapy / therapist	77.1	(7.2)	30,207	(2,633)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.70

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**45.3**	**(1.1)**	**20,344**	**(586)**
Health programs[1]	**45.2**	**(2.8)**	**27,945**	**(3,454)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	68.9	(4.3)	29,083	(2,057)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	40.0^{E}	(8.1)	16,984^{E}	(3,797)
Medicine	82.9	(7.5)	78,015^{E}	(15,386)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	40.4^{E}	(8.4)	24,447	(3,546)
Nursing	26.0	(4.3)	13,736	(1,445)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	70.1	(10.2)	12,028^{E}	(2,384)
Public health	42.2^{E}	(11.7)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	48.1^{E}	(12.1)	20,679	(3,032)
Medical residency programs	55.0^{E}	(9.2)	47,312	(7,419)
Selected health-related programs	**54.9**	**(4.4)**	**23,240**	**(1,585)**
Psychology	60.7	(7.2)	19,561	(1,205)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	92.1	(3.7)	21,718	(3,167)
Social work	51.7	(4.7)	26,149	(3,117)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	46.6^{E}	(15.0)	27,728^{E}	(5,830)
All other programs[3]	**44.3**	**(1.2)**	**19,331**	**(607)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**46.7**	**(5.6)**	**40,038**^{E}	**(9,376)**
Physicians[5]	70.6	(7.6)	67,521^{E}	(12,876)
Nursing / Registered nurse	28.2^{E}	(6.5)	14,874	(2,281)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	22,489^{E}	(3,870)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.71

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**45.3**	**(0.8)**	**23,870**	**(660)**
Health programs[1]	**72.6**	**(2.7)**	**38,437**	**(3,183)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	94.0	(2.2)	31,351 ^{E}	(5,843)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	40.9 ^{E}	(9.8)	23,829 ^{E}	(3,978)
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	40.2 ^{E}	(8.8)	18,374	(2,586)
Public health	35.5 ^{E}	(6.6)	16,262 ^{E}	(3,485)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	89.2	(2.7)	48,363	(3,411)
Selected health-related programs	**55.6**	**(1.9)**	**20,587**	**(785)**
Psychology	55.3	(2.0)	20,736	(852)
Clinical psychology	60.0	(4.9)	26,456	(2,743)
Counselling psychology	53.3 ^{E}	(9.8)	15,618	(2,161)
Social work	69.5	(7.7)	17,561 ^{E}	(3,253)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	64.1	(8.0)	20,737	(2,109)
All other programs[2]	**39.8**	**(0.9)**	**20,553**	**(508)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**86.3**	**(2.4)**	**40,054**	**(3,905)**
Physicians[4]	91.5	(1.9)	40,176	(4,011)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.72

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**50.3**	**(0.5)**	**17,348**	**(210)**
Health programs[1]	**52.7**	**(1.3)**	**21,521**	**(737)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	64.7	(7.4)	23,277	(3,239)
Dentistry	88.6	(7.4)	90,524 E	(19,500)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	74.6	(8.1)	76,969 E	(24,538)
Dental support services and allied professions	69.6	(4.4)	13,502	(1,165)
Health and medical administrative services	42.7 E	(7.2)	9,237	(1,155)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	49.2	(7.5)	14,657	(1,894)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	49.9	(7.7)	22,532	(3,628)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	66.5	(8.7)	14,980 E	(3,512)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	67.9	(6.8)	24,858	(2,304)
Medicine	88.6	(3.4)	53,544	(4,396)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	35.1	(5.3)	18,415	(1,854)
Nursing	51.9	(2.2)	17,984	(813)
Optometry	92.4	(4.5)	55,309 E	(12,832)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	67.4	(5.1)	22,941	(1,615)
Public health	38.9 E	(7.8)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	67.9	(4.4)	23,872	(1,525)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	29.8	(3.1)	6,396	(665)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	71.1 E	(16.2)	65,816 E	(12,688)
Medical residency programs	74.9	(4.3)	40,313	(2,938)
Selected health-related programs	**52.0**	**(2.7)**	**19,557**	**(857)**
Psychology	52.0	(4.4)	19,399	(1,190)
Clinical psychology	64.6	(6.5)	23,553	(2,966)
Counselling psychology	71.8	(11.5)	20,881	(2,713)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	55.2	(3.7)	19,137	(1,304)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	44.5	(7.0)	20,894	(2,700)
All other programs[4]	**49.8**	**(0.6)**	**16,566**	**(224)**

Table 6.72 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to any source at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to any source (government or non-government)			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**64.5**	**(2.0)**	**26,910**	**(1,078)**
Physicians[6]	85.0	(2.8)	50,451	(3,485)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	73.8	(11.6)	26,565^{E}	(7,950)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	72.6	(11.9)	12,807^{E}	(2,681)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	67.3^{E}	(17.4)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	58.0	(8.5)	12,179	(963)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	64.8	(9.5)	10,416	(1,166)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	13,780	(1,710)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	16,928^{E}	(4,627)
Nursing / Registered nurse	54.5	(3.2)	22,252	(1,195)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	46.3^{E}	(14.0)	15,247^{E}	(3,140)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	66.8	(6.3)	13,483	(1,480)
Pharmacy	66.9	(5.8)	25,203	(1,742)
Occupational therapy / therapist	75.8	(7.0)	26,824	(2,719)
Physical therapy / therapist	77.7	(6.8)	28,972	(2,507)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.73

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**41.1**	**(0.8)**	**12,527**	**(261)**
Health programs[1]	**41.7**	**(2.0)**	**12,270**	**(642)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	12,919	(2,094)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	62.5	(5.1)	10,841	(1,014)
Health and medical administrative services	38.3^{E}	(8.4)	9,292	(1,133)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	45.9^{E}	(8.2)	14,560	(2,230)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	42.0^{E}	(7.9)	21,212^{E}	(4,615)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	63.4	(9.4)	10,830	(956)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	31.4^{E}	(7.3)	10,201	(1,229)
Nursing	51.0	(4.1)	14,050	(1,091)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	40.4^{E}	(9.4)	7,971	(1,153)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	22.9	(2.8)	6,986	(641)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**48.3**	**(5.4)**	**16,683**	**(1,564)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	48.6	(5.7)	16,332	(1,710)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**40.6**	**(0.9)**	**12,351**	**(287)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**53.7**	**(4.3)**	**14,817**	**(1,436)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	71.3^{E}	(12.1)	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	59.2^{E}	(13.7)	14,051	(2,329)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	67.9^{E}	(17.9)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	53.8	(8.9)	11,948	(1,290)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	64.8	(9.5)	10,342	(1,164)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	12,331^{E}	(3,515)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	22,544	(3,491)
Nursing / Registered nurse	52.1^{E}	(8.9)	14,215^{E}	(2,532)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	12,988^{E}	(3,060)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	50.4	(6.9)	15,236	(1,465)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.74

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**44.9**	**(0.9)**	**19,609**	**(317)**
Health programs[1]	**51.5**	**(1.9)**	**26,152**	**(880)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	33,646	(4,740)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	72.2 ^{E}	(13.9)	43,793 ^{E}	(8,312)
Dental support services and allied professions	65.4 ^{E}	(10.9)	22,101	(2,917)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	10,538 ^{E}	(2,611)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	70.6	(10.1)	24,841	(2,086)
Medicine	80.4	(5.6)	38,426	(2,772)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	24,982 ^{E}	(4,425)
Nursing	43.9	(2.4)	21,258	(1,026)
Optometry	76.2 ^{E}	(16.3)	39,277	(4,811)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	55.0	(6.5)	25,620	(1,762)
Public health	F	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	70.0	(5.2)	24,432	(1,634)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	54.0 ^{E}	(16.7)	35,124	(5,461)
Medical residency programs	95.0	(3.5)	15,316	(1,662)
Selected health-related programs	**44.2**	**(3.9)**	**19,155**	**(1,181)**
Psychology	40.7	(5.7)	19,113	(1,772)
Social work	52.5	(6.7)	19,754	(1,712)
Health and physical education / fitness	43.2 ^{E}	(8.4)	18,418	(2,930)
All other programs[4]	**44.3**	**(1.0)**	**18,820**	**(351)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**59.4**	**(2.4)**	**27,030**	**(968)**
Physicians[6]	81.4	(5.2)	36,664	(2,599)
Nursing / Registered nurse	50.7	(3.3)	23,762	(1,250)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	33,800	(3,256)
Pharmacy	55.0	(6.5)	25,620	(1,762)
Occupational therapy / therapist	71.3	(8.5)	24,162	(2,081)
Physical therapy / therapist	71.2	(7.9)	26,886	(2,605)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.75

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**38.3**	**(1.1)**	**18,381**	**(489)**
Health programs[1]	**40.1**	**(2.8)**	**22,530**	**(1,654)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	63.3	(4.5)	26,607	(2,045)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	78.7	(8.8)	39,693	(4,318)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	39.4^{E}	(8.4)	20,976	(2,742)
Nursing	21.0^{E}	(4.0)	14,942	(1,507)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	65.6	(10.4)	10,914^{E}	(2,438)
Public health	F	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	42.0^{E}	(11.2)	21,884	(3,337)
Medical residency programs	51.0^{E}	(9.2)	20,834	(3,033)
Selected health-related programs	**49.7**	**(4.5)**	**21,015**	**(1,464)**
Psychology	57.3	(7.2)	19,356	(1,228)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	89.5	(4.5)	19,856	(3,046)
Social work	45.3	(4.8)	25,993	(3,292)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	15,189^{E}	(3,449)
All other programs[3]	**37.0**	**(1.2)**	**17,638**	**(547)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**40.3**	**(5.6)**	**26,132**	**(3,229)**
Physicians[5]	66.5	(8.3)	33,338	(4,234)
Nursing / Registered nurse	21.9^{E}	(6.1)	17,529	(2,219)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	25,176^{E}	(4,232)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.76

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**37.9**	**(0.9)**	**18,856**	**(406)**
Health programs[1]	**65.9**	**(3.0)**	**19,148**	**(1,328)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	87.9	(3.7)	22,202^{E}	(3,933)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	34.3^{E}	(8.6)	20,652	(2,402)
Public health	27.1^{E}	(6.2)	8,673	(1,332)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	86.2	(3.0)	18,478	(780)
Selected health-related programs	**47.2**	**(1.9)**	**18,704**	**(745)**
Psychology	47.7	(2.0)	18,950	(808)
Clinical psychology	44.5	(5.1)	20,168	(2,529)
Counselling psychology	53.3^{E}	(9.8)	15,618	(2,161)
Social work	54.5	(8.8)	13,785	(1,925)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	55.9	(8.4)	19,740	(2,391)
All other programs[2]	**32.5**	**(0.8)**	**18,799**	**(437)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**82.2**	**(2.8)**	**20,008**	**(1,741)**
Physicians[4]	87.0	(2.4)	20,241	(1,798)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.77

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**42.4**	**(0.5)**	**16,580**	**(193)**
Health programs[1]	**45.6**	**(1.3)**	**18,640**	**(546)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	..	16,995	(1,781)
Communication disorders sciences and services	46.6	(7.1)	26,091	(1,980)
Dentistry	84.5	(8.4)	31,787	(3,929)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	63.1 E	(11.1)	44,983	(6,736)
Dental support services and allied professions	62.8	(4.7)	12,029	(989)
Health and medical administrative services	33.3 E	(7.1)	10,325	(1,289)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	44.5 E	(7.4)	14,047	(1,933)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	44.1 E	(7.7)	22,722 E	(4,116)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	64.8	(8.7)	14,397 E	(3,727)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	54.1	(7.6)	23,337	(1,951)
Medicine	81.3	(4.4)	36,086	(2,419)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	32.2	(5.1)	17,638	(1,889)
Nursing	45.5	(2.2)	17,655	(774)
Optometry	74.2 E	(15.4)	38,484	(4,710)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	..	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	58.8	(5.5)	21,082	(1,764)
Public health	22.3 E	(6.7)	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	59.8	(4.7)	21,181	(1,519)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	22.8	(2.8)	6,914	(626)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	55.5 E	(15.2)	31,872	(5,168)
Medical residency programs	72.8	(4.3)	16,862	(882)
Selected health-related programs	**46.3**	**(2.6)**	**18,826**	**(781)**
Psychology	45.7	(4.4)	19,131	(1,170)
Clinical psychology	51.8	(8.0)	18,377	(2,153)
Counselling psychology	70.1	(11.5)	19,259	(2,630)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	49.4	(3.7)	18,781	(1,156)
Epidemiology	x	..	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	40.2 E	(6.9)	18,155	(2,369)
All other programs[4]	**41.6**	**(0.6)**	**16,083**	**(215)**

Table 6.77 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**57.1**	**(2.0)**	**22,692**	**(828)**
Physicians[6]	79.1	(3.5)	31,390	(1,960)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	70.9 E	(11.9)	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	59.2 E	(13.7)	14,051	(2,329)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	67.3 E	(17.4)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	53.6	(8.6)	11,613	(1,214)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	64.8	(9.5)	10,342	(1,164)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	11,160 E	(2,558)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	22,544	(3,491)
Nursing / Registered nurse	49.4	(3.2)	21,175	(1,238)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	15,147 E	(3,161)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	50.1	(6.9)	15,236	(1,465)
Pharmacy	57.0	(6.3)	23,241	(2,083)
Occupational therapy / therapist	64.9	(8.0)	24,275	(1,909)
Physical therapy / therapist	72.3	(7.4)	24,746	(2,818)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.78

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**15.9**	**(0.6)**	**6,788**	**(271)**
Health programs[1]	**15.6**	**(1.4)**	**6,742**	**(595)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	9,200 E	(1,664)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	20.1 E	(4.4)	9,479 E	(1,660)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	4,947 E	(910)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	10.5 E	(3.5)	5,210	(430)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	15.3 E	(4.6)	7,316	(812)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	5,083	(504)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	4,627 E	(844)
Nursing	20.3	(3.2)	6,884 E	(1,251)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	10,937 E	(2,014)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.2 E	(1.9)	3,104 E	(540)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**17.8 E**	**(4.3)**	**4,280 E**	**(827)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	17.9 E	(4.5)	4,442 E	(918)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**15.9**	**(0.7)**	**6,924**	**(311)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**24.0**	**(3.6)**	**7,221**	**(1,100)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	6,030 E	(1,172)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	5,088	(417)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	5,492	(502)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	8,425 E	(2,651)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	27.1 E	(5.8)	5,056 E	(988)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.79

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**19.2**	**(0.7)**	**10,778**	**(455)**
Health programs[1]	**24.3**	**(1.7)**	**19,744**	**(2,023)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	78.1	(12.7)	77,764 ᴱ	(23,127)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	68.5 ᴱ	(14.1)	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	11,099	(1,177)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	32.6 ᴱ	(10.2)	15,659 ᴱ	(4,307)
Medicine	48.1	(7.4)	37,096	(4,824)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	15.2	(1.9)	8,308	(808)
Optometry	94.5	(3.9)	24,461 ᴱ	(6,934)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	30.0 ᴱ	(6.0)	9,988	(1,427)
Public health	F	...	9,581 ᴱ	(2,741)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	30.2 ᴱ	(5.3)	13,889	(1,808)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	56.7 ᴱ	(16.9)	54,913 ᴱ	(11,795)
Medical residency programs	55.0	(8.1)	35,727	(3,471)
Selected health-related programs	**17.1 ᴱ**	**(3.1)**	**8,434**	**(1,180)**
Psychology	17.9 ᴱ	(4.7)	7,646	(1,096)
Social work	F	...	11,340 ᴱ	(3,076)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	7,164	(1,020)
All other programs[4]	**18.9**	**(0.8)**	**9,709**	**(457)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**27.1**	**(2.3)**	**17,832**	**(1,702)**
Physicians[6]	48.6	(7.0)	36,995	(4,471)
Nursing / Registered nurse	19.0	(2.7)	8,963	(952)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	30.0 ᴱ	(6.0)	9,988	(1,427)
Occupational therapy / therapist	27.4 ᴱ	(9.1)	19,877	(3,095)
Physical therapy / therapist	35.6 ᴱ	(8.0)	11,634	(1,580)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

ᴱ use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.80

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**15.5**	**(0.8)**	**14,067**	**(964)**
Health programs[1]	**15.2**	**(2.0)**	**23,714^{E}**	**(5,199)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	23.9	(3.8)	13,340	(1,357)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	53.7^{E}	(17.3)	62,373	(5,186)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	9.1^{E}	(2.4)	4,792^{E}	(849)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	F	...	13,063^{E}	(2,572)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	F	...
Medical residency programs	35.3^{E}	(9.1)	43,538	(4,388)
Selected health-related programs	**17.7^{E}**	**(3.4)**	**13,161^{E}**	**(3,307)**
Psychology	11.3^{E}	(2.8)	6,841	(869)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	19.4^{E}	(3.8)	8,973^{E}	(2,359)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	23,258^{E}	(4,703)
All other programs[3]	**15.3**	**(0.8)**	**13,400**	**(973)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**21.4^{E}**	**(5.3)**	**38,267^{E}**	**(9,107)**
Physicians[5]	45.6^{E}	(11.7)	55,965	(6,219)
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...	3,696^{E}	(1,033)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.81

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**18.9**	**(0.7)**	**19,289**	**(951)**
Health programs[1]	**37.7**	**(3.5)**	**40,590**	**(2,971)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	31.6 E	(9.3)	31,461	(4,850)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	54.2	(4.6)	50,248	(3,194)
Selected health-related programs	**19.2**	**(1.5)**	**13,537**	**(975)**
Psychology	19.0	(1.6)	12,784	(1,015)
Clinical psychology	30.9	(4.6)	22,300	(3,001)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**16.1**	**(0.6)**	**12,832**	**(612)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**42.3**	**(5.3)**	**42,855**	**(3,001)**
Physicians[4]	43.6	(5.8)	43,872	(3,156)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.82

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**17.4**	**(0.4)**	**9,782**	**(271)**
Health programs[1]	**19.1**	**(1.0)**	**14,923**	**(1,083)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	31.1^{E}	(8.0)	9,347E	(1,817)
Dentistry	72.9	(11.6)	73,219E	(19,853)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	52.8^{E}	(11.6)	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	19.2^{E}	(4.0)	9,571	(1,562)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	5,038E	(878)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	11.5^{E}	(3.2)	8,357E	(1,977)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	15.6^{E}	(4.4)	7,772	(960)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	5,083	(504)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	32.8^{E}	(7.4)	12,993E	(2,748)
Medicine	46.3	(6.2)	39,128	(4,475)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	7.0^{E}	(1.9)	11,211E	(2,154)
Nursing	17.1	(1.7)	7,655	(749)
Optometry	92.4	(4.5)	24,397E	(6,620)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	29.2^{E}	(5.7)	10,517	(1,182)
Public health	22.2^{E}	(7.4)	9,127E	(2,051)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	28.0	(4.4)	12,718	(1,401)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	9.6^{E}	(1.9)	3,485E	(586)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	54.0^{E}	(15.0)	53,859E	(11,026)
Medical residency programs	43.2	(4.2)	41,514	(3,355)
Selected health-related programs	**17.4**	**(2.1)**	**8,388**	**(1,005)**
Psychology	17.5^{E}	(3.4)	7,673	(846)
Clinical psychology	25.5^{E}	(5.2)	22,300	(3,001)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	17.7^{E}	(3.0)	7,283E	(1,479)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	16.3^{E}	(4.9)	12,170E	(3,925)
All other programs[4]	**17.1**	**(0.5)**	**9,094**	**(278)**

Table 6.82 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**26.2**	**(1.8)**	**16,701**	**(1,352)**
Physicians[6]	45.5	(4.7)	39,729	(3,456)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	7,640E	(2,038)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	5,088	(417)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	5,492	(502)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	18.9	(2.6)	8,880	(1,066)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	8,112E	(2,023)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	27.0 E	(5.8)	5,056E	(988)
Pharmacy	33.3 E	(6.6)	10,819	(1,233)
Occupational therapy / therapist	24.6 E	(7.6)	18,605	(3,058)
Physical therapy / therapist	37.1 E	(7.9)	12,471	(1,613)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.83

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**33.2**	**(0.8)**	**12,483**	**(296)**
Health programs[1]	**33.3**	**(1.9)**	**12,196**	**(719)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	10,829^{E}	(2,393)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	49.4	(5.5)	10,346	(948)
Health and medical administrative services	37.6^{E}	(8.4)	9,219	(1,158)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	39.8^{E}	(8.3)	14,667^{E}	(2,542)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	31.2^{E}	(7.7)	23,867^{E}	(5,785)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	51.3^{E}	(10.2)	11,580	(985)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	27.2^{E}	(6.5)	10,934	(1,391)
Nursing	38.1	(4.0)	13,540	(1,035)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	25.7^{E}	(6.5)	8,794	(821)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	20.3	(2.8)	6,630	(515)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**37.3**	**(5.3)**	**17,303**	**(1,803)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	38.2	(5.5)	17,318	(1,955)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**33.0**	**(0.9)**	**12,290**	**(325)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**37.7**	**(4.2)**	**15,526**	**(1,789)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	48.1^{E}	(15.3)	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	49.4^{E}	(13.7)	12,639^{E}	(2,324)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	58.8^{E}	(19.3)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	41.1^{E}	(8.6)	12,673	(1,266)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	61.7	(9.9)	10,427	(1,227)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	22,565	(2,566)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	21,134	(1,712)
Nursing / Registered nurse	33.6^{E}	(8.5)	13,119^{E}	(2,485)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	10,936^{E}	(2,143)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	40.0^{E}	(7.0)	15,724	(1,763)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.84

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**33.7**	**(0.8)**	**19,306**	**(361)**
Health programs[1]	**34.8**	**(1.8)**	**24,093**	**(970)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	58.9^{E}	(11.8)	22,085	(3,221)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	11,592^{E}	(3,280)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	41.3^{E}	(11.2)	26,685	(1,410)
Medicine	40.2^{E}	(7.2)	35,551	(4,865)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	25,922^{E}	(4,637)
Nursing	34.4	(2.2)	21,520	(1,243)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	35.5^{E}	(6.6)	27,299	(2,070)
Public health	F	...	15,100^{E}	(3,359)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	47.0	(5.6)	24,795	(2,278)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	40.0^{E}	(7.9)	12,250	(810)
Selected health-related programs	**32.4**	**(3.6)**	**19,107**	**(1,354)**
Psychology	30.0^{E}	(5.2)	19,452	(1,984)
Social work	38.5	(5.9)	20,499	(2,113)
Health and physical education / fitness	31.3^{E}	(7.9)	16,336^{E}	(3,231)
All other programs[4]	**33.7**	**(0.9)**	**18,785**	**(401)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**39.4**	**(2.4)**	**26,715**	**(1,240)**
Physicians[6]	40.2^{E}	(6.7)	34,037	(4,548)
Nursing / Registered nurse	37.8	(3.1)	24,639	(1,568)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	35.5^{E}	(6.6)	27,299	(2,070)
Occupational therapy / therapist	55.3^{E}	(9.5)	24,052	(2,296)
Physical therapy / therapist	41.5^{E}	(8.4)	28,881	(4,223)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.85

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**29.8**	**(1.0)**	**17,550**	**(541)**
Health programs[1]	**30.0**	**(2.6)**	**20,509**	**(1,720)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	44.9	(4.7)	25,379	(2,503)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	F	...	36,429 ^{E}	(9,285)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	34.3 ^{E}	(8.3)	21,064	(3,158)
Nursing	16.9 ^{E}	(3.7)	15,548	(1,738)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	61.9 ^{E}	(10.7)	11,154 ^{E}	(2,579)
Public health	F	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	32.1 ^{E}	(9.5)	24,012	(3,558)
Medical residency programs	19.7 ^{E}	(6.1)	18,200 ^{E}	(3,331)
Selected health-related programs	**37.3**	**(4.3)**	**21,235**	**(1,622)**
Psychology	49.4	(7.3)	19,199	(1,397)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	84.2	(5.8)	19,722	(3,232)
Social work	32.3	(4.5)	25,491 ^{E}	(4,378)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	20,012 ^{E}	(5,036)
All other programs[3]	**29.0**	**(1.1)**	**16,798**	**(599)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**25.3 ^{E}**	**(4.2)**	**22,296**	**(3,103)**
Physicians[5]	25.0 ^{E}	(7.5)	30,144 ^{E}	(7,358)
Nursing / Registered nurse	18.8 ^{E}	(6.0)	19,177	(2,264)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	23,698 ^{E}	(4,578)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.86

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**26.3**	**(0.8)**	**17,873**	**(486)**
Health programs[1]	**34.9**	**(4.3)**	**17,962**	**(2,071)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	62.3	(10.2)	20,738 E	(4,964)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	22.5 E	(5.7)	10,054	(1,222)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	35.0	(4.4)	16,719	(829)
Selected health-related programs	**36.3**	**(1.9)**	**17,792**	**(875)**
Psychology	36.3	(2.0)	17,837	(956)
Clinical psychology	29.1	(4.8)	15,060 E	(2,991)
Counselling psychology	53.3 E	(9.8)	15,618	(2,161)
Social work	45.0 E	(9.2)	13,111 E	(2,280)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	47.7 E	...	22,289	(2,377)
All other programs[2]	**23.7**	**(0.7)**	**17,871**	**(494)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**44.0**	**(6.2)**	**19,173**	**(2,871)**
Physicians[4]	47.8	(6.4)	19,173	(2,871)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.87

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**32.9**	**(0.5)**	**16,199**	**(219)**
Health programs[1]	**33.6**	**(1.2)**	**17,183**	**(593)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	16,994	(2,115)
Communication disorders sciences and services	33.7^{E}	(5.7)	24,733	(2,389)
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	40,207^{E}	(8,510)
Dental support services and allied professions	50.4	(5.1)	11,746	(978)
Health and medical administrative services	32.7^{E}	(7.1)	10,274	(1,311)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	37.7^{E}	(7.4)	14,311	(2,260)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	34.3^{E}	(7.8)	25,376^{E}	(4,841)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	54.0^{E}	(9.6)	15,741^{E}	(4,274)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	35.1^{E}	(7.9)	23,924	(1,908)
Medicine	42.3	(6.1)	32,559	(3,990)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	28.1^{E}	(4.8)	18,260	(2,087)
Nursing	34.8	(2.1)	17,645	(858)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	38.2	(5.6)	22,420	(2,034)
Public health	F	...	12,160^{E}	(3,622)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	39.9	(4.4)	21,893	(1,904)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	20.3	(2.7)	6,560	(504)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	31.7	(4.0)	14,994	(854)
Selected health-related programs	**34.6**	**(2.5)**	**18,957**	**(896)**
Psychology	34.5	(4.0)	19,040	(1,291)
Clinical psychology	39.1^{E}	(9.5)	14,652	(1,852)
Counselling psychology	66.5^{E}	(11.4)	19,114	(2,768)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	37.5	(3.5)	19,371	(1,379)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	28.1^{E}	(6.3)	17,283	(2,637)
All other programs[4]	**32.7**	**(0.6)**	**15,843**	**(244)**

Table 6.87 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to government student loan programs			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**38.2**	**(2.0)**	**22,452**	**(1,025)**
Physicians[6]	39.5	(4.6)	28,818	(3,176)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	47.1^{E}	(15.0)	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	49.4^{E}	(13.7)	12,639^{E}	(2,324)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	41.6^{E}	(8.3)	12,196	(1,204)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	61.7	(9.9)	10,427	(1,227)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	16,038^{E}	(4,036)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	21,134	(1,712)
Nursing / Registered nurse	35.7	(3.0)	21,870	(1,480)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	12,539^{E}	(2,455)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	39.8^{E}	(7.0)	15,724	(1,763)
Pharmacy	33.6^{E}	(6.2)	26,057	(2,076)
Occupational therapy / therapist	51.2	(8.4)	24,007	(2,089)
Physical therapy / therapist	40.6^{E}	(8.0)	27,661	(4,078)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.88

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**8.1**	**(0.5)**	**7,104**	**(399)**
Health programs[1]	**7.2**	**(1.0)**	**5,359**	**(551)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	7,285	(1,172)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	4,930 E	(966)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	4.5 E	(1.2)	7,282	(1,131)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	7.5 E	(1.8)	5,757 E	(1,220)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	9,533 E	(1,977)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	6.6 E	(1.7)	2,634 E	(484)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	**...**	**3,008 E**	**(889)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	3,008 E	(889)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**8.3**	**(0.5)**	**7,534**	**(458)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**8.1 E**	**(2.0)**	**5,617 E**	**(1,201)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	16.7 E	(4.9)	4,169 E	(721)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.89

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**8.0**	**(0.5)**	**9,508**	**(612)**
Health programs[1]	**7.6**	**(1.0)**	**13,501 E**	**(2,690)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	F	...	45,582 E	(11,218)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	5.6	(0.9)	8,085	(789)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	10.5 E	(3.4)	6,031 E	(1,736)
Public health	F	...	6,272 E	(1,255)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	16,550	(1,558)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	**...**	**7,083**	**(1,080)**
Psychology	F	...	7,661 E	(1,462)
Social work	F	...	6,532 E	(1,670)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	4,844 E	(1,173)
All other programs[4]	**8.3**	**(0.6)**	**9,249**	**(646)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**7.1 E**	**(1.2)**	**15,897 E**	**(3,823)**
Physicians[6]	F	...	45,582 E	(11,218)
Nursing / Registered nurse	6.1 E	(1.2)	9,085	(868)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	10.5 E	(3.4)	6,031 E	(1,736)
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.90

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**7.0**	**(0.5)**	**14,365**	**(1,387)**
Health programs[1]	**5.1**	**(0.8)**	**13,622**	**(2,021)**
Health services, allied health, health sciences and general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	10,729 E	(2,864)
Advanced, graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health and medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...
Mental, social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	F	...	4,575 E	(1,367)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**5.2 E**	**(1.2)**	**8,738 E**	**(1,591)**
Psychology	F	...	7,792 E	(2,121)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	7,718 E	(2,371)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education and fitness	F	...	11,546 E	(3,036)
All other programs[3]	**7.4**	**(0.5)**	**14,835**	**(1,547)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**6.4 E**	**(1.8)**	**14,413 E**	**(4,604)**
Physicians[5]	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs. Psychology. Social work. Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.91

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**7.3**	**(0.4)**	**15,399**	**(869)**
Health programs[1]	**6.7** E	**(1.1)**	**26,745**	**(4,378)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**8.3**	**(1.0)**	**15,605**	**(1,802)**
Psychology	7.6	(1.0)	15,733	(2,115)
Clinical psychology	15.4 E	(3.6)	30,000	(4,916)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**7.3**	**(0.4)**	**13,809**	**(835)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**4.1** E	**(1.2)**	**23,285** E	**(5,823)**
Physicians[4]	4.5 E	(1.3)	23,285 E	(5,823)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.92

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**7.9**	**(0.3)**	**9,097**	**(362)**
Health programs[1]	**7.1**	**(0.7)**	**9,241**	**(1,146)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	5,920 E	(1,648)
Dentistry	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	6.8 E	(2.3)	7,652	(1,040)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	5,028 E	(929)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	7,778 E	(2,429)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	5.7 E	(1.9)	6,727	(884)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	13.8 E	(4.5)	14,587 E	(4,705)
Medicine	F	...	40,432 E	(10,873)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	F	...
Nursing	6.4	(0.9)	7,230	(827)
Optometry	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	8.6 E	(2.6)	7,251 E	(1,885)
Public health	F	...	7,486 E	(1,634)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	13,546	(1,490)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	7.1 E	(1.7)	3,196 E	(634)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**5.7 E**	**(1.2)**	**6,586**	**(816)**
Psychology	F	...	8,454	(1,320)
Clinical psychology	12.7 E	(3.5)	30,000	(4,916)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	5.8 E	(1.8)	4,343 E	(863)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	4.2 E	(1.4)	7,112 E	(1,690)
All other programs[4]	**8.2**	**(0.3)**	**9,210**	**(397)**

Table 6.92 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education only to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**7.3**	**(1.0)**	**12,050 E**	**(2,429)**
Physicians[6]	F	...	41,258 E	(9,676)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology and technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology, science and radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology, science and radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology and cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical and medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science, medical technology and technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics, Genetics, Clinical genetics technology and technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical and medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing and Registered nurse	5.1 E	(0.9)	9,580	(1,226)
Psychiatric, mental health nurse and nursing	F	...	6,914 E	(2,224)
Licensed practical and vocational nurse training	16.6 E	(4.9)	4,169 E	(721)
Pharmacy	9.9 E	(3.1)	7,477 E	(1,998)
Occupational therapy and therapist	F	...	16,862	(2,397)
Physical therapy and therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary, animal health technology, technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.93

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**7.8**	**(0.4)**	**19,174**	**(722)**
Health programs[1]	**8.5**	**(1.1)**	**20,472**	**(1,791)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	13.1^{E}	(3.9)	23,357	(3,351)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	19,437	(2,865)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	20,827	(2,563)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	12.9^{E}	(2.8)	23,101^{E}	(3,977)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	F	...	14,084^{E}	(4,219)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**11.0^{E}**	**(3.4)**	**19,646**	**(3,142)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	18,190^{E}	(3,473)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**7.6**	**(0.5)**	**18,871**	**(816)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**16.0^{E}**	**(3.2)**	**21,173**	**(2,301)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	20,302^{E}	(4,009)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	13,966	(2,246)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...	24,308^{E}	(6,015)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...	19,840	(1,847)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.94

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**11.2**	**(0.5)**	**32,220**	**(1,000)**
Health programs[1]	**16.7**	**(1.5)**	**53,022**	**(3,516)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	78.1	(12.7)	113,646	(17,530)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	51.9 ^{E}	(15.9)	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	34,077 ^{E}	(6,427)
Medicine	40.2 ^{E}	(7.4)	76,731	(6,030)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	9.6 ^{E}	(1.8)	28,757	(1,965)
Optometry	76.2 ^{E}	(16.3)	67,437	(10,838)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	19.5 ^{E}	(5.4)	34,680	(3,454)
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	23.0 ^{E}	(4.7)	36,741	(2,483)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	92,163 ^{E}	(19,991)
Medical residency programs	55.0	(8.1)	53,273	(5,090)
Selected health-related programs	**11.8 ^{E}**	**(2.7)**	**28,322**	**(2,800)**
Psychology	F	...	25,805	(4,209)
Social work	F	...	29,901	(4,036)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	31,819	(3,282)
All other programs[4]	**10.5**	**(0.6)**	**29,006**	**(991)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**20.0**	**(2.2)**	**46,177**	**(2,997)**
Physicians[6]	41.2 ^{E}	(6.9)	74,684	(5,478)
Nursing / Registered nurse	12.9 ^{E}	(2.6)	30,096	(2,098)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	19.5 ^{E}	(5.4)	34,680	(3,454)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	45,669	(6,569)
Physical therapy / therapist	29.7 ^{E}	(7.5)	35,067	(1,785)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.95

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**8.5**	**(0.6)**	**35,124**	**(1,787)**
Health programs[1]	**10.1**^{E}	**(1.8)**	**57,404**^{E}	**(9,611)**
Health services, Allied health and Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	18.3^{E}	(3.4)	43,753	(2,941)
Advanced and graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Health and medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...
Medicine	F	...	108,156	(5,701)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	F	...	17,485	(1,707)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	31.4^{E}	(9.0)	62,706	(7,524)
Selected health-related programs	**12.4**^{E}	**(3.3)**	**35,387**	**(2,397)**
Psychology	7.9^{E}	(2.4)	26,777	(2,509)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	13.0^{E}	(3.4)	36,830	(3,307)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education and fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[3]	**7.9**	**(0.7)**	**32,782**	**(1,790)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**F**	**...**	**81,168**	**(13,169)**
Physicians[5]	41.5^{E}	(12.3)	93,054	(10,148)
Nursing and Registered nurse	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy and therapist	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.96

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**11.6**	**(0.6)**	**42,834**	**(1,711)**
Health programs[1]	**31.0**	**(3.3)**	**64,087**	**(3,892)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Medicine	25.5 E	(8.5)	61,156	(5,646)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	51.1	(4.6)	70,683	(3,793)
Selected health-related programs	**10.9**	**(1.2)**	**33,699**	**(1,793)**
Psychology	11.4	(1.3)	33,310	(1,881)
Clinical psychology	15.4 E	(3.6)	44,400	(3,951)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**8.8**	**(0.5)**	**33,317**	**(1,442)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**38.2**	**(5.0)**	**65,939**	**(3,181)**
Physicians[4]	39.1	(5.5)	67,772	(3,321)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.97

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
All programs	**9.5**	**(0.3)**	**28,262**	**(631)**
Health programs[1]	**12.0**	**(0.8)**	**41,052**	**(2,370)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	13.0 E	(3.0)	43,753	(2,941)
Dentistry	68.7 E	(12.5)	108,995	(16,989)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	41.3 E	(11.8)	108,947 E	(36,174)
Dental support services and allied professions	12.5 E	(3.6)	23,793	(3,160)
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	6.8 E	(2.0)	21,338 E	(3,835)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	21,842	(2,893)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	34,077 E	(6,427)
Medicine	39.0	(6.2)	78,799	(5,644)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	24,562 E	(5,257)
Nursing	10.6	(1.5)	25,598	(2,291)
Optometry	74.2 E	(15.4)	66,637	(10,444)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	20.6 E	(5.6)	30,486	(2,986)
Public health	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	19.8 E	(3.9)	32,124	(2,834)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	F	...	14,084 E	(4,219)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	87,973 E	(18,403)
Medical residency programs	41.1	(4.1)	59,426	(4,435)
Selected health-related programs	**11.7**	**(1.8)**	**27,713**	**(1,897)**
Psychology	11.2 E	(2.8)	26,649	(2,978)
Clinical psychology	12.7 E	(3.5)	44,400	(3,951)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	11.9 E	(2.6)	25,645	(2,786)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F		34,127	(2,551)
All other programs[4]	**8.9**	**(0.3)**	**25,949**	**(643)**

Table 6.97 (concluded)

Percentage and average loan of Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Graduates who owed money for their education to both government student loan programs and to non-government sources			
	%	Standard error	Average loan ($)	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**18.9**	**(1.7)**	**41,680**	**(2,699)**
Physicians[6]	39.5	(4.7)	73,461	(4,367)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	22,014 E	(4,843)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	13,966	(2,246)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	13.7 E	(2.5)	27,984	(2,558)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	35,172	(732)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...	19,840	(1,847)
Pharmacy	23.4 E	(6.6)	31,435	(3,251)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	45,265	(6,242)
Physical therapy / therapist	31.7 E	(7.5)	33,049	(2,426)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada

Table 6.98

Class of 2000 college graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**29.7**	**(1.3)**
Health programs[1]	**22.4**	**(2.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	24.4^{E}	(6.4)
Nursing	26.5^{E}	(5.4)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	41.4^{E}	(7.5)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**36.8^{E}**	**(7.9)**
Psychology	x	...
Social work	37.0^{E}	(8.4)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[4]	**30.6**	**(1.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**22.8^{E}**	**(5.4)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.99

Class of 2000 bachelor graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**24**	**(1.1)**
Health programs[1]	**14**	**(1.9)**
Health services, allied health and health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced, graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...
Health, medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Medicine	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	16 E	(2.9)
Optometry	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	17 E	(5.4)
Health aides, attendants and orderlies	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**27 E**	**(4.7)**
Psychology	22 E	(6.8)
Social work	33 E	(7.4)
Health and physical education and fitness	F	...
All other programs[4]	**25**	**(1.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**16**	**(2.6)**
Physicians[6]	F	...
Nursing and registered nurse	17 E	(3.6)
Psychiatric, mental health nurse and nursing	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy and therapist	x	...
Physical therapy and therapist	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary, animal health technology, technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.100

Class of 2000 master's graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**20.2**	**(1.6)**
Health programs[1]	**16.6**	**(2.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	20.4 E	(4.4)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...
Medicine	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	25.3 E	(8.0)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	40.1 E	(11.8)
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**36.4 E**	**(7.4)**
Psychology	36.7 E	(11.8)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...
Social work	45.5 E	(7.8)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[3]	**18.3**	**(1.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**15.4 E**	**(4.7)**
Physicians[5]	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.101

Class of 2000 doctoral graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**17.0**	**(1.1)**
Health programs[1]	**F**	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Medicine	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**13.1**	**(1.8)**
Psychology	14.5	(2.0)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...
Social work	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[2]	**21.3**	**(1.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	x	...
Physicians[4]	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education, fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.102

Class of 2000 college and university graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**25.7**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**18.1**	**(1.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	21.3 E	(4.4)
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Medicine	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	16.7 E	(4.4)
Nursing	21.1	(2.9)
Optometry	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	17.7 E	(4.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	42.4 E	(7.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**30.3**	**(3.5)**
Psychology	26.2 E	(5.7)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...
Social work	36.4	(5.1)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...
All other programs[4]	**26.4**	**(0.9)**

Table 6.102 (concluded)

Class of 2000 college and university graduates with difficulties repaying their government student loans by type of program, Canada

	Difficulties repaying government student loans	
	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**17.7**	**(2.3)**
Physicians[6]	13.1 E	(4.2)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	21.2 E	(4.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...
Physical therapy / therapist	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.103

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 college graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**17.9**	**(1.0)**	**19.0**	**(1.0)**	**40.2**	**(1.3)**
Health programs[1]	**20.2**	**(2.7)**	**23.0**	**(2.8)**	**35.1**	**(3.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	21.8^{E}	(6.2)	32.8^{E}	(7.2)	27.0^{E}	(6.5)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...	65.6^{E}	(11.6)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	x	...	60.3^{E}	(11.2)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	F	...	43.0^{E}	(13.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	x	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	31.3^{E}	(8.7)
Nursing	21.0^{E}	(5.4)	27.4^{E}	(5.5)	32.6^{E}	(5.5)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	x	...	41.4^{E}	(13.0)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	16.3^{E}	(4.2)	F	...	21.3^{E}	(5.5)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**60.8**	**(7.7)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	F	...	59.6	(8.1)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**18.2**	**(1.1)**	**19.1**	**(1.1)**	**40.0**	**(1.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**21.3^{E}**	**(5.3)**	**20.9^{E}**	**(5.2)**	**37.5**	**(6.1)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	46.7^{E}	(13.0)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...	55.6^{E}	(14.5)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	F	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	39.6^{E}	(12.4)	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...	F	...	34.3^{E}	(10.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
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5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.104

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**22.0**	**(1.1)**	**14.5**	**(0.9)**	**43.9**	**(1.3)**
Health programs[1]	**24.2**	**(2.4)**	**13.0**	**(1.8)**	**45.5**	**(2.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...	F	...	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	82.7	(10.2)
Medicine	26.2^{E}	(7.7)	F	...	35.3^{E}	(8.1)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	100.0	(0.0)
Nursing	16.4	(2.7)	13.9^{E}	(2.4)	50.5	(3.8)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	31.2^{E}	(9.2)	F	...	41.1^{E}	(9.4)
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	28.4^{E}	(6.6)	F	...	44.5	(6.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	29.4^{E}	(8.0)	x	...	47.1^{E}	(8.8)
Selected health-related programs	**21.0^{E}**	**(5.3)**	**18.2^{E}**	**(4.8)**	**42.8**	**(5.5)**
Psychology	30.2^{E}	(9.0)	F	...	43.2^{E}	(8.6)
Social work	F	...	F	...	51.3^{E}	(8.6)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	F	...	F	...
All other programs[4]	**21.8**	**(1.2)**	**14.3**	**(1.0)**	**43.8**	**(1.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**22.1**	**(2.9)**	**14.3**	**(2.3)**	**45.1**	**(3.3)**
Physicians[6]	26.4^{E}	(7.2)	F	...	36.1^{E}	(7.6)
Nursing / Registered nurse	13.4^{E}	(3.2)	14.6^{E}	(3.0)	51.8	(4.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	31.2^{E}	(9.2)	F	...	41.1^{E}	(9.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...	30.4^{E}	(9.2)
Physical therapy / therapist	34.8^{E}	(10.0)	F	...	50.0^{E}	(10.2)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
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5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.105

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 master's graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**27.6**	**(1.6)**	**14.4**	**(1.4)**	**41.9**	**(1.8)**
Health programs[1]	**24.6**	**(3.6)**	**21.0^{E}**	**(5.3)**	**36.0**	**(4.4)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	29.0^{E}	(5.5)	9.4^{E}	(3.1)	43.5	(6.1)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	48.6^{E}	(14.5)
Nursing	F	...	31.0^{E}	(9.0)	40.5^{E}	(11.2)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...	36.2^{E}	(11.1)	x	...
Medical residency programs	54.5^{E}	(12.4)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**19.4^{E}**	**(4.1)**	**F**	**...**	**49.0**	**(7.0)**
Psychology	21.5^{E}	(6.1)	F	...	43.8^{E}	(9.3)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	F	...
Social work	20.0^{E}	(6.1)	F	...	64.8	(7.3)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other programs[3]	**29.0**	**(1.8)**	**13.8**	**(1.5)**	**41.5**	**(2.0)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**27.7^{E}**	**(6.8)**	**F**	**...**	**20.8^{E}**	**(6.9)**
Physicians[5]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.106

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**29.2**	**(1.7)**	**15.7**	**(1.1)**	**38.8**	**(1.5)**
Health programs[1]	**27.4**^{E}	**(6.6)**	**14.0**^{E}	**(2.8)**	**39.7**	**(5.1)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	x	...	x	...	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	29.9	(4.7)	13.6^{E}	(3.4)	38.3	(5.0)
Selected health-related programs	**37.9**	**(2.9)**	**12.3**^{E}	**(2.1)**	**38.7**	**(3.0)**
Psychology	37.8	(3.0)	11.9^{E}	(2.3)	39.5	(3.2)
Clinical psychology	48.5	(7.8)	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	x	...	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**28.0**	**(1.4)**	**16.8**	**(1.3)**	**38.6**	**(1.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**31.8**^{E}	**(8.4)**	**14.7**^{E}	**(3.5)**	**31.8**^{E}	**(5.3)**
Physicians[4]	31.9^{E}	(8.6)	13.2^{E}	(3.5)	32.6^{E}	(5.5)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.107

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**21.1**	**(0.7)**	**16.3**	**(0.6)**	**42.1**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**22.4**	**(1.7)**	**18.5**	**(1.6)**	**39.6**	**(1.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	27.7^{E}	(5.3)	9.0^{E}	(2.9)	44.2	(6.0)
Dentistry	x	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...	x	...	50.3^{E}	(16.0)
Dental support services and allied professions	21.0^{E}	(5.5)	34.7^{E}	(6.9)	27.1^{E}	(5.9)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...	66.2	(10.9)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	20.7^{E}	(6.7)	x	...	55.1^{E}	(10.5)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	F	...	49.3^{E}	(12.7)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...	x	...	42.3^{E}	(12.8)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	77.9	(10.3)
Medicine	27.1^{E}	(6.6)	F	...	31.9^{E}	(6.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	17.2^{E}	(5.6)	x	...	53.7	(7.9)
Nursing	18.8	(2.9)	20.7	(2.9)	41.8	(3.3)
Optometry	x	...	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	29.3^{E}	(7.3)	F	...	35.4^{E}	(7.5)
Public health	F	...	x	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	27.1^{E}	(5.6)	18.2^{E}	(5.2)	43.4	(5.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	16.0^{E}	(4.1)	F	...	20.9^{E}	(5.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	F	...
Medical residency programs	27.9	(3.9)	15.9^{E}	(3.6)	39.9	(4.8)
Selected health-related programs	**17.1^{E}**	**(3.1)**	**13.5^{E}**	**(2.9)**	**48.2**	**(3.9)**
Psychology	27.4^{E}	(6.1)	F	...	43.6	(6.1)
Clinical psychology	34.4^{E}	(10.9)	x	...	48.7^{E}	(15.1)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	48.2^{E}	(14.7)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	8.4^{E}	(1.8)	F	...	57.1	(5.3)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	F	...	34.8^{E}	(10.6)
All other programs[4]	**21.2**	**(0.8)**	**16.2**	**(0.7)**	**41.9**	**(0.9)**

Table 6.107 (concluded)

Expectations of repayment of government student loans of the Class of 2000 college and university graduates who owed to government student loans at graduation by type of program, Canada

	Paid government student loans within 2 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans between 2 and 5 years after graduation		Expect to pay government student loans more than 5 years after graduation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**22.5**	**(2.5)**	**17.1**	**(2.2)**	**41.1**	**(2.8)**
Physicians[6]	27.3^{E}	(5.1)	12.2^{E}	(3.3)	33.8	(5.1)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	44.4^{E}	(12.6)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	x	...	55.6^{E}	(14.5)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	F	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	13.7^{E}	(3.2)	21.5^{E}	(4.2)	46.5	(4.7)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...	x	...	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	F	...	F	...	34.3^{E}	(10.4)
Pharmacy	28.0^{E}	(8.5)	F	...	34.8^{E}	(8.8)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	F	...	29.4^{E}	(8.1)
Physical therapy / therapist	39.4^{E}	(9.8)	F	...	46.9^{E}	(9.7)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.108
Class of 2000 college graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**75.8**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**78.9**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	83.9	(8.7)
Communication disorders sciences and services	89.9	(6.8)
Dental support services and allied professions	68.2	(4.6)
Health and medical administrative services	74.6	(7.0)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	85.1	(3.9)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	77.1	(6.2)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	71.5	(9.0)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	91.6	(6.0)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	68.2	(10.3)
Nursing	85.7	(2.6)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	91.0	(6.3)
Public health	73.1 E	(19.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	65.0	(8.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	80.6	(2.5)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**80.0**	**(3.6)**
Psychology	92.4	(7.6)
Social work	80.6	(3.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	71.5 E	(14.3)
All other programs[4]	**75.0**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**83.8**	**(2.7)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	94.2	(2.5)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	91.3	(4.8)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	93.8	(3.5)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	69.9	(8.3)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	67.9	(10.3)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical and medical laboratory assistant	79.9	(12.0)
Nursing / Registered nurse	83.9	(5.4)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	64.8 E	(15.8)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	88.9	(3.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical, Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health / Medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.109

Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**77.4**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**82.9**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	84.6	(8.8)
Communication disorders sciences and services	93.9	(5.7)
Dentistry	F	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	85.2	(10.5)
Dental support services and allied professions	67.5 E	(13.7)
Health and medical administrative services	77.9	(8.2)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	89.0	(6.1)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	82.4 E	(13.8)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	74.8	(9.2)
Medicine	93.2	(2.8)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	75.3	(8.6)
Nursing	79.2	(1.7)
Optometry	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	88.1	(3.4)
Public health	79.0	(7.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	88.7	(3.0)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	88.3	(9.0)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	67.8	(11.2)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	85.3	(13.3)
Dental residency programs	90.7	(6.2)
Medical residency programs	87.5	(4.9)
Selected health-related programs	**72.5**	**(2.4)**
Psychology	68.5	(3.3)
Social work	78.8	(4.8)
Health and physical education / fitness	78.6	(4.1)
All other programs[4]	**77.5**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**85.0**	**(1.5)**
Physicians[6]	92.9	(2.6)
Nursing / Registered nurse	79.2	(2.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	87.6	(5.6)
Pharmacy	88.1	(3.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	88.1	(4.8)
Physical therapy / therapist	96.3	(1.5)

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.110

Class of 2000 master's graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**85.4**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**86.7**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	92.2	(2.7)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	90.6	(6.3)
Health and medical administrative services	85.0	(6.0)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	76.5	(4.8)
Medicine	83.9	(6.0)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	94.1	(3.3)
Nursing	81.9	(3.3)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	88.9	(7.5)
Public health	88.6	(4.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	91.5	(4.3)
Medical residency programs	74.5	(10.4)
Selected health-related programs	**85.7**	**(3.0)**
Psychology	82.4	(5.1)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...
Social work	86.6	(3.0)
Epidemiology	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	93.7	(3.0)
All other programs[3]	**85.3**	**(0.8)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**84.1**	**(3.1)**
Physicians[5]	80.6	(5.7)
Nursing / Registered nurse	83.4	(5.0)
Pharmacy	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	91.5	(5.4)

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.111

Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**84.1**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**93.0**	**(1.3)**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Medicine	97.5	(1.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...
Nursing	F	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	93.3	(4.7)
Public health	86.2	(3.9)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	100.0	(0.0)
Dental residency programs	F	...
Medical residency programs	92.1	(2.2)
Selected health-related programs	**85.8**	**(1.3)**
Psychology	85.2	(1.4)
Clinical psychology	85.0	(3.5)
Counselling psychology	91.9	(5.6)
Social work	93.2	(3.6)
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)
Health and physical education / fitness	82.3	(6.5)
All other programs[2]	**82.1**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**95.6**	**(1.3)**
Physicians[4]	95.4	(1.4)
Pharmacy	F	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 6.112

Class of 2000 college and university graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**77.8**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**81.2**	**(0.9)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	84.7	(5.9)
Communication disorders sciences and services	91.6	(2.3)
Dentistry	88.7	(6.3)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	87.2	(7.7)
Dental support services and allied professions	68.2	(4.4)
Health and medical administrative services	76.1	(5.8)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	85.8	(3.4)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	77.6	(5.7)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	74.2	(8.3)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	79.2	(5.5)
Medicine	93.0	(2.1)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	75.9	(5.9)
Nursing	82.3	(1.4)
Optometry	98.1	(1.7)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	91.1	(6.3)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	89.1	(2.8)
Public health	80.6	(5.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	81.4	(3.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	80.8	(2.5)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	51.1 E	(16.0)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	84.9	(9.4)
Dental residency programs	92.3	(5.1)
Medical residency programs	86.3	(3.4)
Selected health-related programs	**76.0**	**(1.7)**
Psychology	71.4	(2.8)
Clinical psychology	71.0	(10.6)
Counselling psychology	86.7	(10.2)
Clinical child psychology	x	...
Social work	80.8	(2.6)
Epidemiology	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	79.6	(3.6)
All other programs[4]	**77.5**	**(0.4)**

Table 6.112 (concluded)

Class of 2000 college and university graduates who would select the same type of program if given the choice by type of program, Canada

	Select same type of program	
	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs^{5}	**84.9**	**(1.3)**
Physicians^{6}	91.4	(1.8)
Medical radiation technologists^{6}	92.8	(3.0)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	84.4	(7.6)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	94.0	(3.3)
Medical laboratory technologists^{6}	71.2	(8.1)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	67.9	(10.3)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	69.5^{E}	(20.8)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	79.9	(12.0)
Nursing / Registered nurse	80.7	(2.2)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	68.5^{E}	(13.6)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	89.0	(3.4)
Pharmacy	89.4	(3.0)
Occupational therapy / therapist	88.8	(4.0)
Physical therapy / therapist	95.7	(1.6)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

7. Activities after graduation

Using the National Graduates Survey (NGS), this section examines transitions into the labour market of health graduates, including work activity, earnings and pursuit of additional education. The focus is on the short-term outcomes (about two years after their graduation in 2000) as a measure of graduate transitions. For more information on the National Graduates Survey, please refer to "Data sources and methodological notes" in Section 6.1 and to Appendix 1.

7.1 Pursuit of additional education (including graduate studies) after completion of a health education program

Obtaining additional education can have a significant payoff for individuals in the labour market, particularly where the entry-to-practice requirements necessitate higher levels of education. In some cases, however, health graduates who pursue additional education may mean a short or long-term loss in the supply of direct care health practitioners, as they either steer away from health occupations in general or direct themselves into teaching, research or policy work. The knowledge of the level of pursuit of additional education thus becomes important information for recruitment and retention in health occupations.

Health graduates are generally less likely to pursue additional education than graduates overall

Many graduates have some previous postsecondary education prior to their current program, and many go on to new programs with their recently acquired degrees and diplomas. However, with the exception of doctoral health graduates, health graduates in general are less likely to pursue additional education after their graduation, when compared with graduates from all programs. At the college level, about 20% of health graduates pursue additional education, compared with 25% of graduates from all college programs. At the bachelor level, about 25% of health graduates do so, compared with about 40% of all bachelor graduates. Finally about 20% of master's health graduates pursue additional education, compared with 30% for all graduates at this level. These results may in part be due to the fact that health graduates in general are more likely to have some postsecondary education experience previous to their current program. A second reason may be due to the fact that many health programs are occupation-oriented, so that additional education may not be seen as necessary in order to obtain employment after graduation.

There are, however, differences within individual health programs, when compared to graduates from all health programs. Most notably, at both the college and bachelor level, graduates from health services / allied health / health sciences, general, were the most likely to pursue additional education. Programs in this category generally prepare individuals for either entry into specialized training programs or for a variety of concentrations in the allied health area; its very nature, therefore, explains why many graduates from this program pursue additional education.

At the bachelor level, graduates from communication disorders sciences and services are also more likely to pursue additional education, while graduates from rehabilitation and therapeutic professions are the least likely. For graduates from communication disorders sciences and services, the higher proportion who go on to further education is likely due to the fact that audiologists and speech-language pathologists need a master's degree to work in their occupation and those who wish to pursue research in communication disorders either need a master's or a doctorate (Table 7.1 to Table 7.5).

7.2 Labour market outcomes of graduates from health education programs

The success of health graduates in the labour market can indicate whether they will remain in the occupation in the long-term. Thus, information on the short-term outcomes of graduates can also lead to important information for recruitment and retention.

> **Taking additional education** after their graduation has an impact on the labour market outcomes of graduates two years later. Graduates who complete additional education may have a higher level of education than the one obtained in 2000, and so may have different labour market experiences than those of the same level in 2000 who do not continue on to additional education. At the same time, however, graduates who pursue further education, whether they have completed it or not, may not have been in the work force as long as those graduates who do not and may still be enrolled. Finally, graduates who are still enrolled two years after graduation may or may not be working or looking for work. Therefore, these graduates' outcomes are likely to be affected by this pursuit of education, and not be comparable to those with similar levels of study from the class of 2000. For these reasons, all those who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from the analysis of outcomes in the labour force. This analysis therefore reflects direct labour market transitions of graduates into the work force with no further studies.

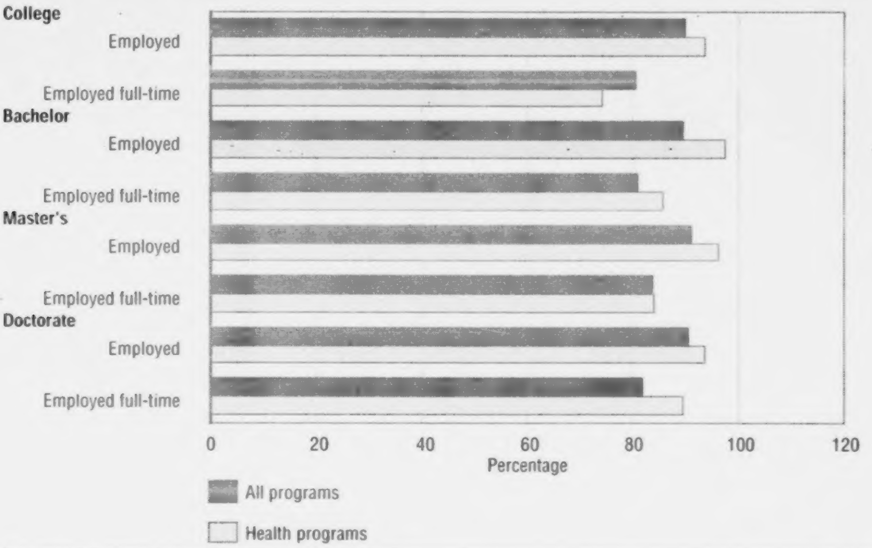
At most levels of study, health graduates are more likely to be employed and in a full-time position

At all levels of study except doctoral, health graduates are slightly more likely to be employed two years after graduation than their counterparts from other programs. About 90% of graduates from all programs at the college, bachelor and master's level are employed two years after graduation, compared with 94%, 98% and 96% respectively for health graduates.

With 74%, college-level graduates are less likely than their counterparts in all programs (81%) to be employed full-time (work at least 30 hours per week) two years after graduation. The situation is reverse at the bachelor and doctoral levels, where about nine in ten graduates from health programs are working full-time compared with about eight in ten overall. At the master's level, however, health graduates are no more likely than graduates overall to be working at least 30 hours per week (84% respectively) (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.6 to Table 7.15).

Chart 7.1

In general, health graduates are more likely to be employed and in full-time positions



Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Most college and bachelor health graduates work in health occupations

It is also very important to know whether graduates from health programs work in health occupations. About three-quarters of college health graduates and 83% of bachelor health graduates are employed in a health occupation two years after graduation. Some health programs, such as mental and social health services and allied professions programs at the college and bachelor levels and public health programs at the bachelor level, have lower proportions of graduates working in health occupations. This is partly a reflection of the fields themselves. For example, mental and social health services programs train for many of the counselling positions, such as in substance abuse, community health services, pastoral, marriage and genetic counselling. Many of these positions are not classified as "Health occupations" using the National Occupational Classification Statistics (NOC-S); they are found mostly in the "Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion" grouping. In fact, nearly three-quarters of bachelor graduates and about half of college graduates from these programs work in the occupations found in this grouping.

By the same token, public health programs encompass a variety of programs such as environmental health, health / medical physics, occupational health and industrial hygiene, public health education and promotion, community health and preventive medicine, maternal and child health, international public health / international health and health services administration. As with mental health occupations, this type of training may not lead to the traditional occupations found in the health classification (NOC-S). In fact, 40% of graduates from these programs work in natural and applied sciences and related occupations compared with 20% in the health occupations.

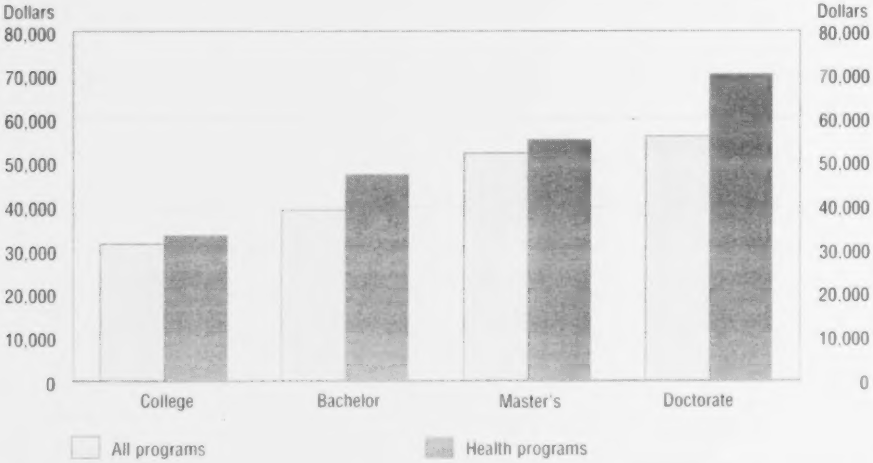
Health programs at the master's and doctorate levels also have lower proportions of graduates working in health occupations two years after graduation (about three in five, compared with four in five for lower levels). About 20% of these graduates have an occupation from the "Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion" grouping, indicating that higher levels of education may lead to more diverse types of occupations, due to a focus in research, consultation or policy and program work as well as teaching (Table 7.16 to Table 7.20).

Two years after graduation, most health graduates earn more than graduates overall

With the exception of master's graduates, health graduates earned more two years after graduation than graduates from all programs. In addition, for both health graduates and all graduates, earnings increased with the level of study. The estimated median earnings of college health graduates was $33,000 annually, compared with about $31,000 for college graduates from all programs. At the bachelor level, health graduates earned approximately $47,000, compared with about $39,000 for all graduates. Graduates from all programs including health programs at the master's level earned between $52,000 and $55,000 annually. Finally, doctoral health graduates earned about $70,000, compared with approximately $56,000 for graduates from all programs (Chart 7.2 and Table 7.21 to Table 7.25).

Chart 7.2

Health graduates working full-time generally earn more than graduates from all programs two years after graduation



Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Information on earnings is for graduates working full-time who have not pursued or completed any additional education. Earnings information is calculated from the salaries and wages of graduates who were working full-time (30 hours or more) in the week prior to the survey and assumes that they worked for the entire year.

The analysis of earnings uses medians to present the typical earnings of graduates. "Median earnings" is the amount which divides the top earning graduates (50%) from the lower earning graduates (50%).

University health graduates are not more likely to hold multiple jobs

There is a common belief that new graduates often work in multiple jobs in order to make ends meet because of the inability to find full-time and permanent work. This belief seems to hold true particularly in the health occupations. The National Graduates Survey asks graduates whether they have more than one job in the week prior to the interview.

Overall, by level of study, graduates from all programs are just as likely as health graduates to have more than one job about two years after graduation. The only exception pertains to college health graduates, who are more likely than their counterparts from all programs to hold more than one job two years after graduation (Table 7.26 to Table 7.30).

Doctoral health graduates are just as likely to have French as English as the main language used on the job

English is the most common language used on the job for both health graduates and graduates from all programs. Overall, regardless of level of study, four in five graduates use English as the main language at work, compared with less than one in five who use French.

However, a different picture emerges when looking at the sub-groups by level of study. At the doctoral level, health graduates are just as likely to use French as they are to use English—about half of doctoral health graduates indicated that they use the two official languages on the job. In comparison, only about 20% of doctoral graduates from all programs indicate French as the main language used on the job (Table 7.31 to Table 7.35).

Table 7.1

Class of 2000 college graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**25.9**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**20.5**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	53.7 E	(13.6)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	20.2 E	(4.2)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	10.8 E	(3.1)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	19.2 E	(5.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	67.1 E	(12.3)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	45.2 E	(9.8)
Nursing	27.9	(3.4)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Public health	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	22.3 E	(4.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	11.4 E	(2.2)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**27.5**	**(3.9)**
Psychology	x	...
Social work	25.7	(4.0)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...
All other programs[4]	**26.8**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**30.5**	**(3.5)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	37.8 E	(7.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	32.5 E	(6.1)

... not applicable

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1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.2

Class of 2000 bachelor graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**40.5**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**24.7**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	70.5^{E}	(12.3)
Communication disorders sciences and services	70.1^{E}	(21.2)
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...
Medicine	36.1	(5.4)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	42.1^{E}	(10.8)
Nursing	24.1	(2.1)
Optometry	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	17.8^{E}	(3.7)
Public health	29.3^{E}	(7.8)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	9.1^{E}	(2.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**56.9**	**(2.7)**
Psychology	61.8	(3.6)
Social work	33.1	(5.5)
Health and physical education / fitness	60.4	(5.3)
All other programs[4]	**39.9**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**22.9**	**(2.0)**
Physicians[6]	35.1	(5.1)
Nursing / Registered nurse	25.3	(2.9)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...
Pharmacy	17.8^{E}	(3.7)
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	F	...

... not applicable

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1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.3

Class of 2000 master's graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**28.2**	**(0.9)**
Health programs[1]	**19.9**	**(2.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	86.4	(7.1)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...
Medicine	48.0^{E}	(13.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	13.0^{E}	(3.9)
Nursing	21.3^{E}	(4.8)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	16.7^{E}	(5.1)
Public health	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...
Medical residency programs	F	...
Selected health-related programs	**32.3**	**(3.6)**
Psychology	41.0	(5.4)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...
Social work	14.2^{E}	(3.3)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	34.5^{E}	(11.4)
All other programs[3]	**28.3**	**(1.0)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**26.9^{E}**	**(5.2)**
Physicians[5]	39.9^{E}	(9.5)
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...

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1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.4

Class of 2000 doctoral graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.7**	**(0.7)**
Health programs[1]	**30.8**	**(3.2)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Medicine	53.5	(7.6)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	18.3 E	(4.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	19.0 E	(3.3)
Selected health-related programs	**5.6**	**(0.9)**
Psychology	5.6 E	(1.0)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...
Social work	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[2]	**7.4**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**38.2**	**(4.5)**
Physicians[4]	39.9	(4.7)
Pharmacy	x	...

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1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.5

Class of 2000 college and university graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**33.2**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**22.2**	**(1.0)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	61.5	(9.2)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...
Dental support services and allied professions	19.8^{E}	(3.9)
Health and medical administrative services	8.4^{E}	(2.4)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	11.4^{E}	(2.8)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	19.4^{E}	(4.6)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	28.2^{E}	(4.7)
Medicine	40.4	(4.4)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	37.6	(6.2)
Nursing	25.6	(1.8)
Optometry	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	16.4^{E}	(3.0)
Public health	27.3^{E}	(5.7)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	13.6	(2.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	11.2^{E}	(2.1)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	F	...
Dental residency programs	F	...
Medical residency programs	30.5^{E}	(6.7)
Selected health-related programs	**47.0**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	56.1	(3.0)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...
Social work	26.7	(2.9)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	55.9	(4.7)
All other programs[4]	**33.2**	**(0.5)**

Table 7.5 (concluded)

Class of 2000 college and university graduates who pursued additional education after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Pursued additional education after graduation	
	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**26.5**	**(1.7)**
Physicians[6]	38.1	(3.6)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	28.5	(2.8)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	32.4 E	(6.1)
Pharmacy	17.1 E	(3.4)
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...
Physical therapy / therapist	11.7 E	(3.3)

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2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Note: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.6

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 college graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**89.8**	**(0.5)**	**6.8**	**(0.4)**	**3.3**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**93.6**	**(0.9)**	**3.1^{E}**	**(0.5)**	**3.3^{E}**	**(0.7)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	95.4	(2.7)	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	96.6	(3.2)	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	94.8	(1.5)	F	...	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	91.9	(3.1)	F	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	97.6	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	97.6	(1.3)	F	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	97.6	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	66.7^{E}	(12.6)	F	...	F	...
Nursing	95.8	(1.7)	F	...	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	98.3	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Public health	F	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	94.8	(2.9)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	90.1	(2.0)	5.0^{E}	(1.4)	4.9^{E}	(1.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**92.7**	**(2.6)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	91.7	(2.9)	F	...	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**88.9**	**(0.6)**	**7.6**	**(0.5)**	**3.4**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**96.1**	**(1.8)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	95.0	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	96.8	(2.9)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	97.7	(1.2)	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	85.5	(12.5)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	94.4	(4.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	95.6	(3.4)	x	...	x	...

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2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.7

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**89.5**	**(0.5)**	**6.6**	**(0.4)**	**3.9**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**97.5**	**(0.5)**	**1.0**[E]	**(0.3)**	**1.5**[E]	**(0.4)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	98.4	(1.3)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	91.3	(8.7)	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	96.7	(2.2)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	98.9	(0.5)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	97.2	(2.6)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	97.1	(0.8)	F	...	F	...
Optometry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	98.5	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Public health	95.3	(2.8)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	97.6	(1.3)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	95.7	(3.8)	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	86.6	(11.4)	x		x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**90.5**	**(2.0)**	**4.9**[E]	**(1.1)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	88.5	(3.1)	6.0[E]	(1.7)	F	...
Social work	95.6	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	89.5	(4.3)	F	...	F	...
All other programs[4]	**88.5**	**(0.6)**	**7.4**	**(0.5)**	**4.1**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**97.4**	**(0.7)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians[6]	98.9	(0.5)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	96.7	(1.2)	F	...	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	95.9	(2.8)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	98.5	(1.4)	x		x	
Occupational therapy / therapist	94.6	(3.6)	x		x	
Physical therapy / therapist	99.2	(0.7)	x		x	

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.8

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 master's graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**91.3**	**(0.7)**	**5.2**	**(0.6)**	**3.5**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**96.2**	**(0.9)**	**F**	**...**	**1.8 E**	**(0.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.5	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	95.3	(4.1)	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	84.8	(10.2)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	94.4	(3.7)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	97.6	(1.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	F	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	88.3	(5.2)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**88.7**	**(3.3)**	**4.1 E**	**(1.2)**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	85.7	(6.4)	F	...	F	...
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	81.9	(11.2)	x	...	x	...
Social work	90.4	(2.9)	F	...	x	...
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	92.8	(4.4)	x	...	x	...
All other programs[3]	**91.2**	**(0.8)**	**5.6**	**(0.7)**	**3.2**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**96.9**	**(1.8)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[5]	91.5	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	98.7	(1.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.9

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**90.4**	**(0.5)**	**6.2**	**(0.4)**	**3.4**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**93.6**	**(1.6)**	**x**	**...**	**4.9^{E}**	**(1.3)**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	89.5	(5.4)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	93.7	(3.5)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	77.4	(8.0)	x	...	x	...
Public health	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	94.9	(2.1)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**93.1**	**(1.0)**	**3.7^{E}**	**(0.7)**	**3.1^{E}**	**(0.7)**
Psychology	93.1	(1.0)	3.4^{E}	(0.7)	3.5^{E}	(0.8)
Clinical psychology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	81.2	(6.9)	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**89.5**	**(0.5)**	**7.2**	**(0.4)**	**3.3**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**92.1**	**(2.6)**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians[4]	92.3	(2.7)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	83.9	(10.4)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.10

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 college and university graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**89.8**	**(0.3)**	**6.5**	**(0.3)**	**3.6**	**(0.2)**
Health programs[1]	**95.2**	**(0.5)**	**2.2**	**(0.3)**	**2.6**	**(0.4)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	97.0	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.4	(1.3)	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	95.1	(1.3)	F	...	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	92.2	(2.6)	F	...	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	98.0	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	97.8	(1.2)	F	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	97.9	(1.5)	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	95.3	(2.3)	x	...	x	...
Medicine	96.3	(1.3)	x	...	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	83.7	(6.6)	4.9^{E}	(1.5)	F	...
Nursing	96.6	(0.9)	F	...	2.0^{E}	(0.7)
Optometry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	98.4	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	97.9	(1.1)	x	...	x	...
Public health	94.6	(2.0)	x	...	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	97.0	(1.1)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	90.3	(2.0)	4.9^{E}	(1.3)	4.8^{E}	(1.5)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	92.0	(7.5)	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	97.9	(1.7)	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	97.8	(0.9)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**90.8**	**(1.4)**	**4.8^{E}**	**(0.8)**	**4.4^{E}**	**(1.1)**
Psychology	88.6	(2.6)	4.9^{E}	(1.2)	F	...
Clinical psychology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	73.6^{E}	(12.8)	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	92.8	(1.7)	4.8^{E}	(1.5)	F	...
Epidemiology	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	91.2	(3.1)	4.5^{E}	(1.5)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**89.0**	**(0.4)**	**7.3**	**(0.3)**	**3.7**	**(0.2)**

Table 7.10 (concluded)

Labour force activity of Class of 2000 college and university graduates 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed		Unemployed		Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**96.7**	**(0.8)**	**F**	...	**1.8 ^{E}**	**(0.6)**
Physicians[6]	96.7	(1.0)	x	...	1.9 ^{E}	(0.6)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	95.3	(2.9)	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	96.8	(2.9)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	98.1	(0.9)	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	85.5	(12.5)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	96.3	(1.3)	F	...	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	99.3	(0.5)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	95.6	(3.4)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	98.3	(1.3)	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	95.6	(2.9)	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	99.2	(0.7)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.11

Employment status of Class of 2000 college graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**80.7**	**(0.7)**	**8.7**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**74.1**	**(1.7)**	**19.0**	**(1.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	F	...	57.1 E	(18.7)
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	78.5	(4.5)	16.3 E	(4.4)
Health and medical administrative services	68.8	(8.2)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	84.2	(4.6)	13.3 E	(4.2)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	95.8	(1.5)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	87.5	(4.3)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	60.6 E	(11.7)	6.1 E	(2.0)
Nursing	76.2	(3.6)	19.0 E	(3.3)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	94.8	(3.8)	x	...
Public health	96.7	(3.1)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	75.8	(8.3)	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	65.4	(3.2)	23.7	(2.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**74.2**	**(4.7)**	**18.5 E**	**(4.2)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	71.0	(5.1)	20.7 E	(4.7)
Health and physical education / fitness	98.5	(1.4)	x	...
All other programs[4]	**82.3**	**(0.7)**	**6.4**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**78.7**	**(3.6)**	**16.8 E**	**(3.2)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	98.6	(0.8)	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	95.8	(3.1)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	99.1	(0.5)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	84.1	(4.8)	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	80.8	(7.1)	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	92.5	(4.3)	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	78.5	(12.8)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	78.1	(7.3)	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	94.8	(5.0)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	66.7	(6.9)	28.5 E	(6.6)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.12

Employment status of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**80.9**	**(0.7)**	**7.9**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**85.7**	**(1.3)**	**11.8**	**(1.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	65.0^{E}	(20.5)	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	83.4	(13.8)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	91.7	(3.2)	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	68.7	(10.6)	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	95.7	(4.0)	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	95.3	(4.7)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	89.1	(6.6)	x	...
Medicine	98.5	(0.6)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	87.7	(6.1)	x	...
Nursing	83.7	(1.8)	13.5	(1.6)
Optometry	63.5^{E}	(19.8)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	93.3	(4.7)	x	...
Public health	90.3	(3.8)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	85.9	(3.8)	11.7^{E}	(3.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	60.5^{E}	(13.7)	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	86.6	(11.4)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	88.7	(7.5)	x	...
Medical residency programs	90.0	(4.9)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**80.9**	**(2.9)**	**9.6**^{E}	**(2.2)**
Psychology	80.2	(4.2)	F	...
Social work	86.9	(3.8)	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	75.6	(7.1)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**80.4**	**(0.8)**	**7.3**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**88.1**	**(1.6)**	**9.3**	**(1.5)**
Physicians[6]	98.0	(0.7)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	84.1	(2.4)	12.7^{E}	(2.2)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	87.6	(5.6)	x	...
Pharmacy	93.3	(4.7)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	90.0	(4.4)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	87.2	(6.1)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.13

Employment status of Class of 2000 master's graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**83.7**	**(0.8)**	**6.5**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**84.1**	**(2.0)**	**11.5**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	80.5	(3.8)	17.0 E	(3.5)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	74.6 E	(14.3)	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	86.7	(3.9)	x	...
Medicine	79.6	(11.1)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	79.6	(8.3)	x	...
Nursing	85.9	(2.8)	11.7 E	(2.6)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	98.5	(1.0)	x	...
Public health	79.2	(7.0)	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	88.5	(5.4)	x	...
Medical residency programs	89.9	(5.6)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**76.9**	**(3.6)**	**11.2 E**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	70.8	(6.6)	14.7 E	(3.6)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	61.9 E	(13.1)	F	...
Social work	79.4	(3.8)	9.7 E	(2.6)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	89.1	(5.3)	x	...
All other programs[3]	**84.4**	**(0.9)**	**5.6**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**89.0**	**(2.7)**	**7.4 E**	**(2.0)**
Physicians[5]	84.1	(6.4)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	87.2	(3.9)	11.5 E	(3.8)
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.14

Employment status of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**82.0**	**(0.6)**	**6.0**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**89.5**	**(2.0)**	**4.2**^{E}	**(1.1)**
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...
Medicine	89.5	(5.4)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	75.0	(6.7)	x	...
Nursing	F	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	77.4	(8.0)	x	...
Public health	90.2	(4.5)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	93.2	(2.4)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**78.1**	**(1.6)**	**13.1**	**(1.4)**
Psychology	77.6	(1.7)	14.3	(1.5)
Clinical psychology	75.3	(4.3)	24.7^{E}	(4.3)
Counselling psychology	60.0	(9.6)	x	...
Social work	81.3	(8.0)	x	...
Epidemiology	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	73.0	(7.6)	x	...
All other programs[2]	**81.4**	**(0.6)**	**5.3**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**91.3**	**(2.6)**	**x**	...
Physicians[4]	91.4	(2.8)	x	...
Pharmacy	83.9	(10.4)	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.15

Employment status of Class of 2000 college and university graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**81.2**	**(0.4)**	**8.1**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**79.2**	**(1.1)**	**15.6**	**(1.0)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	46.9^{E}	(14.6)	48.4^{E}	(15.1)
Communication disorders sciences and services	75.7	(7.6)	F	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	88.5	(9.9)	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	79.8	(4.1)	15.3^{E}	(4.0)
Health and medical administrative services	69.6	(6.9)	22.4^{E}	(6.9)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	86.1	(3.9)	11.8^{E}	(3.5)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	95.8	(1.4)	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	88.8	(3.8)	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	84.5	(5.0)	x	...
Medicine	95.6	(1.3)	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	74.0	(6.5)	8.8^{E}	(2.7)
Nursing	80.7	(1.8)	15.7	(1.6)
Optometry	65.9^{E}	(18.6)	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	94.8	(3.8)	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	94.0	(3.4)	x	...
Public health	88.5	(2.8)	6.1^{E}	(1.9)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	83.2	(3.4)	13.8^{E}	(3.3)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	65.2	(3.1)	24.0	(2.7)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	92.0	(7.5)	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	72.5^{E}	(18.1)	x	...
Dental residency programs	86.2	(7.5)	x	...
Medical residency programs	93.6	(1.7)	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**78.4**	**(2.1)**	**12.2**	**(1.7)**
Psychology	78.6	(3.2)	9.8^{E}	(2.2)
Clinical psychology	79.6	(4.6)	20.4^{E}	(4.6)
Counselling psychology	52.7^{E}	(12.0)	19.7^{E}	(6.5)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...
Social work	77.3	(3.1)	15.3^{E}	(2.8)
Epidemiology	85.6	(11.8)	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	80.5	(5.3)	F	...
All other programs[4]	**81.6**	**(0.5)**	**6.7**	**(0.3)**

Table 7.15 (concluded)

Employment status of Class of 2000 college and university graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**85.0**	**(1.6)**	**11.5**	**(1.4)**
Physicians[6]	95.1	(1.1)	1.4 E	(0.4)
Medical radiation technologists[5]	98.6	(0.8)	x	...
Nuclear medical tecnnology / technologist	x		x	
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	95.8	(3.1)	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	99.2	(0.4)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[5]	84.9	(4.5)	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	80.8	(7.1)	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	93.8	(3.2)	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	78.5	(12.8)	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	82.8	(2.5)	13.1 E	(2.2)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	93.6	(4.3)	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	66.6	(6.8)	28.7 E	(6.6)
Pharmacy	93.7	(4.1)	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	91.9	(3.5)	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	86.6	(5.8)	F	

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.16

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 college graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**13.2**	**(0.4)**	**1.0**[E]	**(0.2)**	**85.9**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**73.6**	**(1.8)**	**F**	...	**24.1**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	70.7[E]	(17.9)	x	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	93.0	(5.3)	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	85.9	(3.7)	x	...	14.1[E]	(3.7)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...	73.9	(8.4)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	94.5	(2.9)	x	...	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	91.7	(2.0)	x	...	7.9[E]	(2.0)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	80.0	(8.8)	x	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	8.4[E]	(2.7)	x	...	91.6	(2.7)
Nursing	91.6	(2.6)	F	...	F	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	97.9	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Public health	x	...	x	...	85.4	(9.3)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	72.0	(8.7)	x	...	28.0[E]	(8.7)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	63.6	(3.6)	x	...	36.1	(3.6)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**F**	...	**F**	...	**88.4**	**(3.4)**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	F	...	F	...	86.8	(3.8)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other programs[4]	**1.6**	**(0.2)**	**0.6**[E]	**(0.1)**	**97.8**	**(0.3)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**92.9**	**(2.3)**	**x**	...	**F**	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	87.0	(4.5)	x	...	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	86.8	(6.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	87.8	(7.3)	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	83.1[E]	(14.3)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	90.2	(5.9)	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	91.9	(5.5)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.3	(0.3)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1 Excludes veterinary programs.

2 Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.

3 Excludes Preveterinary studies.

4 Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.

5 These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et al. 2006).

6 Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Occupations are defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 2 for more details.

Health-related occupations include Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.17

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**11.4**	**(0.4)**	**2.1**	**(0.3)**	**86.5**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**82.9**	**(1.6)**	**3.3^{E}**	**(0.8)**	**13.7**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	98.3	(1.3)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	34.4^{E}	(10.7)	x	...	65.6	(10.7)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	98.1	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	97.5	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	76.2	(8.4)
Nursing	88.9	(1.7)	2.4^{E}	(0.7)	8.7^{E}	(1.6)
Optometry	81.8^{E}	(16.1)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	99.0	(0.9)	x	...	x	...
Public health	22.3^{E}	(6.3)	x	...	49.4^{E}	(11.6)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	88.6	(3.5)	x	...	10.3^{E}	(3.4)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	45.8^{E}	(14.4)	x	...	54.2^{E}	(14.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	60.8^{E}	(16.4)	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	95.0	(3.5)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**8.4^{E}**	**(2.6)**	**15.3^{E}**	**(2.9)**	**76.3**	**(3.7)**
Psychology	F	...	F	...	88.0	(4.1)
Social work	x	...	51.9	(6.7)	44.1	(6.5)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	87.0	(6.7)
All other programs[4]	**3.1**	**(0.3)**	**0.7^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**96.1**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**92.2**	**(1.5)**	**F**	**...**	**6.5^{E}**	**(1.4)**
Physicians[6]	97.3	(1.6)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	88.3	(2.4)	F	...	9.3^{E}	(2.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	95.7	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	99.0	(0.9)	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	84.7	(7.7)	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Occupations are defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 2 for more details.

Health-related occupations include Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.18

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 master's graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**6.1**	**(0.4)**	**4.6**	**(0.4)**	**89.4**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**57.0**	**(2.8)**	**7.2**^{E}	**(2.0)**	**35.8**	**(2.6)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	97.0	(1.1)	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	89.6	(7.0)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	x	...	66.9	(10.2)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...	x	...	60.0	(6.7)
Medicine	81.5	(9.1)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	25.2^E	(7.1)	13.2^E	(4.3)	61.6	(7.9)
Nursing	57.1	(5.3)	F	...	33.2	(4.8)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	30.3^E	(9.0)	x	...	69.7	(9.0)
Public health	F	...	x	...	59.2^E	(13.1)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	81.5	(7.3)	x	...	F	...
Medical residency programs	72.9	(8.7)	x	...	27.1^E	(8.7)
Selected health-related programs	**4.8**^{E}	**(1.3)**	**33.5**	**(3.7)**	**61.7**	**(4.0)**
Psychology	F	...	29.8^E	(5.5)	64.7	(6.1)
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	96.8	(2.4)
Social work	x	...	52.8	(5.0)	45.2	(4.9)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	91.2	(4.6)
All other programs[3]	**1.9**	**(0.3)**	**1.3**^{E}	**(0.2)**	**96.8**	**(0.4)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**68.8**	**(5.1)**	**F**	**...**	**22.7**^{E}	**(4.2)**
Physicians[5]	77.4	(6.9)	x	...	21.5^E	(6.7)
Nursing / Registered nurse	54.8	(7.6)	F	...	27.3^E	(6.9)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	94.6	(4.8)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Occupations are defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 2 for more details.

Health-related occupations include Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.19

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**11.4**	**(0.9)**	**5.0**	**(0.3)**	**83.6**	**(0.9)**
Health programs[1]	**65.3**	**(3.1)**	**x**	**...**	**33.9**	**(3.1)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...	x	...	F	...
Medicine	86.0	(4.5)	x	...	14.0[E]	(4.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	x	...	86.7	(5.2)
Nursing	x	...	x	...	84.5	(6.4)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...	x	...	92.2	(4.9)
Public health	21.1[E]	(5.2)	x	...	74.7	(5.5)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	94.0	(2.0)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**5.5**[E]	**(0.9)**	**37.3**	**(1.9)**	**57.1**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	5.6[E]	(1.0)	41.5	(2.1)	52.9	(2.1)
Clinical psychology	x	...	66.1	(4.7)	24.6[E]	(4.3)
Counselling psychology	x	...	x	...	53.4[E]	(10.0)
Social work	x	...	x	...	92.4	(4.2)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other programs[2]	**3.9**	**(0.6)**	**1.0**	**(0.2)**	**95.1**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**85.0**	**(2.5)**	**x**	**...**	**14.3**[E]	**(2.5)**
Physicians[4]	90.4	(2.0)	x	...	9.6[E]	(2.0)
Pharmacy	x	...	x	...	84.6	(9.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Occupations are defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 2 for more details.

Health-related occupations include Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.20

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**11.5**	**(0.3)**	**2.0**	**(0.2)**	**86.5**	**(0.3)**
Health programs[1]	**75.6**	**(1.2)**	**3.0**^{E}	**(0.5)**	**21.4**	**(1.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	57.3^{E}	(14.9)	x	...	F	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	91.2	(4.8)	x	...	F	...
Dentistry	F	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	94.6	(2.7)	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	87.1	(3.3)	x	...	12.9^{E}	(3.3)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...	F	...	72.9	(7.0)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	95.1	(2.4)	x	...	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	86.0	(5.4)	x	...	F	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	82.3	(7.9)	x	...	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	80.4	(3.8)	x	...	16.0^{E}	(3.5)
Medicine	94.8	(1.5)	x	...	5.1^{E}	(1.5)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	14.9^{E}	(3.1)	7.3^{E}	(2.1)	77.8	(3.8)
Nursing	87.9	(1.5)	3.1^{E}	(0.8)	9.0	(1.2)
Optometry	79.4^{E}	(15.1)	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	96.8	(2.2)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	78.8	(5.2)	x	...	21.2^{E}	(5.2)
Public health	19.7^{E}	(4.0)	F	...	59.8	(7.8)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	83.5	(3.3)	x	...	15.8^{E}	(3.3)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	63.0	(3.5)	x	...	36.7	(3.6)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	78.2	(12.9)	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	66.1^{E}	(15.6)
Dental residency programs	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	91.4	(2.2)	x	...	7.8^{E}	(2.1)
Selected health-related programs	**7.5**^{E}	**(1.6)**	**16.2**	**(1.8)**	**76.3**	**(2.3)**
Psychology	F	...	11.4	(1.6)	81.0	(3.1)
Clinical psychology	x	...	57.0	(9.0)	35.4^{E}	(9.9)
Counselling psychology	x	...	F	...	85.9	(4.8)
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	6.2^{E}	(1.9)	26.8	(3.4)	67.0	(3.6)
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	64.6^{E}	(15.1)
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	89.5	(4.8)
All other programs[4]	2.4	(0.2)	0.7	(0.1)	96.9	(0.2)

Table 7.20 (concluded)

Type of occupation of Class of 2000 college and university graduates employed 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Employed in a health occupation		Employed in a health-related occupation		Employed in another type of occupation	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**90.9**	**(1.2)**	**1.8**^{E}	**(0.6)**	**7.3**	**(1.1)**
Physicians[6]	93.9	(1.3)	x	...	5.8^{E}	(1.3)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	F	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	87.7	(4.2)	x	...	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	86.8	(6.0)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	90.0	(5.5)	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	83.1^{E}	(14.3)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	86.7	(2.3)	4.0^{E}	(1.3)	9.4^{E}	(2.0)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	92.6	(4.6)	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.3	(0.3)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	89.0	(5.6)	x	...	F	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	86.7	(6.3)	x	...	F	
Physical therapy / therapist	98.9	(1.0)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Occupations are defined using the National Occupational Classification - Statistics (NOC-S). See Appendix 2 for more details.

Health-related occupations include Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.21

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 college graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
All programs	**31,200**	**(255)**
Health programs[1]	**33,179**	**(674)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	27,456	(0)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	30,000	(2,348)
Health and medical administrative services	25,298	(1,867)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	34,613	(1,581)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	49,000	(3,020)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	35,000	(1,898)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	26,439	(2,233)
Nursing	39,645	(1,943)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	35,000	(3,107)
Public health	40,768	(2,463)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	33,280	(2,763)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	25,490	(802)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**30,000**	**(1,021)**
Psychology	x	...
Social work	30,611	(1,528)
Health and physical education / fitness	35,100 E	(10,031)
All other programs[4]	**31,200**	**(253)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**39,000**	**(1,053)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	38,792	(4,180)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	35,568	(1,645)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	38,792	(4,339)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	35,144	(1,691)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	38,730	(5,292)
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	33,800	(2,613)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	41,950	(1,761)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	38,480	(2,188)
Nursing / Registered nurse	49,504	(2,490)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	38,631	(3,020)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	34,216	(2,224)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.22

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 bachelor graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
All programs	**39,000**	**(408)**
Health programs[1]	**47,029**	**(594)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	58,240 ^{E}	(15,231)
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dentistry	150,000	(3,650)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	98,800 ^{E}	(16,920)
Dental support services and allied professions	45,760	(2,327)
Health and medical administrative services	43,400	(3,557)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	52,000 ^{E}	(17,240)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	32,573	(0)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	42,227	(2,296)
Medicine	45,760	(1,276)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	33,790	(5,551)
Nursing	47,268	(545)
Optometry	72,000 ^{E}	(16,140)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	66,560	(3,070)
Public health	47,000	(4,512)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	46,000	(1,645)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	F	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	40,118	(5,562)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	80,000 ^{E}	(19,643)
Medical residency programs	127,500	(10,782)
Selected health-related programs	**35,854**	**(1,276)**
Psychology	34,500	(2,041)
Social work	41,600	(1,935)
Health and physical education / fitness	33,000	(2,363)
All other programs[4]	**38,000**	**(413)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**48,000**	**(546)**
Physicians[6]	45,990	(1,276)
Nursing / Registered nurse	47,736	(613)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	50,665	(5,680)
Pharmacy	66,560	(3,070)
Occupational therapy / therapist	46,800	(2,042)
Physical therapy / therapist	50,024	(2,151)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.23

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 master's graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
All programs	**52,000**	**(591)**
Health programs[1]	**55,000**	**(1,020)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	48,994	(1,276)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	65,000	(6,210)
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	63,000	(2,213)
Medicine	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	54,600	(2,637)
Nursing	62,000	(1,964)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	50,544	(3,633)
Public health	46,000	(3,915)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	52,941	(2,211)
Medical residency programs	65,000 E	(12,597)
Selected health-related programs	**47,000**	**(1,738)**
Psychology	41,860	(2,281)
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	38,200	(3,609)
Social work	51,000	(1,025)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	45,000	(5,520)
All other programs[3]	**52,941**	**(867)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**55,842**	**(2,623)**
Physicians[5]	54,000 E	(13,749)
Nursing / Registered nurse	63,000	(3,052)
Pharmacy	57,200 E	(14,989)
Occupational therapy / therapist	49,900	(2,491)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.24

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 doctoral graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
All programs	**56,064**	**(765)**
Health programs[1]	**70,000**	**(5,102)**
Health and medical administrative services	85,000	(5,477)
Medicine	41,000 E	(7,166)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	68,000	(2,469)
Nursing	60,000	(4,263)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	73,658	(7,226)
Public health	70,000	(4,268)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	150,000	(13,175)
Selected health-related programs	**60,000**	**(716)**
Psychology	60,000	(779)
Clinical psychology	63,000	(1,855)
Counselling psychology	50,000	(6,099)
Social work	60,000	(2,290)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	61,000	(6,746)
All other programs[2]	**55,000**	**(359)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**100,000 E**	**(19,272)**
Physicians[4]	100,000 E	(20,527)
Pharmacy	67,392 E	(12,432)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.25

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 college and university graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
All programs	**36,673**	**(278)**
Health programs[1]	**42,000**	**(714)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	31,351 ^{E}	(10,206)
Communication disorders sciences and services	46,000	(1,901)
Dentistry	100,000 ^{E}	(24,116)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	98,800 ^{E}	(17,060)
Dental support services and allied professions	31,850	(3,337)
Health and medical administrative services	27,500	(2,334)
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	35,144	(1,679)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	44,000	(3,215)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	36,400	(1,761)
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	45,000	(2,867)
Medicine	45,760	(1,276)
Mental and social health services and allied professions	38,220	(3,298)
Nursing	46,000	(594)
Optometry	72,000 ^{E}	(12,192)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	35,000	(3,109)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	62,400	(3,000)
Public health	46,000	(3,012)
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	44,400	(1,288)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	25,490	(809)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	48,000	(4,873)
Dental residency programs	80,000 ^{E}	(17,715)
Medical residency programs	100,000	(15,306)
Selected health-related programs	**35,100**	**(1,071)**
Psychology	35,500	(1,230)
Clinical psychology	70,000	(5,698)
Counselling psychology	40,000	(2,739)
Clinical child psychology	x	...
Social work	34,580	(1,397)
Epidemiology	60,000	(6,301)
Health and physical education / fitness	36,000	(2,174)
All other programs[4]	**36,000**	**(154)**

Table 7.25 (concluded)

Estimated gross annual earnings of Class of 2000 college and university graduates working full-time in 2002 by type of program, Canada

	Median earnings	
	$	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**46,000**	**(531)**
Physicians[6]	46,000	(639)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	38,792	(4,129)
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	35,568	(1,645)
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	38,792	(4,319)
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	36,000	(1,481)
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	38,730	(5,292)
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	33,800	(2,613)
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	41,950	(2,882)
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	38,480	(2,188)
Nursing / Registered nurse	48,017	(639)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	38,631	(3,127)
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	34,216	(2,229)
Pharmacy	66,560	(2,699)
Occupational therapy / therapist	48,429	(1,569)
Physical therapy / therapist	49,795	(2,065)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.26

Percentage of Class of 2000 working college graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**11.4**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**21.3**	**(1.8)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	25.2^{E}	(5.3)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	F	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	27.2^{E}	(7.4)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	18.4^{E}	(4.7)
Nursing	23.2	(3.8)
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	F	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	18.5	(2.8)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**20.3**^{E}	**(4.6)**
Psychology	x	...
Social work	17.2^{E}	(4.5)
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[4]	**9.1**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**23.6**	**(3.9)**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	F	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	39.7^{E}	(7.3)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.27

Percentage of Class of 2000 working bachelor graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.1**	**(0.6)**
Health programs[1]	**13.3**	**(1.5)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	F	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...
Medicine	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	11.3	(1.7)
Optometry	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	21.0 E	(4.8)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	48.1 E	(14.5)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**9.7 E**	**(2.3)**
Psychology	F	...
Social work	F	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...
All other programs[4]	**9.7**	**(0.6)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**11.0**	**(1.7)**
Physicians[6]	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	11.9 E	(2.3)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	x	...
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	23.0 E	(7.4)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.28

Percentage of Class of 2000 working master's graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.1**	**(0.8)**
Health programs[1]	**14.8**	**(2.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	20.9 ^{E}	(3.8)
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	x	...
Medicine	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...
Nursing	21.4 ^{E}	(5.7)
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**22.7 ^{E}**	**(5.1)**
Psychology	F	
Clinical psychology	x	...
Counselling psychology	x	...
Social work	17.3 ^{E}	(3.9)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...
All other programs[3]	**8.4**	**(0.7)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**13.0 ^{E}**	**(2.8)**
Physicians[5]	F	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	16.3 ^{E}	(4.4)
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.29

Percentage of Class of 2000 working doctoral graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.2**	**(0.5)**
Health programs[1]	**10.0** E	**(1.9)**
Health and medical administrative services	x	...
Medicine	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...
Nursing	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	22.9 E	(6.0)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**26.7**	**(1.8)**
Psychology	28.6	(2.0)
Clinical psychology	49.2	(5.1)
Counselling psychology	53.3 E	(9.8)
Social work	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	x	...
All other programs[2]	**7.8**	**(0.5)**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**5.0** E	**(1.5)**
Physicians[4]	4.7 E	(1.6)
Pharmacy	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.30

Percentage of Class of 2000 working college and university graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
All programs	**10.6**	**(0.4)**
Health programs[1]	**17.7**	**(1.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	24.4^{E}	(7.8)
Dentistry	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	24.4^{E}	(4.9)
Health and medical administrative services	F	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	22.5^{E}	(7.0)
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	30.6^{E}	(7.7)
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	F	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...
Medicine	F	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	19.5^{E}	(6.3)
Nursing	16.9	(1.9)
Optometry	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	x	...
Public health	F	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	22.3^{E}	(4.2)
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	19.5	(2.8)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...
Medical residency programs	15.8^{E}	(4.1)
Selected health-related programs	**15.3**	**(2.0)**
Psychology	16.2^{E}	(3.3)
Clinical psychology	40.6^{E}	(7.1)
Counselling psychology	23.0^{E}	(6.7)
Clinical child psychology	x	...
Social work	13.9^{E}	(2.7)
Epidemiology	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	16.9^{E}	(5.4)
All other programs[4]	**9.3**	**(0.4)**

Table 7.30 (concluded)

Percentage of Class of 2000 working college and university graduates who work at more than one job 2 years after graduation by type of program, Canada

	Work at more than one job	
	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**15.3**	**(1.7)**
Physicians[6]	5.6 E	(1.4)
Medical radiation technologists[6]	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	F	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	F	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	11.7 E	(2.1)
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	39.7 E	(7.3)
Pharmacy	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	F	...
Physical therapy / therapist	21.7 E	(7.0)

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.

Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.31

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working college graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**84.8**	**(0.4)**	**14.6**	**(0.4)**	**0.6^{E}**	**(0.1)**	**0.4^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Health programs[1]	**88.6**	**(0.9)**	**10.5**	**(0.8)**	**F**	**...**	**0.7^{E}**	**(0.2)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	95.2	(2.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	83.2	(3.3)	14.4^{E}	(2.5)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	91.1	(3.1)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	76.9	(5.4)	19.0^{E}	(4.7)	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	88.7	(5.2)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	60.6	(8.7)	39.4^{E}	(8.7)	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	57.5	(7.3)	42.5^{E}	(7.3)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	93.9	(1.0)	6.1	(1.0)	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	59.0^{E}	(16.9)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	95.2	(4.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	78.3	(5.9)	21.7^{E}	(5.9)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	97.6	(1.0)	x	...	0.7^{E}	(0.2)	1.4^{E}	(0.4)
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**91.8**	**(1.8)**	**8.0^{E}**	**(1.8)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	90.7	(2.1)	9.2^{E}	(2.1)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

Table 7.31 (concluded)

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working college graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All other programs[4]	**83.7**	**(0.5)**	**15.8**	**(0.5)**	**0.5** [E]	**(0.1)**	**0.3** [E]	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**89.8**	**(1.6)**	**10.2**	**(1.6)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Medical radiation technologists[6]	76.8	(11.4)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	46.4 [E]	(12.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	81.4 [E]	(16.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	62.1	(7.7)	37.9 [E]	(7.7)	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	72.6 [E]	(13.6)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	99.4	(0.5)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.3	(0.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.32

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working bachelor graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**79.4**	**(0.5)**	**19.6**	**(0.5)**	**0.7^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.2^{E}**	**(0.0)**
Health programs[1]	**73.9**	**(1.1)**	**25.2**	**(1.0)**	**F**	...	**x**	...
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	84.2	(9.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	85.4	(10.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	77.1^{E}	(17.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	67.7^{E}	(12.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	65.7^{E}	(14.4)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	83.6	(11.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	94.7	(1.4)	5.3^{E}	(1.4)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	x	...	64.2^{E}	(15.5)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	64.8	(1.8)	35.2	(1.8)	x	...	x	...
Optometry	93.5	(4.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	94.4	(1.9)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	61.9	(9.2)	38.1^{E}	(9.2)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	87.9	(2.2)	11.6^{E}	(2.2)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	71.6	(11.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	89.2	(9.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	85.0	(10.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	x	...	95.0	(3.5)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**82.5**	**(2.5)**	**14.6**	**(2.0)**	**x**	...	**x**	...
Psychology	88.3	(2.6)	10.5^{E}	(2.4)	x	...	x	...
Social work	70.4	(5.4)	29.6^{E}	(5.4)	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	83.2	(6.9)	F	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**79.8**	**(0.6)**	**19.4**	**(0.5)**	**0.6^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.2^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**88.0**	**(0.9)**	**11.9**	**(0.9)**	**x**	...	**x**	...
Physicians[6]	88.4	(2.0)	11.2^{E}	(2.0)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	86.5	(1.5)	13.5	(1.5)	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	89.3	(9.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	94.4	(1.9)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	89.3	(3.6)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	87.0	(3.4)	13.0^{E}	(3.4)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.33

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working master's graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**76.7**	**(0.8)**	**22.5**	**(0.8)**	**0.6^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.2^{E}**	**(0.0)**
Health programs[1]	**71.5**	**(2.5)**	**28.5**	**(2.5)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	82.6	(3.9)	17.4^{E}	(3.9)	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	75.1	(9.2)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	81.9	(8.8)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	83.4	(7.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	65.1	(5.9)	34.9^{E}	(5.9)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	42.0^{E}	(11.4)	58.0^{E}	(11.4)	x	...	x	...
Public health	59.0^{E}	(10.5)	41.0^{E}	(10.5)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	93.1	(4.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	41.1^{E}	(9.2)	58.9	(9.2)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**75.6**	**(3.1)**	**23.7**	**(3.1)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	61.1	(6.3)	38.5	(6.3)	x	...	x	...
Clinical psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	F	...	65.9^{E}	(12.1)	x	...	x	...
Social work	85.9	(3.9)	12.7^{E}	(3.7)	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	92.0	(4.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[3]	**77.2**	**(0.9)**	**21.9**	**(0.9)**	**0.6^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.2^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Selected detailed health programs[4]	**83.9**	**(3.8)**	**16.1^{E}**	**(3.8)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[5]	62.3	(9.4)	37.7^{E}	(9.4)	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	92.5	(6.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	78.0^{E}	(16.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	94.6	(4.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
3. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
4. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
5. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.34

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working doctoral graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**78.5**	**(0.7)**	**20.6**	**(0.7)**	**0.7 E**	**(0.1)**	**x**	**...**
Health programs[1]	**46.9**	**(4.0)**	**52.5**	**(4.0)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Health and medical administrative services	80.7	(11.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	54.7 E	(12.4)	43.2 E	(12.0)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing	72.1	(9.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	90.3	(6.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Public health	77.6	(6.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	12.0 E	(2.6)	88.0	(2.6)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**82.4**	**(1.7)**	**16.5**	**(1.7)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Psychology	82.1	(1.8)	16.7	(1.8)	x	...	x	...
Clinical psychology	83.2	(4.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	40.2 E	(8.6)	59.8	(8.6)	x	...	x	...
Social work	77.9	(9.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Epidemiology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other programs[2]	**82.8**	**(0.7)**	**16.2**	**(0.6)**	**0.7 E**	**(0.1)**	**x**	**...**
Selected detailed health programs[3]	**35.7 E**	**(7.1)**	**63.4**	**(7.1)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Physicians[4]	31.3 E	(8.1)	67.7	(8.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
3. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. They were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs.
4. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

Table 7.35

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All programs	**81.3**	**(0.3)**	**17.9**	**(0.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.1)**	**0.3**	**(0.0)**
Health programs[1]	**81.2**	**(0.6)**	**18.0**	**(0.6)**	**0.8^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**0.5^{E}**	**(0.1)**
Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general	91.8	(3.7)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Communication disorders sciences and services	86.6	(3.5)	13.4^{E}	(3.5)	x	...	x	...
Dentistry	79.0	(9.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Dental support services and allied professions	82.6	(3.5)	15.2^{E}	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Health and medical administrative services	87.7	(3.1)	9.7^{E}	(2.5)	x	...	x	...
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	74.6	(5.0)	22.0^{E}	(4.5)	x	...	x	...
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	87.9	(4.7)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	65.1	(7.6)	34.9^{E}	(7.6)	x	...	x	...
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medicine	88.5	(2.0)	11.2^{E}	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Mental and social health services and allied professions	58.8	(5.7)	41.2	(5.7)	x	...	x	...
Nursing	77.1	(1.2)	22.9	(1.2)	x	...	F	...
Optometry	93.9	(4.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	59.5^{E}	(16.7)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	85.8	(3.1)	14.2^{E}	(3.1)	x	...	x	...
Public health	68.1	(5.6)	31.9^{E}	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	85.6	(2.1)	14.1	(2.1)	x	...	x	...
Health aides / Attendants / Orderlies	96.7	(1.0)	F	...	F	...	1.4^{E}	(0.4)
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	x	...	55.2^{E}	(18.2)	x	...	x	...
Dental residency programs	79.1	(10.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical residency programs	17.6^{E}	(3.5)	81.6	(3.6)	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related programs	**83.8**	**(1.5)**	**14.5**	**(1.3)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Psychology	82.9	(2.3)	16.1	(2.2)	F	...	x	...
Clinical psychology	86.1	(4.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Counselling psychology	35.6^{E}	(9.5)	64.4	(9.5)	x	...	x	...
Clinical child psychology	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social work	83.4	(2.2)	16.4	(2.2)	x	...	F	...
Epidemiology	79.7	(12.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Health and physical education / fitness	87.0	(4.9)	5.8^{E}	(1.7)	x	...	x	...
All other programs[4]	**81.1**	**(0.3)**	**18.1**	**(0.3)**	**0.6**	**(0.1)**	**0.2**	**(0.0)**

Table 7.35 (concluded)

Language most often used at job held 2 years after graduation of Class of 2000 working college and university graduates by type of program, Canada

	English		French		Other than English and French		Aboriginal	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Selected detailed health programs[5]	**86.8**	**(0.8)**	**13.2**	**(0.8)**	**x**	...	**x**	...
Physicians[6]	69.5	(3.1)	30.1	(3.1)	x	...	x	...
Medical radiation technologists[6]	75.3	(11.3)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	46.4^{E}	(12.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	78.9^{E}	(15.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	64.1	(7.3)	35.9^{E}	(7.3)	x	...	x	...
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	x	...	72.6^{E}	(13.6)	x	...	x	...
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Cytogenetics / Genetics / Clinical genetics technology / technologist	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing / Registered nurse	89.9	(1.2)	10.1	(1.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	98.3	(1.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	99.3	(0.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacy	94.3	(1.9)	5.7^{E}	(1.9)	x	...	x	...
Occupational therapy / therapist	90.3	(3.0)	9.7^{E}	(3.0)	x	...	x	...
Physical therapy / therapist	85.7	(3.5)	14.3^{E}	(3.5)	x	...	x	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes veterinary programs.
2. Excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and veterinary assistant.
3. Excludes Preveterinary studies.
4. Includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. These health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / Medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. Physicians are comprised of Medicine and Medical residency programs. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006).
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

Notes: Type of program is defined using the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). See Appendix 3 for more details.
Graduates who pursued additional education after their 2000 graduation are excluded from this table.
See Appendix 8 for a list of Aboriginal languages.

Source: National Graduates Survey (Class of 2000), Statistics Canada.

8. Supply of continuing education in workplaces

The ability and willingness of adults to continue learning throughout their lives has been identified as a critical element in Canada's economic future. The need for new skills in the economy has had a profound impact on jobs, in most, if not all, industries and occupations. Traditionally, many of these new skills would have been provided by "new" workers, both young adults and immigrants entering the labour force. However, the demographic reality is that smaller cohorts of young workers will be entering the workforce and, as the work force ages, the potential for skill shortages grows. The "upskilling" of workers already in the labour force is widely seen as an important measure to meet these needs (Peters 2004).

Recognizing this need for ongoing learning, employers often encourage and support continuing education. This is particularly true in health occupations where regulatory frameworks often require ongoing maintenance or upgrading of skills. The following section presents the characteristics of workplaces (also called locations) which supported training (both classroom and on-the-job training) during 2003.

8.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The data in this section comes from the 2003 **Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)**. This survey consists of two components: (1) a workplace survey on the adoption of technologies, organizational change, training and other human resource practices, business strategies, and labour turnover in workplaces; and (2) a survey of employees within these same workplaces covering wages, hours of work, job type, human capital, use of technologies and training. The result is a rich source of linked information on workplaces and their employees.

WES is a sample survey with a longitudinal design. The target population for the employer component is defined as all business locations operating in Canada that have paid employees in March, with the exceptions of employers in Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories, and employers operating in crop production and animal production, fishing, hunting and trapping, private households, religious organizations and public administration.

The initial sample selected in 1999 is followed over time and is supplemented at two-year intervals with a sample of births selected from units added to the Business Register since the last survey occasion. In 2003, 6,565 locations were interviewed.

The target population for the employee component, on the other hand, is all employees working or on paid leave in March in the selected workplaces who receive a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary form. The frame of the employee component of WES is based on lists of employees made available to interviewers by the selected workplaces. A maximum of twenty four employees are sampled using a probability mechanism. In workplaces with fewer than four employees, all employees are selected. Employees will be followed for two years only, due to the difficulty of integrating new employers into the location sample as workers change companies. As such, fresh samples of employees will be drawn on every second survey occasion (i.e. first, third, fifth). In 2003, 20,384 employees were interviewed.

The WES includes several questions on training. The employer questionnaire asks about training supported (provided, funded or assisted) by the workplace during the period from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003, while the employee survey asks about training taken in the twelve-month period prior to the interview.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on this survey.

8.2 Characteristics of workplaces supporting training activities for their employees

It is generally recognized that in order to participate fully in the process leading to innovation within a firm, workers must not only acquire strong basic knowledge through the education system but also need to have opportunities to acquire training in the labour market (Turcotte et. al. 2003).

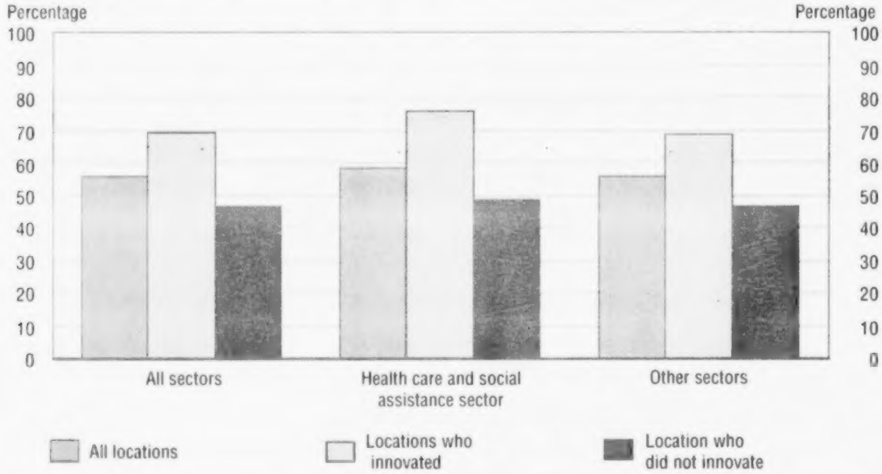
During 2003, about 60% of the workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supported both classroom and on-the-job training for their employees, about the same as in the other industrial sectors (56%) (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.1). It should be noted that, in addition to workers in health occupations, workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector may also be employing individuals in non-health occupations, and this fact is consequently reflected in the statistics which are specific to the workplace.

Three-quarters of the innovative workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector support training activities for their employees

Not surprisingly, workplaces who introduced innovations[6] between April 2002 and March 2003 were more likely than non-innovating workplaces to support training activities. While about three-quarters of the innovative workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supported training in 2003, this was the case for about half for those who did not introduce new products, services or processes, or improved them during that same year.

Chart 8.1

Workplaces who introduce innovations are more likely than others to support training activities



Note: "Other sectors" represents all other sectors of activities (excluding the health care and social assistance sector).
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Locations from the Health and social assistance sector

Although WES covers locations—also referred to as workplaces in this report—of all sizes for industries in the non-agricultural sector,[7] analysis is only performed on those from the Health care and social assistance sector. (Please refer to Appendix 5 for more information on locations in the Health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62).)

Locations represent the target population for the employer component of WES survey. They are defined as producing units at a single geographical location where economic activity is conducted and for which, at a minimum, employment data are available (e.g. plants, factories, mines, warehouses, stores, airports, movie theatres or hospitals). More information on the distinction between "enterprise", "company", "establishment" and "location" are available in Appendix 7.

In the 2003 WES, there were approximately 446 locations (or workplaces) selected from the Health care and social assistance sector in Canada, with most of them centred in Quebec (26%), Ontario (25%) and British Columbia (14%). About 22% of the workplaces were found in the Prairies, and Atlantic got the remaining (13%).

Around 43% of these locations (or workplaces) were classified in ambulatory health care services subsector (NAICS 621), 20% in hospitals (NAICS 622), 19% in nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623), and 18% in social assistance (NAICS 624).

The majority (53%) of these workplaces were classified as small workplaces (fewer than 20 employees), followed by large workplaces comprised of 500 employees or more (18%), workplaces of 100 to 499 employees (16%), and workplaces of 20 to 99 employees (14%).

In WES, **formal or classroom training** is defined as job-related training activities (orientation for new employees, managerial / supervisory training, professional training, apprenticeship training, sales and marketing training, computer / hardware / software training, group decision-making or problem-solving, team-building, leadership and communication training, etc.) with a predetermined format, predefined objectives, specific content and for which progress can be monitored or evaluated.

On-the-job training is defined as job-related training that involves little or no reliance on predetermined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment. Unlike formal training, on-the-job training is not specifically defined in the WES questionnaires.

The **size of a workplace** (or location) is based on the number of employees as follows:

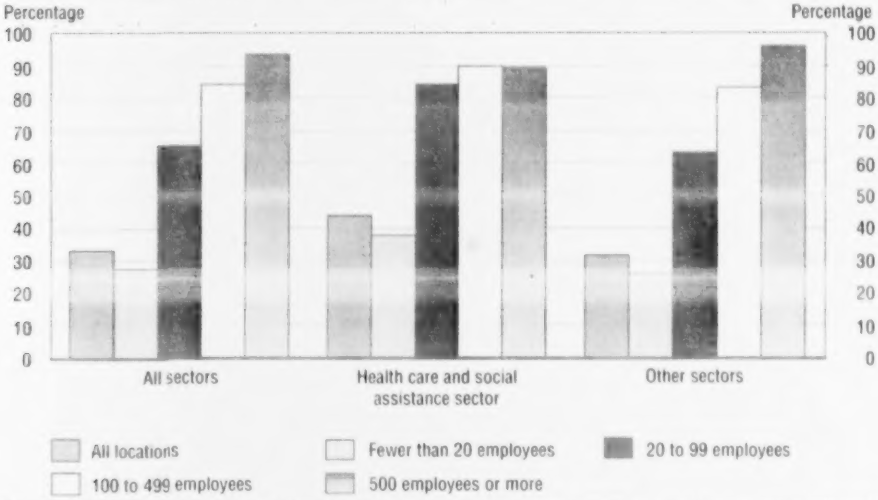
- workplaces with fewer than 20 employees;
- workplaces with 20 to 99 employees;
- workplaces with 100 to 499 employees; and
- workplaces with 500 employees or more.

Support for formal training is higher in the health care and social assistance sector than elsewhere and increases with the number of employees

About 40% of the workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supported formal training in 2003. By comparison, this was the case for less than a third for workplaces operating in other sectors of activities (Chart 8.2 and Table 8.2). The proportion of workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supporting formal training were highest (about 90%) for those with 100 or more employees, and declined for each successive location size, to about 40% for the smallest workplaces (locations with less than 20 employees).

Chart 8.2

Support for formal training increases with the number of employees



Note: "Other sectors" represents all other sectors of activities (excluding the health care and social assistance sector).
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

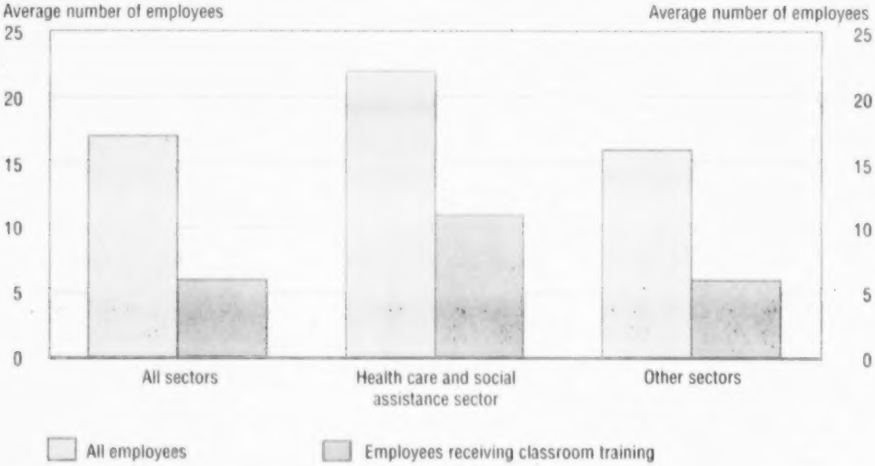
A variety of types of formal training were offered by workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector during 2003. Professional training, orientation for new employees, and training on occupation health and safety and environmental protection were among the most common types of formal training offered by these workplaces during that year (Table 8.3).

A greater proportion of employees from the health care and social assistance sector are participating in formal training

Not only are workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector more likely than those in other sectors to support formal training, but a greater proportion of their employees are also participating in those training activities (Chart 8.3 and Table 8.3). Workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector reported that, on average, about half of their employees were participating in formal training during 2003 (11 employees out of 22 on average). This compares to slightly less than 40% of the employees for workplaces in other sectors of activities (six employees out of 16 on average).

Chart 8.3

On average, one in two employees from the health care and social assistance sector is participating in formal training activities



Note: "Other sectors" represents all other sectors of activities (excluding the health care and social assistance sector).
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Most of the formal training is taken within the working environment, often offered by an outside trainer

More than half of the employees in professional (55%) and technical (59%) occupations in health reported taking their formal training within their working environment during 2003. By comparison, this was the case for a third (33%) of employees in other occupations related to health (managers in health care, medical secretaries, inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, psychologists, and social workers) (Table 8.4).

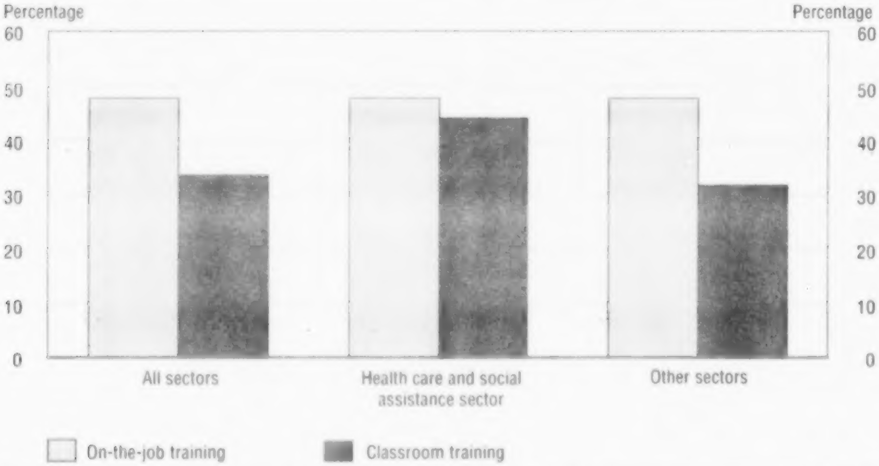
During that same year, more than half of the employees in professional (53%), technical (58%) and other (52%) health occupations reported taking a course offered by an outside trainer, and most of them reported taking such formal training during their normal working hours (Table 8.4).

Support for on-the-job training is about the same as for formal training for locations in the health care and social assistance sector

About half of the locations in the health care and social assistance sector supported informal on-the-job training during 2003, about the same proportion as for locations operating in other industrial sectors (Chart 8.4 and Table 8.5).

Chart 8.4

Support for on-the-job training is about the same as for formal training for locations in the health care and social assistance sector



Note: "Other sectors" represents all other sectors of activities (excluding the health care and social assistance sector).
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

However, contrary to the other sectors where the support for on-the-job training (48%) was higher than for classroom training (32%), the support for on-the-job training (48%) for locations in the health care and social assistance sector was only slightly higher than the one for more formal types of training (42%) (Chart 8.4, Tables 8.2 and 8.5).

In the health care and social assistance sector, the most common form of informal training is "orientation for new employees"

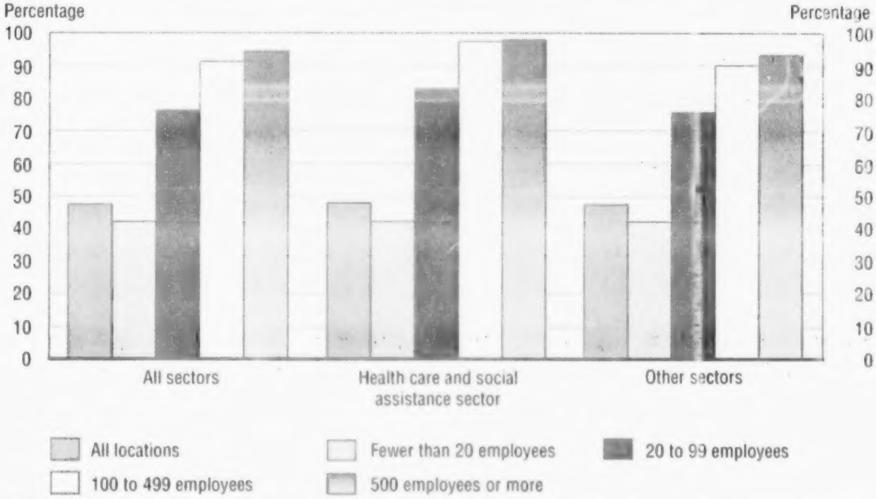
The most common type of on-the-job training offered in the health care and social assistance sector during 2003 was orientation for new employees, supported by two-thirds of employers (Table 8.6). Computer and software training, professional training, team building, leadership and communication training, and training on occupation health and safety and environmental protection were also among the most common types of informal training offered by this sector of activities during that year.

During 2003, about 40% of the employees from professional occupations in health taking on-the-job training reported a "supervisor" as being their training provider. About 30% reported that such type of training was either offered by an "in-house trainer," an "outside trainer," or a "fellow worker" (Table 8.7).

Similar to what was observed with formal classroom training, location size (as measured by the number of employees) seems to have an impact on the support for on-the-job training (Chart 8.5 and Table 8.5). In 2003, the proportion of workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector supporting on-the-job training were highest (about 97%) for those with 100 or more employees, and declined for each successive location size, to about 42% for the smallest workplaces (locations with less than 20 employees).

Chart 8.5

Support for on-the-job training increases with the number of employees



Note: "Other sectors" represents all other sectors of activities (excluding the health care and social assistance sector).
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector are more likely to subsidize or reimburse their employees for the training they took outside

About half (47%) of the workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector reported subsidizing or reimbursing their employees for the classroom training they took outside the workplace (Table 8.3). By comparison, this was the case for about a third (33%) of workplaces operating in other sectors of activities.

This support was given despite the fact that about six in ten workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector did not receive any external funding (federal/provincial government programs, training trust funds, union or employees association funding, industry organizations, employees, equipment vendors, other private sector organizations, other outside sources of funding) for the formal training they offered to their employees during 2003 (Table 8.3). It is worth noting that many workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector are primarily publicly-funded and that funding for their employees' training may already be included in their budget.

Money received from provincial government programs was the most popular source of external funding as reported by 19% of workplaces in the health care and social assistance sector for formal training offered to their employees during 2003 (Table 8.3). Money received from employees was also reported by about 16% of these workplaces. By comparison, only 5% of the workplaces operating in other industrial sectors reported these sources of funding.

Table 8.1

Percentage of workplaces supporting training (classroom and/or on-the-job), by innovation status, sector of activities and size, Canada, 2003

	All locations		Locations who innovated[1]		Locations who did not innovate	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All sectors	**56.1**	**(1.4)**	**69.3**	**(2.1)**	**46.8**	**(1.9)**
Fewer than 20 employees	50.4	(1.6)	64.1	(2.6)	41.6	(2.1)
20 to 99 employees	88.1	(1.7)	90.5	(1.8)	85.4	(2.8)
100 to 499 employees	97.0	(0.8)	96.8	(1.2)	97.3	(0.7)
500 employees or more	98.2	(0.9)	97.6	(1.4)	99.2	(0.4)
Health care and social assistance sector[2]	**58.3**	**(3.3)**	**76.1**	**(4.1)**	**48.8**	**(4.7)**
Fewer than 20 employees	52.8	(3.6)	71.7	(4.7)	43.1	(4.9)
20 to 99 employees	95.1	(3.0)	...	...	91.3	(5.4)
100 to 499 employees	99.0	(0.7)	97.1	(1.8)	...	...
500 employees or more	98.9	(0.5)	99.2	(0.4)	98.7	(1.4)
Other sectors	**55.9**	**(1.6)**	**68.7**	**(2.3)**	**46.6**	**(2.1)**
Fewer than 20 employees	50.1	(1.8)	63.3	(2.8)	41.4	(2.4)
20 to 99 employees	87.5	(1.8)	89.8	(1.9)	84.8	(3.0)
100 to 499 employees	96.7	(0.9)	96.7	(1.2)	96.6	(0.9)
500 employees or more	98.0	(1.2)	97.3	(1.8)	99.5	(0.4)

... not applicable

1. Locations who innovated are those who introduced new products, services or processes, or improved them between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003.
2. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.

Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2

Percentage of workplaces supporting classroom training, by innovation status, sector of activities and size, Canada, 2003

	All locations		Locations who innovated[1]		Locations who did not innovate	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All sectors	**33.4**	**(1.4)**	**43.9**	**(2.3)**	**26.1**	**(1.5)**
Fewer than 20 employees	27.4	(1.5)	36.6	(2.6)	21.5	(1.6)
20 to 99 employees	65.4	(3.3)	72.5	(2.6)	57.5	(4.8)
100 to 499 employees	84.3	(1.8)	83.3	(2.0)	86.0	(3.4)
500 employees or more	93.3	(1.4)	92.7	(2.0)	94.5	(1.6)
Health care and social assistance sector[2]	**43.9**	**(3.3)**	**54.1**	**(5.4)**	**38.0**	**(4.0)**
Fewer than 20 employees	37.9	(3.5)	46.5	(6.0)	33.3	(4.1)
20 to 99 employees	84.3	(5.7)	95.0	(3.9)	73.8	(10.4)
100 to 499 employees	89.6	(2.9)	86.5	(4.6)	91.4	(3.7)
500 employees or more	89.1	(2.9)	86.3	(4.9)	92.3	(2.6)
Other sectors	**31.8**	**(1.5)**	**42.5**	**(2.4)**	**24.1**	**(1.6)**
Fewer than 20 employees	25.8	(1.6)	35.2	(2.7)	19.5	(1.7)
20 to 99 employees	63.3	(3.5)	70.2	(2.9)	55.6	(5.1)
100 to 499 employees	83.3	(1.9)	82.9	(2.1)	84.0	(4.1)
500 employees or more	96.1	(0.9)	95.8	(1.2)	96.8	(1.2)

1. Locations who innovated are those who introduced new products, services or processes, or improved them between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003.
2. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.

Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3

Characteristics of workplaces supporting classroom training by sector of activities, Canada, 2003

	All sectors		Health care and social assistance sector[1]		Other sectors	
	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error
Average number of employees	**17.0**	**(0.6)**	**22.0**	**(2.5)**	**16.0**	**(0.7)**
Average number of employees receiving classroom training	**6.0**	**(0.4)**	**11.0**	**(1.1)**	**6.0**	**(0.4)**
Average number of employees subsidized for courses	**2.0**	**(0.2)**	**4.0**	**(0.5)**	**1.0**	**(0.2)**
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Classroom training offered	**33.4**	**(1.4)**	**42.4**	**(3.5)**	**32.4**	**(1.5)**
Orientation for new employees	39.6	(1.8)	43.3	(5.4)	39.0	(2.0)
Managerial/supervisory training	24.9	(1.9)	19.7	(3.3)	25.7	(2.1)
Professional training	37.3	(2.2)	56.4	(4.7)	34.5	(2.3)
Apprenticeship training	21.3	(1.7)	12.8	(3.2)	22.6	(1.9)
Sales and marketing training	25.7	(1.8)	F	(3.5)	28.5	(2.0)
Computer / hardware	17.6	(1.3)	10.1 ^{E}	(3.0)	18.7	(1.4)
Computer / software	35.0	(1.6)	31.3	(4.5)	35.5	(1.8)
Other office and non-office equipment	9.7	(1.0)	8.3 ^{E}	(2.3)	9.8	(1.2)
Group decision-making or problem-solving	12.3	(1.2)	17.7	(3.3)	11.5	(1.3)
Team-building, leadership, communication	23.2	(1.6)	34.3	(4.5)	21.6	(1.5)
Occupation health and safety, environmental protection	35.3	(1.9)	37.8	(4.8)	34.9	(2.1)
Literacy or numeracy	1.8 ^{E}	(0.5)	F	(0.8)	1.9 ^{E}	(0.5)
Other training	16.0	(1.4)	23.4	(4.3)	14.9	(1.5)
Source of external classroom funding	**1.9**	**(0.4)**	**F**	**(1.2)**	**1.7**	**(0.4)**
Federal government programs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial government programs	7.8	(0.9)	19.4	(3.2)	6.1	(1.0)
Training trust funds	1.8	(0.3)	F	(1.0)	1.8	(0.4)
Union or employee association funding	2.1 ^{E}	(0.6)	7.0 ^{E}	(2.2)	F	(0.6)
Industry organizations	5.2	(1.0)	F	(1.5)	5.5	(1.1)
Employees	6.7	(1.0)	16.0	(3.5)	5.3	(1.0)
Equipment vendors	5.2	(1.1)	7.3 ^{E}	(2.0)	4.9	(1.2)
Other private sector organizations	2.7	(0.6)	F	(1.4)	2.5	(0.6)
Other outside sources of funding	4.9	(0.9)	F	(2.9)	4.6	(1.0)
None	72.0	(1.7)	57.1	(4.9)	74.2	(1.8)
Subsidize or reimburse employees for training outside	**34.5**	**(1.3)**	**46.6**	**(3.3)**	**33.1**	**(1.5)**
No subsidy or reimbursement for training outside	**65.5**	**(1.3)**	**53.4**	**(3.3)**	**66.9**	**(1.5)**

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.

Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4

Percentage of employees involved in classroom training by occupation and training characteristics, Canada, 2003

	All occupations		Professional occupations in health		Technical and related occupations in health		Other occupations related to health		All other occupations	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Location of training										
Entirely at workplace	48.1	(1.5)	54.7	(5.1)	58.5	(6.8)	32.9	(6.8)	47.7	(1.5)
Partly at workplace	1.5	(0.3)	F	...	F	...	F	...	1.1	(0.3)
Always elsewhere	50.4	(1.5)	37.9	(4.6)	40.8	(6.8)	62.5	(7.3)	51.2	(1.5)
Timing of training										
Always during normal working hours	76.1	(1.4)	62.5	(4.2)	58.4	(10.9)	83.7	(4.7)	78.0	(1.4)
Partly during normal working hours	3.1	(0.4)	F	...	4.4 ^{E}	(1.2)	F	...	2.7	(0.5)
Outside normal working hours	20.8	(1.4)	30.5	(4.5)	37.2 ^{E}	(10.9)	15.1 ^{E}	(4.6)	19.3	(1.4)
Training provider										
Supervisor	11.0	(1.0)	F	...	9.7 ^{E}	(2.8)	F	(0.2)	11.0	(1.0)
Fellow worker	4.3	(0.4)	F	...	6.2	(1.6)	F	(1.5)	4.0	(0.5)
In-house trainer	23.4	(1.0)	25.6	(6.1)	22.9	(4.5)	24.2	(5.6)	23.4	(1.0)
Outside trainer	54.7	(1.3)	52.9	(6.8)	57.7	(6.2)	52.2	(6.6)	54.5	(1.5)
Supplier	6.1	(0.6)	3.4 ^{E}	(1.0)	F	...	F	...	6.3	(0.6)
Other	5.6	(0.8)	F	...	F	...	F	...	5.7	(0.5)

... not applicable
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.5

Percentage of workplaces supporting on-the-job training, by innovation status, sector of activities and size, Canada, 2003

	All locations		Locations who innovated[1]		Locations who did not innovate	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All sectors	**47.6**	**(1.3)**	**61.1**	**(1.9)**	**38.2**	**(1.8)**
Fewer than 20 employees	42.3	(1.6)	56.2	(2.4)	33.4	(2.0)
20 to 99 employees	76.3	(2.2)	79.5	(3.2)	72.7	(3.3)
100 to 499 employees	91.1	(2.3)	91.9	(3.2)	89.8	(2.2)
500 employees or more	94.4	(1.1)	95.6	(1.5)	92.4	(1.7)
Health care and social assistance sector[2]	**47.8**	**(3.4)**	**68.0**	**(4.8)**	**37.0**	**(4.1)**
Fewer than 20 employees	42.1	(3.7)	63.4	(5.4)	31.4	(4.2)
20 to 99 employees	83.2	(6.1)	91.5	(9.5)	76.7	(9.4)
100 to 499 employees	97.3	(1.3)	97.1	(1.8)	97.5	(1.9)
500 employees or more	97.8	(0.8)	98.3	(0.7)	97.3	(2.0)
Other sectors	**47.6**	**(1.5)**	**60.4**	**(2.1)**	**38.3**	**(2.1)**
Fewer than 20 employees	42.3	(1.7)	55.5	(2.6)	33.6	(2.3)
20 to 99 employees	75.7	(2.4)	78.6	(3.4)	72.3	(3.6)
100 to 499 employees	90.2	(2.5)	91.5	(3.4)	87.8	(2.6)
500 employees or more	93.5	(1.5)	95.1	(2.0)	90.2	(2.1)

1. Locations who innovated are those who introduced new products, services or processes, or improved them between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003.
2. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.
Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.6

Characteristics of workplaces supporting on-the-job training by sector of activities, Canada, 2003

	All sectors		Health care and social assistance sector[1]		Other sectors	
	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error	Number	Standard error
Average number of employees	**17.0**	**(0.6)**	**22.0**	**(2.5)**	**16.0**	**(0.7)**
Average number of employees receiving on-the-job training	**7.0**	**(0.3)**	**8.0**	**(0.9)**	**7.0**	**(0.4)**
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
On-the-job training offered	**47.6**	**(1.3)**	**47.8**	**(3.4)**	**47.6**	**(1.5)**
Orientation for new employees	66.1	(1.7)	66.7	(5.2)	66.0	(1.9)
Managerial/supervisory training	21.0	(1.6)	21.3	(3.2)	21.0	(1.7)
Professional training	17.5	(1.2)	31.7	(3.5)	15.9	(1.3)
Apprenticeship training	17.3	(1.5)	12.8	(2.5)	17.8	(1.6)
Sales and marketing training	20.6	(1.6)	F	...	22.6	(1.7)
Computer / hardware	14.3	(1.3)	12.9	(2.9)	14.4	(1.4)
Computer / software	34.8	(1.7)	35.1	(4.5)	34.8	(1.8)
Other office and non-office equipment	11.6	(1.1)	13.7	(2.5)	11.3	(1.1)
Group decision-making or problem-solving	9.1	(0.9)	17.4	(2.9)	8.1	(1.0)
Team-building, leadership, communication	18.6	(1.5)	27.5	(4.4)	17.6	(1.6)
Occupation health and safety, environmental protection	27.4	(1.8)	26.6	(3.7)	27.6	(1.9)
Literacy or numeracy	1.6	(0.4)	F	...	1.5	(0.4)
Other training	8.7	(1.1)	11.6[E]	(3.5)	8.4	(1.2)

... not applicable
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.

Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.7

Percentage of employees involved in on-the-job training by occupation and training characteristics, Canada, 2003

	All occupations		Professional occupations in health		Technical and related occupations in health		Other occupations related to health		All other occupations	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
Training provider										
Self-learning	12.1	(0.8)	F	...	F	...	F	...	11.8	(0.8)
Supervisor	37.9	(1.3)	40.2	(7.8)	36.6	(6.7)	29.7	(7.2)	37.9	(1.4)
Fellow worker	30.2	(1.1)	27.2	(5.9)	25.3	(2.7)	23.3[E]	(6.5)	30.8	(1.2)
In-house trainer	25.3	(1.3)	36.1	(5.8)	23.9	(3.2)	45.1	(9.5)	24.5	(1.4)
Outside trainer	18.9	(1.6)	29.1	(6.5)	27.6[E]	(8.2)	24.1[E]	(6.9)	18.1	(1.7)
Equipment supplier	6.1	(1.3)	9.5[E]	(2.9)	F	...	F	...	5.8	(0.6)
Other	2.8	(0.4)	F	...	12.0[E]	(3.5)	...	...	2.6	(0.4)

... not applicable
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1. Defined as NAICS 62.

Note: Sector of activities are defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) 2002. See Appendix 5 for more details.

Source: 2003 Workplace and Employee Survey, Statistics Canada.

9. Participation in continuing education

Lifelong involvement in learning is important for many reasons. With advances in health care knowledge and technology, it is particularly important that adults from health occupations be able to maintain and upgrade their skills and knowledge through continuing education. It is useful to understand who is participating in training and learning activities (whether formal or informal) and the role their employers play in supporting this training, as well as what kind of training they are getting. Knowledge of both formal and informal training provides a more complete picture of the activities in which workers are involved as they develop their job skills. It also offers insight into whether workers are combining their formal training with informal learning, or if these two types of training are used by different groups of workers.

9.1 Data sources and methodological notes

The data in this section comes from the 2003 **Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS)**. This survey was designed to update knowledge of the job-related training and education activities of Canadians. The primary objectives of the AETS were to measure participation in job-related education and training, to provide a socio-demographic profile of individuals who participated in these activities, to profile the type, duration, location and other characteristics of the training activities, and to identify the barriers to, and outcomes of, training activities.

The target population of this survey is defined as people 25 years of age and over living in the ten provinces, excluding inmates of prisons, patients of hospitals, residents of long-term care facilities, residents of Indian reserves, and full-time members of the armed forces. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their training and education activities in 2002.

Information was collected from 25,056 adults, which corresponds to approximately 0.12% of the target population in 2003. A sample of this size permits the production of relatively detailed estimates at the national and provincial levels.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on this survey.

9.2 Characteristics of adults participating in continuing education

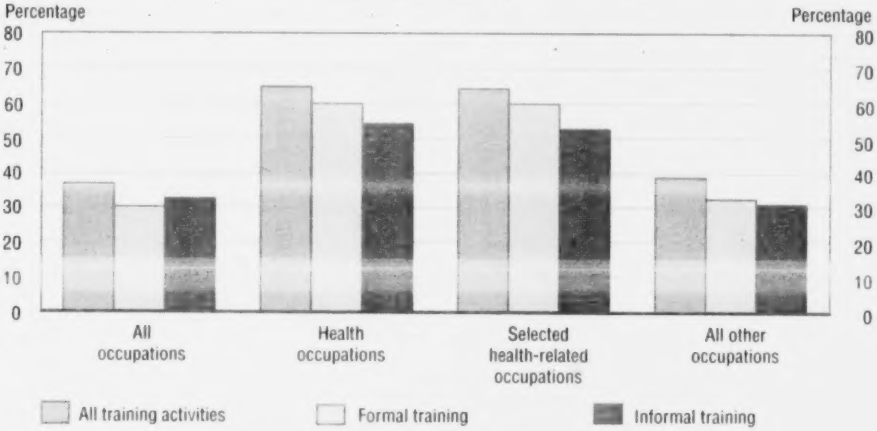
Information on both types of training (formal and informal) provides a more complete picture of the activities in which adults are involved as they develop their job skills. It also offers insights into whether adults are combining their formal training with informal learning, or if these two types of training are used by different groups of workers.

A large proportion of adults from health occupations participate in formal training or informal learning

In 2002, 537,000 adults from health occupations participated in either formal or informal job-related training, representing about two-thirds (65%) of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations (831,000) (data not shown). With about 60% involved in formal job-related training and more than half (54%) participating in informal learning during that same year, this seems to indicate that a large proportion of adults from health occupations were combining the two types of training (Chart 9.1, Tables 9.1 and 9.17).

Chart 9.1

A large proportion of adults from health occupations participate in formal training and/or informal learning



Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

For the purpose of this report, **adults from health occupations** are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were working at some point in 2002 (as employee or self-employed) and whose main job (that is, the job at which they worked the most hours) was related to health (please refer to Appendix 2 for more details on occupations related to health).

Formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs, either supported or not by an employer, have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Formal, job-related courses include seminars, workshops and conferences attended for training purposes, as well as courses which are taken for reasons other than credit in a program.

Informal job-related training or self-directed learning: The 2003 AETS asked respondents if they had done any of a series of activities either for the purpose of developing job skills or to gain job-related knowledge. Theses activities include: seeking advice from someone knowledgeable, using the Internet or other software, observing someone performing a task, consulting books or manuals, or teaching themselves different ways of doing certain tasks.

To aid accurate recall of these activities, respondents were asked if they had engaged in any of these activities during the four weeks preceding the survey. In comparison, respondents were asked to report participation in formal job-related activities over the course of 2002. As a result, participation rates for these two forms of job-related training are not directly comparable.

Adults from health occupations have higher rates of participation in both formal and informal job-related training than those in all occupations

During 2002, an estimated 498,000 adults from health occupations were involved in formal job-related training, representing slightly less than two-thirds (60%) of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations (Chart 9.1 and Table 9.1). This percentage indicates that adults from health occupations participated in formal job-related training at about twice the rate observed for all occupations (30%).

In addition, an estimated 432,000 adults from health occupations developed some of their job skills through self-directed training, representing about half (54%) of the Canadians aged 25 to 64 in health occupations (Chart 9.1 and Table 9.17). This compares to about one-third for adults in all occupations (33%). This high involvement in formal and informal training activities by adults from health occupations stands out from all others in the area of adult education and training and seems to indicate a standard in this sector of activities.

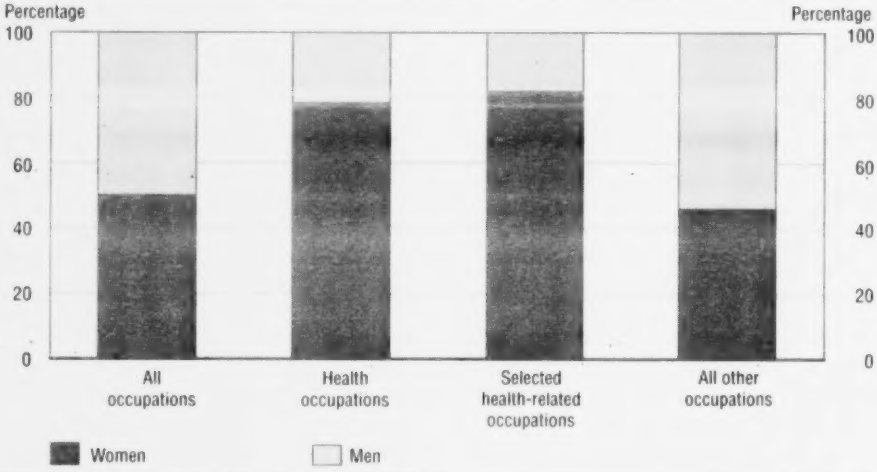
More than three-quarters of adults working as specialist physicians (88%), general practitioners and family physicians (86%), and as head nurses and supervisors (77%) participated in self-directed training during 2002. On the other hand, slightly less than a third of those in assisting occupations in support of health services (30%) (including dental assistants, nursing aides and orderlies, and other aides and assistants in support of health services) undertook such training activities during that year (Table 9.17).

Reflecting the composition of health workers, most participants in continuing education are women, but men and women are equally likely to participate in formal training

Reflecting the fact that women make up 79% of those employed in health occupations, about eight in ten (79%) adults from these occupations involved in formal job-related training were women (Chart 9.2 and Table 9.2). There are only a few exceptions where the majority of participants in formal job-related training were not women: for general practitioners and family physicians (36%) and specialist physicians (41%), there were fewer women than men participating in such training.

Chart 9.2

Most participants in continuing education are women

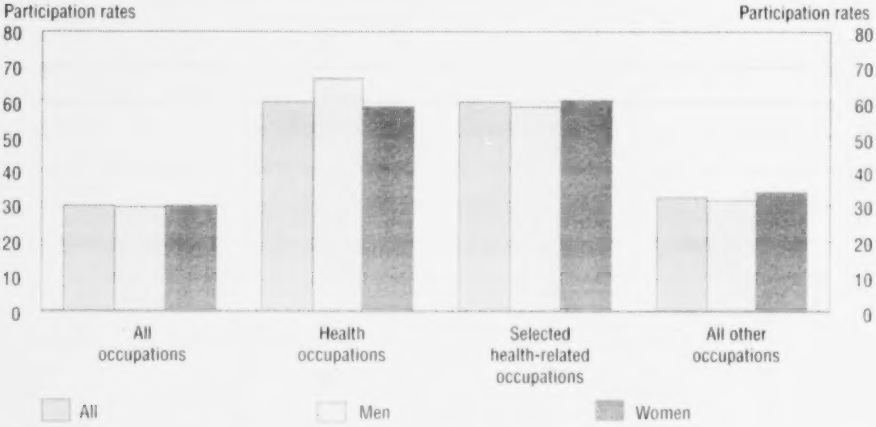


Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Although the incidence of women in job-related training was higher than the one of men in most health occupations (Table 9.2), there was no statistically significant difference in the participation rate of men and women in such training (men from health occupations were just as likely as the women to participate in the training) (Chart 9.3 and Table 9.5).

Chart 9.3

Men and women are equally likely to participate in formal training



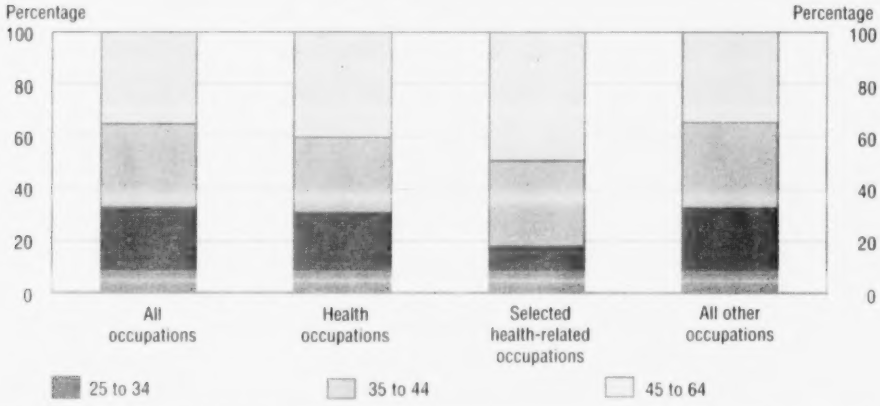
Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

While participation in job-related training tends to decline with age in the total population, there was no significant decline for those in health occupations

Adults from health occupations who participated in formal training tended to be older than participants overall; 40% of participants from health occupations were 45 to 64 years old compared to 35% from occupations overall (Chart 9.4 and Table 9.2). As with sex, these results reflect the labour force where about 40% of adults working in health occupations are 45 to 64 years-old (Statistics Canada 2001a).

Chart 9.4

Adults from health occupations participating in formal training tend to be older than participants overall

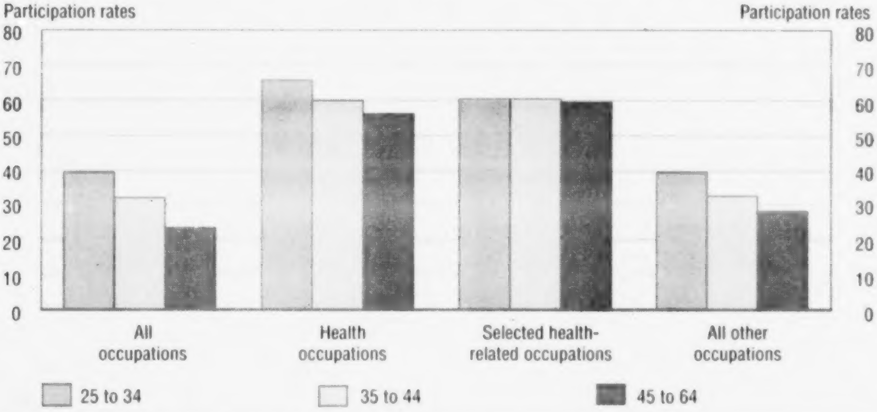


Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Although the proportion of adults participating in formal job-related training was about the same across the age groups for all occupations (Chart 9.4 and Table 9.2), participation in such training within each age group was highest for the 25- to 34-year-olds (40%), and declined for each successive age group, to 24% for the oldest workers (45- to 64-year-olds) (Chart 9.5 and Table 9.6). Adults from health occupations did not follow this pattern; participation rates were high for all age groups (between 56% and 66%) and there was no statistically significant difference in participation between the different age groups. This may be attributable to the fact that, independently of their age, health professionals are required to earn credits throughout their career if they wish to maintain their registration, professional designation or membership. The availability of training might also play a large role as both the supply of, and demand for, training services will affect the participation rates.

Chart 9.5

Participation rates of adults from health occupations were high for all age groups



Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Participation rate of adults born outside Canada is two times higher in health occupations than elsewhere

Not surprisingly, a small proportion of adults from health occupations involved in formal job-related training are born outside Canada (23%) (Table 9.2). This reflects findings from the 2001 Census which show that about 18% of the total Canadian population was born outside the country (Statistics Canada 2003a).

Although the incidence of adults born outside of Canada in job-related training is lower than the one of Canadian-born in most health occupations (Table 9.2), there was no statistically significant difference between their rates of participation in training (64% compared with 59%) (Table 9.7).

The participation rate of adults born outside Canada was, however, more than two times higher in health occupations than the one observed in all occupations (Table 9.7). In fact, out of the 173,000 adults from health occupations born outside Canada, about 64% were involved in job-related training in 2002. This compares with about 26% for adults born outside Canada in all occupations.

Adults from health occupations involved in formal job-related training are more educated than average and their participation rates are higher at all levels of education

In 2002, slightly more that 90% of adults from health occupations involved in job-related training had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or university degree (Table 9.3). This compares to about eight in ten (83%) for all occupations. As previous surveys and studies have found, education is strongly linked to participation in training; the higher the level of formal education a person has, the more likely it is that he or she will participate in job-related training (OECD 2003; Belanger et. al. 1997). Given the high levels of education in health occupations, this appears to be a major factor in their high levels of participation in training.

However, regardless of level of educational attainment, adults from health occupations were more likely to participate in formal job-related training (Table 9.8). Among adults with a master's or a doctoral degree, those from health occupations (75%) were more likely than the ones in all occupations (50%) to participate in formal job-related training. This was also true among adults with a bachelor's degree (69% compared with 47%) or a postsecondary certificate or a diploma (59% compared with 35%).

Adults from health occupations are more likely to participate in training no matter what their work status is

There were proportionally the same proportion of adults from health occupations employed full-time (74%) as in all occupations (77%) (Table 9.4). In fact, similar to what was observed for all occupations, about three-quarters of adults from health occupations involved in job-related training were employed full-time in 2002. However, about twice the size of participants from health occupations are part-time workers, while those from other occupations are more likely to be unemployed.

Adults from health occupations are more likely to participate in training no matter what their work status is (Table 9.9). Generally, participation in training tends to decline with the number of hours of work; full-time workers are the most likely to take training and unemployed adults the least. In health occupations, however, there was no significant difference in the participation rates of full-time workers, part-time workers, and those who were unemployed. In fact, half of the unemployed adults from health occupations participated in training in 2002, compared to only 14% of adults in all occupations.

Although more likely to take training, adults from health occupations spend the same number of hours in formal job-related training as participants overall

Training intensity measures the amount of time participants devote to training, in terms of hours. It is an important and complementary measure to the participation rate (Tables 9.12 to 9.16). In 2002, adults from health occupations involved in formal job-related training received an average of 162 hours of training (Table 9.12). This converts to about 27 days of training, based on a training day of 6 hours. Adults from all occupations devoted an average of 176 hours to training, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Men and women spent an equal amount of time in such training (Table 9.12). There was no statistically significant difference between time devoted by men and women in such training.

Although not more likely to participate in training, the youngest group of adults from health occupations devoted the most time to training in 2002 (Table 9.13). Across the age groups, average hours of training in 2002 were highest (294 hours per participant) for the youngest group (25 to 34 years old) of adults working in health occupations, and declined to slightly more than 100 hours for the two oldest age groups.

Few courses are taken through distance education

Attending classes can be challenging for adults in demanding occupations and for those with family commitments. Increasing numbers of adults, including those working in health occupations, are turning to distance education for access to learning opportunities and continued workplace training. Adults who seek employment advancement, career changes, managerial skills, professional and personal development can continue to work and study on their own time. Distance education can also help adults pursue learning interests outside of work (Poscente 2004).

In 2002, an estimated 55,000 formal job-related courses were taken through distance education by adults from health occupations (data not shown), representing about 6% of the total number of courses taken by Canadians aged 25 to 64 from those occupations during that same year (953,000) (Tables 9.27 and 9.28). This proportion was similar to the one observed for all adults.

Adults from health occupations who participated in self-directed training have a similar profile to those who took formal training

Adults from health occupations who participated in self-directed training had similar characteristics to those who took formal training (Tables 9.17 to 9.25). Similar to what was observed for adults involved in formal job-related training, although the incidence of women in self-directed training was higher than the one of men for most health occupations (Table 9.18), there was no statistically significant difference between participation of men and women in such training (Table 9.21).

As was the case for formal job-related training, adults working in health occupations were more likely than those in all occupations to participate in self-directed learning (Table 9.21). This was true for each level of educational attainment (master's or doctoral degree, bachelor's degree and certificate or diploma) (Table 9.24).

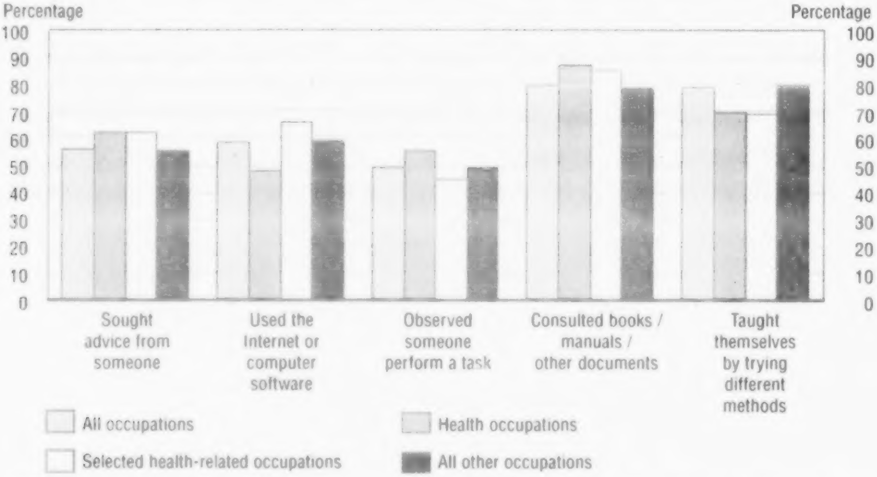
Moreover, about 60% of adults employed full-time in health occupations developed some of their job skills through self-directed training, while participation in such activities for those working part-time was slightly less than 50% (not statistically different) (Table 9.25).

"Consulting documents" is the most popular form of self-directed learning used by adults from health occupations

While all forms of self-directed learning were popular among those who participated in this form of training, one form in particular—consulting documents (87%)—had a very high participation rates among adults from health occupations (Chart 9.6 and Table 9.26). Adults from health occupations involved in self-directed learning were less likely to report using the Internet or computer software (48%) or observing someone performing a task (55%) when they set out to learn something on their own.

Chart 9.6

"Consulting documents" is the most popular form of self-directed learning used by adults from health occupations



Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Four in ten adults from health occupations participate in employer-supported training

The support of an employer can mitigate many of the factors that impede training, such as cost, demands of the workplace and family responsibilities. Adults from health occupations who participated in employer-supported training had similar characteristics to those who took formal or informal training (Tables 9.31 to 9.46).

> In AETS, an employer is considered to have sponsored (or supported) a training activity if they have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location.

In 2002, an estimated 319,000 adults from health occupations were involved in employer-supported training, representing slightly less than 40% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations (Tables 9.31). This compares to only 20% for all occupations.

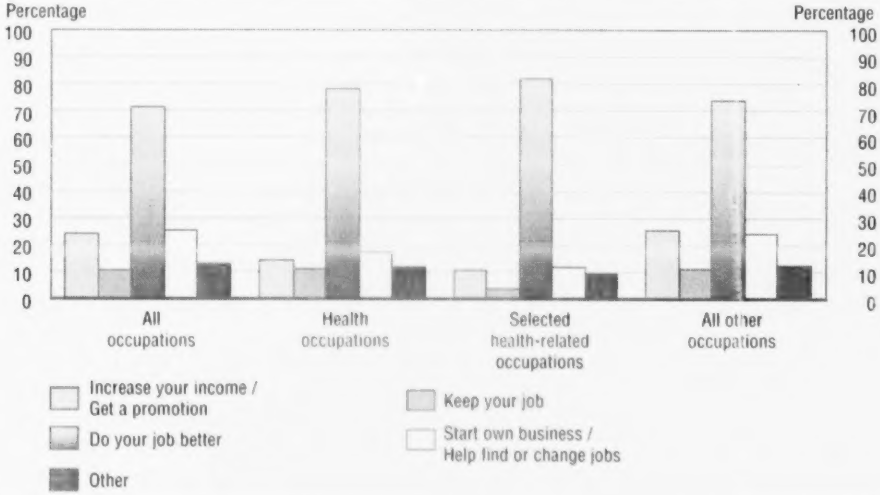
However, because participation in formal training overall is so high in health occupations (60% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations), the proportion of participants who receive support from employers is actually lower than for all occupations. In fact, out of the 498,000 adults from health occupation involved in formal training in 2002, about 64% of them (319,000) received support from their employers. This compares to about seven in ten for all occupations (67%) (data not shown).

The main reason to participate in formal job-related training is to perform their job better

During 2002, about 78% of adults from health occupations reported participating in job-related training to perform their job better, slightly higher than for all occupations (72%) (Chart 9.7 and Table 9.10). About 20% of adults from health occupations also reported taking this type of training to start their own business or to change job. This compares to about a quarter (26%) for all occupations.

Chart 9.7

A large proportion of adults from health occupations reported participating in job-related training to perform their job better



Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

In addition to reporting their training objectives, participants in job-related training were asked to indicate their training outcomes. Similar to what was observed for the training objectives, about 77% of adults from health occupations participating in formal job-related training reported performing their job better as their training outcome in 2002 (Table 9.11). On the other hand, while about 20% of adults from health occupations reported participating in formal job-related training to start their own business or to change job, about half this proportion (9%) reported this reason as being their training outcome. This may be attributable to the fact that while performing a job better would probably be the immediate effect of training, starting a new business or changing job would take more time.

While most courses taken by adults are supported by employers, few of the courses taken are actually required

During 2002, slightly less than 70% of the courses taken by adults from health occupations were supported by employers, not significantly different than what was observed for all occupations (Table 9.28). Payment of tuition fees, additional support from employers and training allowed during work hours were the most popular type of support provided by employers during that year (Table 9.29).

Of all courses taken by adults from health occupation during 2002, only a third was required by either an employer, a client, a professional association or a collective agreement (Table 9.28). The same was true for all occupations, where results were not significantly statistically different than what was observed for health occupations.

When courses are required, employers are the most likely to make the requirement

About two out of three required courses taken by adults from health occupations were required by an employer in 2002 (69%), not statistically significant different than what was observed for all occupations (75%) (Table 9.30).

During that same period, slightly less than 30% of the required courses taken by adults from health occupations were required by a professional association (Table 9.30). This is not surprising given the fact that some health professionals require to earn credits to maintain their registration, professional designation or membership.

A large proportion of required courses taken by adults from technical occupations related to dental health care such as denturists, dental hygienists, dental therapists, dental technicians and laboratory bench workers (97%), as well as physicians and dentists (81%) were required by a professional association (Table 9.30).

9.3 Unmet training needs or wants

Workers who participated in some training and who identified other training of interest to them demonstrate a commitment to on-going skill development and upgrading. Some adult workers—both participants and non participants—reported having unmet training needs or wants (Tables 9.47 to 9.52). This section examines the reasons participants and non-participants with unmet training needs/wants give for not taking the training, with a view to determining if these two groups face the same, or different, obstacles to training.

> The 2003 AETS asked respondents about training that the respondent had wanted to take but didn't, and about training the respondents had needed to take but did not.
>
> Having either the need or the desire to take job-related training can be considered as a proxy for being willing or ready to engage in a training activity. Because of this, and for analytical simplicity, the two groups (one with unmet needs and the other with unmet wants) are combined in this report.

Participants in job-related training from health occupations were more likely to report unmet training needs, but barriers to training are the same as for non-participants

Overall, about one-third (36%) of adults from health occupations reported that there was job-related training that they wanted or needed to take but did not in 2002 (data not shown). This proportion was considerably higher (26%) among workers who had participated in job-related training (Table 9.47), than it was for workers who did not participate in job-related training in 2002 (10%) (Table 9.48).

This suggests that even though training participants are already taking training, they may be unable to take additional training or the training of their choice.

Within health occupations, there were considerable similarities between training participants and non-participants in the reasons they gave for not taking training they wanted or needed (Tables 9.51 and 9.52). Among participants, the most often-reported reasons were: cost, a conflict between the training and work schedules, being too busy at work, and family responsibilities (Table 9.51).[8] For non-participants, cost was also one of the most often reported reasons along with being too busy at work, family responsibilities and a conflict between the training and work schedules (Table 9.52).

Table 9.1

Number and percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**5,179,961**	**(72,112)**	**30.1**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**497,842**	**(27,508)**	**59.9**	**(2.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	58,201	(8,519)	82.1	(5.3)
Physicians[2,6]	44,211	(7,245)	86.4	(4.4)
Specialist physicians	15,401 E	(4,107)	84.0	(8.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	28,810 E	(5,899)	87.8	(5.3)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	18,436 E	(5,530)	65.3 E	(11.5)
Pharmacists	16,827 E	(5,480)	64.9 E	(12.5)
Therapy and assessment professionals	25,501 E	(4,594)	68.5	(10.0)
Physiotherapists	10,694 E	(2,805)	57.8 E	(16.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	187,409	(16,255)	70.9	(2.9)
Head nurses and supervisors	10,193 E	(2,719)	83.3	(9.2)
Registered nurses	177,216	(16,122)	70.3	(3.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	112,846	(11,692)	61.6	(3.8)
Medical technologists and technicians	44,485 E	(7,616)	58.0	(6.7)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	16,089 E	(4,625)	65.0 E	(10.8)
Technical occupations in dental health care	19,902 E	(5,966)	74.2	(8.7)
Other technical occupations in health care	48,459	(6,504)	60.8	(5.0)
Registered nursing assistants	25,053 E	(4,837)	51.5	(6.9)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	14,098 E	(3,450)	81.7	(7.5)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	93,914	(12,292)	39.3	(3.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	72,800	(10,647)	35.8	(4.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**91,564**	**(10,926)**	**60.0**	**(4.5)**
Managers in health care	13,737 E	(4,399)	73.3	(10.7)
Medical secretaries	17,001 E	(5,626)	37.3 E	(9.0)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	11,722 E	(2,580)	50.5 E	(13.1)
Psychologists	11,637 E	(3,549)	77.7	(11.0)
Social workers	36,150 E	(6,484)	79.8	(5.0)
All other occupations[2,4]	**4,344,579**	**(67,143)**	**32.7**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**245,976**	**(20,715)**	**8.4**	**(0.7)**

E use with caution

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.2

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

			Age group							
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**50.4**	**(0.7)**	**32.8**	**(0.7)**	**31.9**	**(0.7)**	**35.2**	**(0.7)**	**79.8**	**(0.8)**
Health occupations[1]	**78.7**	**(2.3)**	**30.6**	**(2.5)**	**29.2**	**(2.3)**	**40.3**	**(2.4)**	**76.9**	**(2.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	36.1 ^{E}	(7.5)	26.2 ^{E}	(6.5)	26.9 ^{E}	(6.2)	46.8	(7.1)	55.7	(7.5)
Physicians[2,6]	37.3 ^{E}	(8.2)	25.4 ^{E}	(7.0)	25.3 ^{E}	(6.8)	49.3	(7.9)	60.0	(8.3)
Specialist physicians	40.5 ^{E}	(13.0)	x	...	F	...	49.7 ^{E}	(13.9)	92.1	(6.3)
General practitioners and family physicians	35.6 ^{E}	(10.2)	F	...	F	...	49.1 ^{E}	(10.0)	42.9 ^{E}	(9.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	49.1 ^{E}	(15.3)	F	...	75.4 ^{E}	(14.1)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	73.5 ^{E}	(15.6)
Therapy and assessment professionals	94.2	(4.5)	42.9 ^{E}	(9.0)	F	...	39.0 ^{E}	(9.1)	81.2	(8.0)
Physiotherapists	F	...	46.0 ^{E}	(13.9)	x	...	F	...	85.1	(9.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	93.1	(2.0)	31.0	(4.6)	25.6	(3.6)	43.4	(4.2)	82.7	(4.6)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	x	...	x	...	65.8 ^{E}	(13.1)	92.3	(7.7)
Registered nurses	92.7	(2.2)	32.2	(4.9)	25.7	(3.7)	42.1	(4.4)	82.1	(4.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	77.9	(4.7)	29.9 ^{E}	(5.1)	35.1	(4.9)	35.0	(5.0)	82.6	(4.7)
Medical technologists and technicians	93.2	(4.3)	19.9 ^{E}	(6.6)	44.2 ^{E}	(9.1)	35.9 ^{E}	(8.1)	79.1	(7.9)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	89.4	(10.3)	F	...	F	...	F	...	66.8 ^{E}	(16.4)
Technical occupations in dental health care	53.6 ^{E}	(16.8)	49.1 ^{E}	(16.3)	F	...	F	...	80.6 ^{E}	(14.9)
Other technical occupations in health care	73.9	(5.7)	31.3 ^{E}	(6.9)	30.2 ^{E}	(5.8)	38.5	(6.3)	86.7	(5.9)
Registered nursing assistants	92.3	(4.4)	F	...	31.1 ^{E}	(9.1)	39.5 ^{E}	(9.4)	85.7	(9.0)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	86.8	(11.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	82.0	(6.2)	32.2 ^{E}	(6.5)	29.2 ^{E}	(5.4)	38.6	(6.0)	70.5	(6.8)
Nursing aides and orderlies	76.7	(7.6)	22.5 ^{E}	(6.7)	29.6 ^{E}	(6.2)	47.9	(7.1)	68.4	(7.8)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**82.0**	**(3.9)**	**17.8** ^{E}	**(4.1)**	**32.9** ^{E}	**(5.6)**	**49.2**	**(6.0)**	**88.0**	**(3.7)**
Managers in health care	97.9	(2.5)	x	...	x	...	95.0	(4.4)	85.4	(11.2)
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	x	...	71.6 ^{E}	(14.7)	84.6	(12.5)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	x	...	52.3 ^{E}	(12.7)	F	...	98.4	(1.9)
Psychologists	79.1 ^{E}	(13.2)	x	...	54.8 ^{E}	(16.3)	F	...	81.7	(10.3)
Social workers	83.1	(6.2)	28.0 ^{E}	(7.9)	38.3 ^{E}	(9.2)	33.7 ^{E}	(8.0)	88.9	(5.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**45.9**	**(0.8)**	**33.0**	**(0.7)**	**32.1**	**(0.7)**	**34.9**	**(0.8)**	**81.0**	**(0.8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**59.2**	**(4.5)**	**40.2**	**(4.4)**	**35.4**	**(4.0)**	**24.5**	**(3.2)**	**59.6**	**(4.5)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.3

Educational attainment of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**82.8**	**(0.6)**	**49.0**	**(0.8)**	**22.8**	**(0.7)**	**11.1**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**93.5**	**(1.4)**	**57.4**	**(2.6)**	**19.0**	**(2.2)**	**17.1**	**(1.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	88.8	(5.0)
Physicians[2,6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	89.4	(6.1)
Specialist physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	93.8	(6.6)
General practitioners and family physicians	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	87.1	(8.7)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	x	...	F	...	66.4^{E}	(13.4)
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	F	...	70.6^{E}	(13.6)
Therapy and assessment professionals	100.0	(0.0)	F	...	57.1^{E}	(9.5)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	63.8^{E}	(13.5)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	98.6	(1.3)	66.5	(4.5)	28.5	(4.4)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	76.4	(12.3)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	98.5	(1.3)	65.9	(4.7)	28.8	(4.6)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	94.3	(2.0)	78.9	(4.8)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	96.6	(2.7)	75.7	(7.8)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	55.7^{E}	(15.8)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	96.0	(4.0)	73.2^{E}	(15.5)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	91.5	(3.7)	84.2	(4.9)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	95.2	(3.6)	90.3	(4.8)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	81.4	(10.4)	80.3	(10.4)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	75.4	(5.6)	66.9	(5.9)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	69.3	(6.8)	60.8	(7.1)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**89.9**	**(4.5)**	**26.1^{E}**	**(4.4)**	**33.8**	**(5.6)**	**30.0^{E}**	**(5.1)**
Managers in health care	F	...	F	...	72.3^{E}	(12.5)	x	...
Medical secretaries	62.1^{E}	(18.4)	57.8^{E}	(17.5)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	83.2	(10.1)	70.8	(11.7)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...	87.4	(10.2)
Social workers	97.7	(1.7)	F	...	49.3^{E}	(8.9)	42.1^{E}	(8.8)
All other occupations[2,4]	**82.0**	**(0.7)**	**49.1**	**(0.9)**	**22.9**	**(0.8)**	**10.0**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**73.2**	**(3.7)**	**38.1**	**(3.8)**	**24.9^{E}**	**(4.5)**	**10.1^{E}**	**(2.5)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.4

Labour force status of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**76.7**	**(0.7)**	**11.7**	**(0.5)**	**11.6**	**(0.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**73.4**	**(2.3)**	**22.4**	**(2.1)**	**4.3^{E}**	**(1.4)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	89.9	(4.3)	F	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	90.6	(5.1)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	80.5	(11.7)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	96.0	(4.2)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	93.1	(4.7)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	94.7	(4.4)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	73.9	(8.6)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	75.0	(11.4)	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	72.9	(3.7)	25.7	(3.6)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	85.6	(9.8)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	72.1	(3.8)	26.4	(3.8)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	69.1	(4.8)	24.8^{E}	(4.3)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	66.8	(8.6)	27.3^{E}	(7.6)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	72.2^{E}	(14.4)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	78.9	(10.8)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	67.2	(6.6)	26.3^{E}	(6.4)	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	60.0^{E}	(10.3)	31.8^{E}	(10.1)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	93.8	(5.3)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	65.0	(6.5)	26.5^{E}	(5.5)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	63.4	(7.5)	28.2^{E}	(6.4)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**84.6**	**(4.5)**	**13.4^{E}**	**(4.1)**	**x**	...
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	81.8^{E}	(13.7)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	94.0	(5.7)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	68.0^{E}	(15.4)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	82.9	(6.9)	F	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**81.2**	**(0.7)**	**11.1**	**(0.5)**	**7.7**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**100.0**	**(0.0)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
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4 Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5 Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6 Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.5

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**30.1**	**(0.4)**	**29.9**	**(0.6)**	**30.2**	**(0.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**59.9**	**(2.0)**	**66.8**	**(4.7)**	**58.3**	**(2.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	82.1	(5.3)	75.6	(7.2)	96.9	(2.5)
Physicians[2,6]	86.4	(4.4)	81.5	(6.3)	96.1	(3.1)
Specialist physicians	84.0	(8.1)	75.7	(10.9)	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	87.8	(5.3)	84.8	(7.8)	93.9	(5.0)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	65.3^{E}	(11.5)	64.5^{E}	(17.4)	66.6^{E}	(12.8)
Pharmacists	64.9^{E}	(12.5)	64.5^{E}	(17.4)	65.7^{E}	(16.1)
Therapy and assessment professionals	68.5	(10.0)	x	...	74.8	(10.6)
Physiotherapists	57.8^{E}	(16.8)	x	...	65.3^{E}	(18.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	70.9	(2.9)	72.9	(10.1)	70.8	(3.0)
Head nurses and supervisors	83.3	(9.2)	x	...	91.3	(5.2)
Registered nurses	70.3	(3.0)	77.6	(9.0)	69.8	(3.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	61.6	(3.8)	65.4	(9.8)	60.6	(4.2)
Medical technologists and technicians	58.0	(6.7)	x	...	63.6	(6.6)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	65.0^{E}	(10.8)	x	...	62.9^{E}	(11.4)
Technical occupations in dental health care	74.2	(8.7)	94.9	(10.0)	62.4^{E}	(10.6)
Other technical occupations in health care	60.8	(5.0)	75.4	(8.2)	56.9	(5.9)
Registered nursing assistants	51.5	(6.9)	x	...	49.9	(7.2)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	81.7	(7.5)	74.4	(10.5)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	39.3	(3.7)	66.3^{E}	(12.2)	36.1	(3.6)
Nursing aides and orderlies	35.8	(4.0)	68.7^{E}	(12.2)	31.3	(3.8)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**60.0**	**(4.5)**	**58.6**^{E}	**(9.8)**	**60.3**	**(5.0)**
Managers in health care	73.3	(10.7)	x	...	77.6	(10.2)
Medical secretaries	37.3^{E}	(9.0)	x	...	37.9^{E}	(9.1)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	50.5^{E}	(13.1)	52.7^{E}	(15.4)	F	...
Psychologists	77.7	(11.0)	x	...	81.2	(12.4)
Social workers	79.8	(5.0)	82.9	(9.6)	79.2	(5.9)
All other occupations[2,4]	**32.7**	**(0.5)**	**31.5**	**(0.7)**	**34.1**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**8.4**	**(0.7)**	**10.6**	**(1.6)**	**7.3**	**(0.7)**

... not applicable

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.6

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002

	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**39.5**	**(1.0)**	**32.0**	**(0.8)**	**23.5**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**65.5**	**(4.0)**	**60.1**	**(3.4)**	**56.1**	**(2.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	78.4^{E}	(13.3)	78.7	(8.6)	86.6	(5.6)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	79.3	(10.3)	84.4	(6.6)
Specialist physicians	x	...	82.4^{E}	(15.4)	78.9^{E}	(13.4)
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	77.6^{E}	(14.6)	87.8	(7.4)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	55.9^{E}	(18.3)	90.4	(10.4)	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	89.6	(12.5)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	63.8^{E}	(17.3)	56.7^{E}	(17.0)	83.2	(11.5)
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	92.8	(8.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	74.3	(6.5)	71.7	(5.0)	68.3	(4.1)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	94.1	(6.0)
Registered nurses	73.9	(6.6)	72.4	(5.1)	66.7	(4.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	66.8	(8.3)	60.0	(6.6)	59.2	(6.0)
Medical technologists and technicians	50.4^{E}	(15.0)	59.3^{E}	(10.7)	61.4	(10.1)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	78.5^{E}	(17.8)	60.9^{E}	(19.6)	62.8^{E}	(15.9)
Technical occupations in dental health care	86.5	(11.7)	75.6^{E}	(16.8)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	69.8	(10.7)	56.7	(9.1)	58.0	(7.4)
Registered nursing assistants	58.4^{E}	(16.2)	54.6^{E}	(12.9)	45.4^{E}	(8.9)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	81.1^{E}	(16.9)	72.1^{E}	(13.3)	98.3	(3.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	51.6	(8.5)	41.3	(6.3)	31.9	(5.0)
Nursing aides and orderlies	41.5^{E}	(10.8)	38.1^{E}	(6.9)	32.5	(5.2)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**60.2^{E}**	**(11.2)**	**60.5**	**(7.5)**	**59.6**	**(6.1)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	80.6	(9.6)
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	41.6^{E}	(12.2)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	55.7^{E}	(16.9)	F	...
Psychologists	x	...	80.3^{E}	(16.4)	65.5^{E}	(21.7)
Social workers	81.6	(9.8)	92.2	(6.3)	68.1	(9.4)
All other occupations[2,4]	**39.3**	**(1.1)**	**32.7**	**(0.9)**	**28.2**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**24.5**	**(3.0)**	**14.2**	**(1.9)**	**3.1**	**(0.4)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.7

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by place of birth and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Born in Canada		Not born in Canada	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**31.4**	**(0.4)**	**26.1**	**(1.0)**
Health occupations[1]	**59.0**	**(2.1)**	**64.1**	**(5.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	83.1	(5.5)	81.0	(9.4)
Physicians[2,6]	83.9	(5.8)	90.5	(6.1)
Specialist physicians	87.3	(8.4)	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	80.3	(8.4)	94.4	(5.8)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	74.5	(10.2)	x	...
Pharmacists	75.3	(11.5)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	68.9	(11.4)	F	...
Physiotherapists	61.3^{E}	(19.7)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.8	(3.2)	83.2	(7.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	82.2	(9.8)	x	...
Registered nurses	68.1	(3.3)	82.8	(7.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	61.2	(4.0)	63.4^{E}	(11.2)
Medical technologists and technicians	56.6	(7.2)	63.7^{E}	(17.4)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	69.7	(10.3)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	69.8	(9.5)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	62.5	(5.1)	51.7^{E}	(17.1)
Registered nursing assistants	51.6	(7.1)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	79.5	(8.2)	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	37.7	(4.0)	44.5^{E}	(9.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	34.1	(4.2)	40.7^{E}	(9.9)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**58.7**	**(4.8)**	**73.3**^{E}	**(12.4)**
Managers in health care	70.1^{E}	(11.7)	x	...
Medical secretaries	34.5^{E}	(9.4)	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	53.5^{E}	(13.9)	x	...
Psychologists	78.8^{E}	(13.5)	82.9^{E}	(17.9)
Social workers	79.3	(5.3)	83.4^{E}	(17.9)
All other occupations[2,4]	**34.3**	**(0.5)**	**27.2**	**(1.2)**
No occupation reported[2]	**6.9**	**(0.6)**	**12.6**	**(1.9)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.8

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by educational attainment and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**38.9**	**(0.6)**	**34.5**	**(0.6)**	**46.7**	**(1.3)**	**50.2**	**(1.8)**
Health occupations[1]	**63.1**	**(2.1)**	**58.5**	**(2.4)**	**69.4**	**(5.2)**	**75.4**	**(4.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	82.7	(5.3)	x	...	x	...	81.4	(5.7)
Physicians[2,6]	86.4	(4.4)	x	...	x	...	85.3	(4.7)
Specialist physicians	84.0	(8.1)	x	...	x	...	83.1	(8.5)
General practitioners and family physicians	87.8	(5.3)	x	...	x	...	86.7	(5.8)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	66.0 ^{E}	(11.5)	x	...	F	...	92.7	(8.5)
Pharmacists	64.9 ^{E}	(12.5)	x	...	F	...	92.5	(8.7)
Therapy and assessment professionals	68.5	(10.0)	86.3	(9.8)	64.6 ^{E}	(14.6)	65.6 ^{E}	(18.0)
Physiotherapists	57.8 ^{E}	(16.8)	78.7 ^{E}	(16.2)	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	70.8	(2.9)	68.1	(3.4)	75.4	(6.2)	95.1	(6.2)
Head nurses and supervisors	83.3	(9.2)	79.2	(10.9)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	70.2	(3.1)	67.5	(3.6)	74.5	(6.5)	95.1	(6.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	62.3	(4.0)	61.3	(4.4)	67.3 ^{E}	(14.4)	68.3 ^{E}	(20.2)
Medical technologists and technicians	57.7	(6.9)	58.5	(7.9)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	65.0 ^{E}	(10.8)	70.4 ^{E}	(11.7)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	78.7	(9.1)	73.8	(10.5)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	61.5	(5.3)	60.0	(5.6)	90.9	(12.2)	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	52.3	(7.3)	51.1	(7.5)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	88.4	(6.4)	88.3	(6.5)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	43.7	(4.4)	41.9	(4.8)	75.2 ^{E}	(18.2)	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	38.8	(5.0)	37.0	(5.4)	71.8 ^{E}	(20.1)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**61.5**	**(4.7)**	**42.3**	**(6.4)**	**70.2**	**(8.1)**	**82.3**	**(6.2)**
Managers in health care	75.1	(10.7)	F	...	91.1	(8.4)	x	...
Medical secretaries	34.1 ^{E}	(9.4)	33.5 ^{E}	(9.6)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	47.0 ^{E}	(13.9)	58.6 ^{E}	(15.1)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	77.7	(11.0)	x	...	x	...	82.7	(9.5)
Social workers	79.4	(5.1)	70.1 ^{E}	(16.3)	75.7	(7.3)	86.1	(8.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**40.6**	**(0.7)**	**36.4**	**(0.7)**	**48.4**	**(1.5)**	**50.1**	**(2.2)**
No occupation reported[2]	**13.1**	**(1.2)**	**9.8**	**(1.0)**	**20.9 ^{E}**	**(3.8)**	**19.7 ^{E}**	**(4.5)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.9

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by labour force status and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		**Employed part-time**		**Unemployed / Out of the labour force**	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**36.3**	**(0.6)**	**31.7**	**(1.2)**	**13.8**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**64.0**	**(2.3)**	**51.1**	**(3.6)**	**49.7**[E]	**(10.4)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	84.1	(4.7)	F	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	85.5	(4.7)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	80.8	(9.2)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	87.8	(5.4)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	70.4[E]	(12.5)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	70.9[E]	(13.6)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	66.8[E]	(12.2)	70.1[E]	(21.1)	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	77.0	(3.0)	59.8	(5.8)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	86.2	(10.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	76.5	(3.2)	59.3	(5.9)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	62.5	(4.8)	63.5	(6.9)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	55.9	(8.1)	75.5	(10.0)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	71.7	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	94.2	(4.7)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	59.3	(6.1)	63.8	(10.1)	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	46.4[E]	(8.2)	56.4[E]	(13.2)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	83.2	(7.5)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	40.8	(4.7)	34.6[E]	(6.3)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	36.9	(4.9)	31.9[E]	(6.6)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**62.5**	**(4.9)**	**52.0**[E]	**(10.9)**	**x**	...
Managers in health care	77.2	(10.7)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	41.7[E]	(10.5)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	50.0[E]	(13.7)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	75.5[E]	(14.0)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	82.2	(5.2)	64.0[E]	(16.6)	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**34.5**	**(0.6)**	**28.9**	**(1.2)**	**23.9**	**(1.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**8.4**	**(0.7)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.10

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by training objective and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Increase your income / Get a promotion		Keep your job		Do your job better		Start own business / Help find or change jobs		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**24.2**	**(0.2)**	**10.5**	**(0.1)**	**71.7**	**(0.1)**	**25.5**	**(0.2)**	**12.8**	**(0.1)**
Health occupations[1]	**14.5**	**(0.3)**	**11.0**	**(0.3)**	**78.1**	**(0.4)**	**17.3**	**(0.4)**	**11.8**	**(0.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2 5]	12.6	(1.0)	x	...	86.3	(1.2)	9.4	(1.0)	12.3	(1.1)
Physicians[2 6]	11.8	(1.3)	x	...	87.9	(1.1)	12.4	(1.3)	8.8	(1.0)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	80.7	(2.5)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	91.8	(0.9)	16.6	(1.9)	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	97.3	(0.4)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	97.1	(0.5)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	86.8	(1.2)	18.8	(1.7)	17.8	(1.6)
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	83.3	(2.5)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	10.1	(0.6)	10.7	(0.6)	80.6	(0.8)	14.3	(0.7)	10.1	(0.5)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	71.3	(2.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	10.6	(0.6)	11.2	(0.7)	81.2	(0.9)	14.9	(0.7)	10.3	(0.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	21.9	(1.0)	14.7	(0.7)	73.2	(1.2)	20.9	(1.0)	12.2	(0.6)
Medical technologists and technicians	24.3	(1.7)	15.3	(1.3)	62.4	(2.2)	31.3	(2.1)	12.8	(1.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	26.3	(2.8)	83.7	(2.8)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	30.4	(2.6)	x	...	89.7	(1.7)	x	...	14.6	(1.8)
Other technical occupations in health care	16.2	(1.4)	16.4	(1.1)	76.2	(1.4)	16.5	(0.9)	10.6	(0.7)
Registered nursing assistants	19.8	(2.3)	7.7	(0.8)	82.9	(1.5)	18.8	(1.5)	7.5	(1.1)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	34.5	(2.6)	66.7	(2.6)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	19.2	(1.1)	15.0	(0.8)	67.9	(1.1)	27.0	(1.4)	13.4	(1.1)
Nursing aides and orderlies	19.2	(1.1)	16.0	(0.8)	67.0	(1.4)	31.4	(1.6)	9.5	(0.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2 3]	**10.7**	**(0.7)**	**3.5**	**(0.3)**	**82.2**	**(1.2)**	**11.8**	**(0.8)**	**9.2**	**(1.0)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	89.1	(2.2)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	75.2	(3.1)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	34.3	(2.8)	x	...	86.6	(2.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	93.0	(1.1)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	7.7	(1.3)	x	...	80.1	(2.0)	9.8	(1.2)	12.0	(1.5)
All other occupations[2 4]	**25.4**	**(0.2)**	**11.0**	**(0.1)**	**74.1**	**(0.2)**	**24.1**	**(0.2)**	**12.4**	**(0.1)**
No occupation reported[2]	**26.9**	**(0.9)**	**2.1**	**(0.1)**	**13.5**	**(0.9)**	**72.4**	**(0.9)**	**22.3**	**(0.8)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.11

Percentage of adults participating in formal job-related training activities by training outcome and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Increase your income / Get a promotion		Keep your job		Do your job better		Start own business / Help find or change jobs		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**14.3**	**(0.6)**	**15.7**	**(0.6)**	**68.4**	**(0.8)**	**11.3**	**(0.6)**	**5.3**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**9.5**^{E}	**(1.6)**	**15.2**	**(1.7)**	**77.4**	**(2.2)**	**8.6**^{E}	**(1.5)**	**3.1**^{E}	**(0.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	86.5	(5.4)	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	88.1	(5.0)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	75.5	(12.0)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	94.9	(3.5)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	F	...	93.2	(5.1)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	F	...	92.6	(5.9)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	81.5	(6.2)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	73.6	(11.8)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	9.0^{E}	(2.8)	15.8^{E}	(3.0)	85.3	(3.0)	9.9^{E}	(2.8)	2.2^{E}	(0.7)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	70.6	(11.6)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	9.6^{E}	(3.0)	16.5^{E}	(3.2)	86.2	(3.1)	10.0^{E}	(2.9)	2.4^{E}	(0.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	13.1^{E}	(3.9)	17.0^{E}	(3.1)	68.2	(5.2)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...	62.9	(8.5)	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	78.6	(11.2)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	70.7^{E}	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	11.7^{E}	(3.5)	23.9^{E}	(5.4)	71.9	(6.5)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	75.0	(9.9)	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	37.4^{E}	(12.3)	74.6	(10.1)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	19.8^{E}	(4.4)	62.4	(6.4)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	18.6^{E}	(4.0)	59.6	(7.3)	8.3^{E}	(2.7)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	...	**7.0**^{E}	**(2.3)**	**76.3**	**(4.9)**	**F**	...	**F**	...
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	89.1	(10.8)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	68.1^{E}	(15.2)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	F		75.8	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	93.0	(6.1)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	72.0	(8.0)	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**15.7**	**(0.7)**	**16.8**	**(0.7)**	**70.6**	**(0.8)**	**11.3**	**(0.6)**	**5.2**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**19.7**^{E}	**(3.8)**	**13.1**^{E}	**(2.7)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.12

Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**176**	**(7)**	**180**	**(11)**	**173**	**(10)**
Health occupations[1]	**162**	**(20)**	**235**^{E}	**(51)**	**142**	**(21)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	253^{E}	(79)	273^{E}	(90)	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	312^{E}	(101)	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...	23^{E}	(5)
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	44^{E}	(11)	F	...	43^{E}	(9)
Pharmacists	44^{E}	(13)	F	...	43^{E}	(12)
Therapy and assessment professionals	80^{E}	(24)	x	...	82^{E}	(25)
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	153^{E}	(35)	F	...	130^{E}	(34)
Head nurses and supervisors	28^{E}	(6)	x	...	28^{E}	(6)
Registered nurses	160^{E}	(37)	F	...	136^{E}	(36)
Technical and related occupations in health	172^{E}	(41)	F	...	204^{E}	(50)
Medical technologists and technicians	217^{E}	(63)	x	...	227^{E}	(67)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	48^{E}	(15)	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	40^{E}	(11)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	159^{E}	(38)	F	...	107^{E}	(24)
Nursing aides and orderlies	191^{E}	(47)	F	...	129^{E}	(32)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**72**^{E}	**(17)**	**F**	**...**	**54**^{E}	**(9)**
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	58^{E}	(11)
Psychologists	46^{E}	(14)	x	...	F	...
Social workers	56^{E}	(12)	F	...	57^{E}	(13)
All other occupations[2,4]	**149**	**(6)**	**153**	**(9)**	**145**	**(8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**723**	**(87)**	**759**^{E}	**(133)**	**698**^{E}	**(116)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.13

Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002

	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**279**	**(17)**	**149**	**(12)**	**105**	**(8)**
Health occupations[1]	**294 E**	**(52)**	**107 E**	**(21)**	**102 E**	**(21)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	22 E	(7)	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	51 E	(9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	39 E	(11)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	39 E	(11)
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	29 E	(7)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	300 E	(99)	93 E	(18)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	25 E	(4)
Registered nurses	304 E	(101)	97 E	(19)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	108 E	(35)	95 E	(27)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	134 E	(43)
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	135 E	(45)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**59 E**	**(15)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	x	...	F	...	14 E	(4)
Social workers	F	...	50 E	(16)	46 E	(12)
All other occupations[2,4]	**238**	**(15)**	**120**	**(10)**	**91**	**(7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**875**	**(137)**	**696 E**	**(162)**	**512 E**	**(123)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.14

Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by place of birth and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Born in Canada		Not born in Canada	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**155**	**(6)**	**255**	**(26)**
Health occupations[1]	**164**	**(24)**	**159 ^{E}**	**(39)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	55 ^{E}	(14)
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	170 ^{E}	(42)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	27 ^{E}	(6)	x	...
Registered nurses	179 ^{E}	(45)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	173 ^{E}	(43)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	183 ^{E}	(60)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	15 ^{E}	(4)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	101 ^{E}	(20)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	118 ^{E}	(27)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**70 ^{E}**	**(18)**	**F**	**...**
Managers in health care	50 ^{E}	(12)	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...
Social workers	56 ^{E}	(13)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**139**	**(6)**	**189**	**(20)**
No occupation reported[2]	**572**	**(74)**	**915 ^{E}**	**(183)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.15

Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by educational attainment and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**184**	**(8)**	**165**	**(8)**	**195**	**(20)**	**244**	**(30)**
Health occupations[1]	**163**	**(21)**	**162**	**(27)**	**F**	...	**238^{E}**	**(59)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	253^{E}	(79)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	312^{E}	(101)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	44^{E}	(11)	x	...	45^{E}	(13)	F	...
Pharmacists	44^{E}	(13)	x	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	80^{E}	(24)	F	...	59^{E}	(13)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	42^{E}	(11)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	153^{E}	(36)	168^{E}	(47)	F	...	253^{E}	(59)
Head nurses and supervisors	28^{E}	(6)	25^{E}	(5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	160^{E}	(38)	177^{E}	(50)	F	...	253^{E}	(59)
Technical and related occupations in health	168^{E}	(43)	146^{E}	(44)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	206^{E}	(65)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	21^{E}	(7)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	51^{E}	(13)	45^{E}	(10)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	172^{E}	(45)	179^{E}	(51)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	222^{E}	(60)	237^{E}	(68)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**60**	**(9)**	**61^{E}**	**(17)**	**71^{E}**	**(19)**	**47^{E}**	**(9)**
Managers in health care	F	...	20^{E}	(6)	F	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	12^{E}	(3)	11^{E}	(4)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	101^{E}	(31)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	46^{E}	(14)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Social workers	57^{E}	(12)	F	...	F	...	46^{E}	(14)
All other occupations[2,4]	**160**	**(8)**	**146**	**(7)**	**161**	**(18)**	**225**	**(32)**
No occupation reported[2]	**762**	**(94)**	**627**	**(103)**	**951^{E}**	**(184)**	**F**	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.16

Mean annual number of hours of formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by labour force status and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**122**	**(6)**	**219**	**(21)**	**490**	**(41)**
Health occupations[1]	**139**	**(21)**	**174 E**	**(45)**	**503 E**	**(144)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	279 E	(87)	22 E	(6)	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	341 E	(111)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	45 E	(12)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	45 E	(14)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	69 E	(19)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	146 E	(41)	F	...	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	31 E	(6)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	154 E	(44)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	94 E	(28)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	63 E	(14)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	56 E	(15)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	109 E	(29)	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	135 E	(36)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**77 E**	**(20)**	**40 E**	**(13)**	**x**	...
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	54 E	(14)	F	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**121**	**(6)**	**233**	**(24)**	**321**	**(30)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**723**	**(87)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.17

Number and percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**4,532,532**	**(69,469)**	**32.5**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**431,507**	**(24,176)**	**53.9**	**(2.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	56,932	(8,455)	80.6	(5.3)
Physicians[2,6]	44,302	(7,143)	86.6	(4.4)
Specialist physicians	16,184 E	(4,152)	88.2	(6.8)
General practitioners and family physicians	28,118 E	(5,844)	85.7	(5.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	15,471 E	(5,015)	54.8 E	(12.2)
Pharmacists	F	...	52.3 E	(13.4)
Therapy and assessment professionals	19,224 E	(3,702)	52.1 E	(10.0)
Physiotherapists	9,759 E	(2,679)	53.7 E	(16.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	174,490	(15,470)	66.9	(3.2)
Head nurses and supervisors	8,870 E	(2,635)	76.5	(10.4)
Registered nurses	165,620	(15,252)	66.5	(3.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	97,122	(10,919)	55.1	(4.0)
Medical technologists and technicians	44,988 E	(7,606)	60.3	(6.9)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	16,693 E	(4,631)	67.4	(10.7)
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	57.8 E	(12.7)
Other technical occupations in health care	37,557	(5,826)	49.2	(5.3)
Registered nursing assistants	19,645 E	(4,438)	42.1 E	(7.1)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	10,636 E	(3,064)	67.1	(10.5)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	66,734	(9,068)	30.4	(3.5)
Nursing aides and orderlies	50,859	(7,358)	27.6	(3.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**79,252**	**(9,969)**	**52.9**	**(4.7)**
Managers in health care	F	...	64.0 E	(11.9)
Medical secretaries	F	...	29.8 E	(9.1)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	9,783 E	(2,246)	42.2 E	(11.8)
Psychologists	10,407 E	(3,251)	69.5 E	(13.7)
Social workers	32,856 E	(6,085)	75.7	(5.9)
All other occupations[2,4]	**3,975,657**	**(65,321)**	**31.1**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**46,116 E**	**(9,156)**	**19.1 E**	**(3.4)**

... not applicable

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.18

Socio-demographic characteristics of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**50.5**	**(0.8)**	**31.5**	**(0.7)**	**31.9**	**(0.7)**	**36.7**	**(0.7)**	**82.0**	**(0.8)**
Health occupations[1]	**79.1**	**(2.1)**	**29.5**	**(2.7)**	**29.9**	**(2.5)**	**40.7**	**(2.7)**	**77.6**	**(2.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	31.6 E	(7.4)	25.1 E	(6.5)	28.9 E	(6.4)	46.0	(7.1)	55.8	(7.6)
Physicians[2,6]	33.6 E	(7.9)	24.0 E	(6.8)	27.0 E	(7.0)	49.0	(7.9)	61.6	(8.2)
Specialist physicians	38.6 E	(12.6)	x	...	F	...	51.6 E	(13.4)	89.3	(7.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	30.7 E	(9.8)	F	...	27.4 E	(9.0)	47.5 E	(10.1)	45.6 E	(10.2)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	70.6 E	(16.0)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	67.2 E	(18.4)
Therapy and assessment professionals	92.2	(5.6)	39.4 E	(9.1)	24.1 E	(8.0)	36.5 E	(9.6)	86.6	(6.3)
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	x	...	F	...	83.7	(10.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.1	(2.2)	30.3	(4.7)	26.0	(3.8)	43.7	(4.4)	82.4	(4.8)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	x	...	x	...	70.9 E	(14.5)	91.2	(9.1)
Registered nurses	91.7	(2.3)	31.4	(4.9)	26.4	(3.9)	42.2	(4.6)	81.9	(5.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	81.2	(4.7)	28.7 E	(5.4)	36.9	(5.4)	34.4	(5.0)	83.1	(4.7)
Medical technologists and technicians	93.3	(4.3)	20.5 E	(6.6)	43.4 E	(9.0)	36.2 E	(8.1)	78.8	(7.9)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	89.8	(9.9)	F	...	F	...	F	...	68.0 E	(15.8)
Technical occupations in dental health care	71.1 E	(18.6)	57.8 E	(17.2)	F	...	F	...	96.9	(3.8)
Other technical occupations in health care	70.7	(7.0)	27.2 E	(7.9)	30.8 E	(7.0)	42.1 E	(7.5)	82.9	(7.3)
Registered nursing assistants	92.3	(5.3)	F		F	...	39.5 E	(11.2)	81.8	(11.0)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...	82.5 E	(14.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	87.2	(4.2)	30.9 E	(6.2)	29.4 E	(6.1)	39.6	(6.3)	73.9	(6.6)
Nursing aides and orderlies	83.2	(5.2)	19.0 E	(4.8)	29.9 E	(6.5)	51.0	(6.9)	75.0	(7.1)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**79.7**	**(4.4)**	**17.7 E**	**(4.4)**	**28.2 E**	**(5.4)**	**54.1**	**(6.3)**	**92.6**	**(2.2)**
Managers in health care	97.6	(2.9)	x	...	x	...	94.2	(5.0)	95.8	(3.8)
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...	82.8	(12.1)	95.2	(6.2)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	48.6 E	(13.7)	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	76.6 E	(14.1)	x	...	F	...	F	...	75.3	(12.1)
Social workers	79.3	(6.9)	24.6 E	(7.9)	33.9 E	(9.4)	41.5 E	(8.8)	93.5	(3.4)
All other occupations[2,4]	**46.8**	**(0.8)**	**31.7**	**(0.8)**	**32.3**	**(0.8)**	**36.0**	**(0.8)**	**82.2**	**(0.8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**48.4 E**	**(10.6)**	**51.5 E**	**(10.4)**	**F**	**...**	**33.0 E**	**(8.6)**	**82.0**	**(8.6)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.19

Educational attainment of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**83.7**	**(0.6)**	**48.4**	**(0.9)**	**23.8**	**(0.8)**	**11.4**	**(0.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**94.3**	**(1.3)**	**55.8**	**(2.6)**	**20.1**	**(2.4)**	**18.3**	**(2.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	90.3	(5.0)
Physicians[2,6]	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	89.4	(6.1)
Specialist physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	94.1	(6.3)
General practitioners and family physicians	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	86.7	(8.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	x	...	F	...	67.7^{E}	(13.9)
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	F	...	74.5^{E}	(14.3)
Therapy and assessment professionals	100.0	(0.0)	F	...	62.8	(9.3)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	67.3^{E}	(14.2)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	98.6	(1.3)	64.5	(4.7)	31.0	(4.7)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	76.0^{E}	(14.0)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	98.6	(1.4)	63.9	(4.9)	31.4	(4.8)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	95.9	(1.7)	82.7	(4.3)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	96.6	(2.6)	76.0	(7.7)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	57.3^{E}	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	94.5	(5.6)	94.5	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	95.6	(2.4)	86.2	(5.0)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	97.8	(1.9)	91.5	(4.8)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	91.4	(7.2)	89.9	(7.5)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	72.4	(6.0)	63.9	(6.3)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	64.1	(7.1)	54.4	(7.2)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**87.3**	**(5.2)**	**21.8^{E}**	**(4.2)**	**34.3^{E}**	**(6.0)**	**31.3^{E}**	**(5.5)**
Managers in health care	F	...	F	...	70.3^{E}	(14.2)	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	79.9	(11.8)	65.1^{E}	(13.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...	86.0	(11.1)
Social workers	97.4	(1.8)	F	...	49.4^{E}	(9.2)	42.7^{E}	(9.0)
All other occupations[2,4]	**82.6**	**(0.7)**	**48.3**	**(0.9)**	**24.0**	**(0.8)**	**10.3**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**66.9**	**(9.5)**	**33.8^{E}**	**(8.5)**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.20

Labour force status of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**80.8**	**(0.7)**	**12.7**	**(0.6)**	**6.5**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**75.2**	**(2.3)**	**22.7**	**(2.2)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	93.5	(3.6)	F	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	93.2	(4.5)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	81.4	(11.2)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	92.8	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	94.7	(5.5)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	75.4	(8.9)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	72.6 E	(12.5)	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	73.7	(3.8)	25.2	(3.7)	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	83.4	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	73.2	(3.9)	25.7	(3.8)	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	68.6	(5.4)	26.6 E	(4.8)	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	67.2	(8.5)	27.0 E	(7.5)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	73.2 E	(13.9)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	77.8	(12.1)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	66.8	(7.9)	27.8 E	(7.7)	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	58.4 E	(12.2)	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	93.4	(6.7)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	69.1	(6.4)	29.0 E	(6.3)	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	67.7	(7.0)	31.2 E	(7.0)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**82.9**	**(4.6)**	**16.8 E**	**(4.6)**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	F		x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	76.0 E	(17.1)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	92.8	(6.7)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	59.9 E	(16.3)	F	...	x	...
Social workers	84.7	(6.0)	F	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**82.3**	**(0.7)**	**11.7**	**(0.6)**	**6.0**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**100.0**	**(0.0)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.21

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**32.5**	**(0.5)**	**30.3**	**(0.7)**	**35.0**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**53.9**	**(2.1)**	**60.7**	**(4.8)**	**52.3**	**(2.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	80.6	(5.3)	79.4	(6.8)	83.1	(7.8)
Physicians[2,6]	86.6	(4.4)	86.6	(5.3)	86.6	(8.1)
Specialist physicians	88.2	(6.8)	82.2	(9.4)	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	85.7	(5.9)	89.0	(6.6)	79.0	(12.1)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	54.8^{E}	(12.2)	F	...	66.6^{E}	(13.2)
Pharmacists	52.3^{E}	(13.4)	F	...	62.2^{E}	(16.6)
Therapy and assessment professionals	52.1^{E}	(10.0)	x	...	55.8^{E}	(10.7)
Physiotherapists	53.7^{E}	(16.5)	x	...	60.8^{E}	(18.0)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.9	(3.2)	77.8	(9.3)	66.1	(3.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	76.5	(10.4)	x	...	84.2	(7.7)
Registered nurses	66.5	(3.3)	82.8	(8.0)	65.3	(3.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	55.1	(4.0)	52.6^{E}	(11.3)	55.8	(4.3)
Medical technologists and technicians	60.3	(6.9)	x	...	65.5	(6.7)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	67.4	(10.7)	x	...	65.5^{E}	(11.3)
Technical occupations in dental health care	57.8^{E}	(12.7)	x	...	60.6^{E}	(10.9)
Other technical occupations in health care	49.2	(5.3)	68.7	(9.6)	44.0	(6.0)
Registered nursing assistants	42.1^{E}	(7.1)	x	...	40.9^{E}	(7.4)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	67.1	(10.5)	72.8	(11.4)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	30.4	(3.5)	43.7^{E}	(11.5)	29.2	(3.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	27.6	(3.6)	45.7^{E}	(12.0)	25.6	(3.7)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**52.9**	**(4.7)**	**57.2^{E}**	**(9.9)**	**51.9**	**(5.2)**
Managers in health care	64.0^{E}	(11.9)	x	...	67.5^{E}	(12.0)
Medical secretaries	29.8^{E}	(9.1)	x	...	30.3^{E}	(9.2)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	42.2^{E}	(11.8)	45.3^{E}	(14.2)	F	...
Psychologists	69.5^{E}	(13.7)	x	...	70.3^{E}	(16.2)
Social workers	75.7	(5.9)	92.1	(6.7)	72.3	(7.0)
All other occupations[2,4]	**31.1**	**(0.5)**	**29.7**	**(0.7)**	**33.0**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**19.1^{E}**	**(3.4)**	**21.4^{E}**	**(6.4)**	**17.1^{E}**	**(3.5)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.
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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.22

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by age groups and occupation, Canada, 2002

	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**37.9**	**(1.1)**	**32.4**	**(0.8)**	**29.0**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**58.2**	**(4.3)**	**54.9**	**(3.6)**	**50.5**	**(2.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	73.5^{E}	(13.4)	82.5	(7.8)	83.7	(6.3)
Physicians[2,6]	94.7	(6.0)	84.7	(8.9)	84.1	(7.0)
Specialist physicians	x	...	84.2^{E}	(15.2)	86.0	(11.3)
General practitioners and family physicians	92.2	(9.5)	85.0	(11.8)	83.0	(9.5)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	60.6^{E}	(18.7)	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	57.1^{E}	(16.9)	58.7^{E}	(15.7)
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	92.8	(8.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.6	(7.1)	68.9	(5.2)	64.7	(4.5)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	88.2	(9.0)
Registered nurses	68.5	(7.2)	69.8	(5.3)	63.2	(4.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	57.7	(8.7)	56.9	(6.9)	51.5	(6.1)
Medical technologists and technicians	54.0^{E}	(16.0)	61.7^{E}	(11.0)	62.6	(9.9)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	86.1	(13.6)	62.8^{E}	(19.9)	62.8^{E}	(15.9)
Technical occupations in dental health care	82.8^{E}	(15.1)	68.6^{E}	(17.1)	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	48.5^{E}	(12.2)	47.4^{E}	(9.5)	51.2	(7.3)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	45.7^{E}	(13.9)	37.9^{E}	(8.2)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	61.7^{E}	(16.0)	98.3	(3.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	42.6^{E}	(8.1)	31.0^{E}	(6.1)	24.6^{E}	(4.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	32.7^{E}	(8.5)	28.4^{E}	(6.3)	25.8^{E}	(5.0)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**51.8**^{E}	**(11.0)**	**46.6**^{E}	**(7.9)**	**57.4**	**(6.4)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	69.8^{E}	(12.2)
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	38.6^{E}	(12.6)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	x	...	F	...	74.7^{E}	(19.8)
Social workers	65.0^{E}	(13.0)	84.7	(9.2)	76.4	(8.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**36.5**	**(1.1)**	**31.3**	**(0.9)**	**27.5**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**39.8**^{E}	**(10.6)**	**F**	...	**12.5**^{E}	**(2.8)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.23

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by place of birth and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Born in Canada		Not born in Canada	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**34.3**	**(0.5)**	**27.1**	**(1.2)**
Health occupations[1]	**53.4**	**(2.1)**	**58.2**	**(5.5)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	81.9	(5.2)	79.0	(9.7)
Physicians[2,6]	86.2	(5.2)	87.2	(8.1)
Specialist physicians	89.0	(7.5)	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	83.3	(7.6)	87.8	(8.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	58.6[E]	(13.2)	x	...
Pharmacists	55.5[E]	(15.0)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	56.0[E]	(11.5)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	64.8	(3.5)	84.6	(7.0)
Head nurses and supervisors	74.7	(11.0)	x	...
Registered nurses	64.3	(3.6)	84.3	(7.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	55.0	(4.1)	55.7[E]	(13.0)
Medical technologists and technicians	58.1	(7.4)	70.1[E]	(18.4)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	73.6	(9.6)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	66.2	(10.7)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	48.4	(5.3)	53.6[E]	(17.6)
Registered nursing assistants	40.1[E]	(6.9)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	62.7[E]	(10.8)	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	30.4	(3.9)	31.1[E]	(8.1)
Nursing aides and orderlies	28.7	(4.1)	25.2[E]	(7.9)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**53.8**	**(5.0)**	**56.4**[E]	**(15.0)**
Managers in health care	68.6[E]	(11.8)	x	...
Medical secretaries	31.1[E]	(9.7)	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	45.4[E]	(12.7)	x	...
Psychologists	64.9[E]	(16.6)	F	...
Social workers	75.9	(6.1)	72.8[E]	(22.6)
All other occupations[2,4]	**33.0**	**(0.5)**	**25.5**	**(1.2)**
No occupation reported[2]	**23.3**[E]	**(4.3)**	**F**	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.24

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by educational attainment and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**40.2**	**(0.6)**	**35.1**	**(0.7)**	**48.9**	**(1.4)**	**52.9**	**(1.9)**
Health occupations[1]	**57.0**	**(2.2)**	**51.8**	**(2.4)**	**63.9**	**(5.4)**	**70.7**	**(5.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	81.1	(5.3)	F	...	96.9	(5.0)	80.9	(5.7)
Physicians[2,6]	86.6	(4.4)	100.0	(0.0)	96.2	(4.4)	85.5	(4.8)
Specialist physicians	88.2	(6.8)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	87.6	(7.3)
General practitioners and family physicians	85.7	(5.9)	x	...	96.2	(4.4)	84.3	(6.6)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	55.4^{E}	(12.3)	F	...	F	...	79.4^{E}	(18.0)
Pharmacists	52.3^{E}	(13.4)	F	...	F	...	78.8^{E}	(18.8)
Therapy and assessment professionals	52.1^{E}	(10.0)	F	...	54.4^{E}	(14.7)	F	...
Physiotherapists	53.7^{E}	(16.5)	F	...	F	...	80.7	(11.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.9	(3.2)	62.8	(3.9)	76.4	(6.1)	75.8^{E}	(15.1)
Head nurses and supervisors	76.5	(10.4)	73.3	(11.9)	88.7^{E}	(16.7)	x	...
Registered nurses	66.4	(3.4)	62.2	(4.0)	75.9	(6.3)	75.8^{E}	(15.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	56.5	(4.3)	57.2	(4.5)	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	60.0	(7.1)	61.7	(8.2)	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	67.4	(10.7)	75.1	(10.9)	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	60.8^{E}	(14.0)	71.6	(11.2)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	51.3	(5.5)	49.2	(5.8)	90.9	(12.2)	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	42.8^{E}	(7.4)	41.3^{E}	(7.6)	89.7	(12.9)	100.0	(0.0)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	83.9	(7.8)	83.6	(8.0)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	32.9	(4.2)	31.6	(4.3)	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	28.3	(4.2)	26.4	(4.3)	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**52.8**	**(4.9)**	**31.1^{E}**	**(5.8)**	**61.6**	**(8.5)**	**78.8**	**(7.5)**
Managers in health care	65.6^{E}	(12.0)	F	...	77.3^{E}	(15.7)	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	37.6^{E}	(12.1)	44.9^{E}	(13.6)	F	...	100.0	(0.0)
Psychologists	69.5^{E}	(13.7)	F	...	100.0	(0.0)	72.7^{E}	(13.9)
Social workers	75.2	(6.0)	54.2^{E}	(16.6)	68.9	(9.1)	88.8	(8.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**38.9**	**(0.7)**	**34.1**	**(0.7)**	**48.0**	**(1.4)**	**49.8**	**(2.2)**
No occupation reported[2]	**21.2^{E}**	**(4.8)**	**16.7^{E}**	**(3.9)**	**F**	...	**F**	...

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.25

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by labour force status and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**34.3**	**(0.6)**	**31.5**	**(1.2)**	**20.1**	**(1.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**58.2**	**(2.4)**	**46.7**	**(3.8)**	**F**	...
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	85.8	(4.4)	F	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	88.2	(4.1)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	85.9	(7.8)	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	89.3	(5.0)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	58.9^{E}	(13.8)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	57.1^{E}	(15.0)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	52.0^{E}	(11.9)	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	73.8	(3.4)	54.9	(6.3)	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	78.0	(12.0)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	73.6	(3.6)	54.3	(6.4)	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	54.7	(5.1)	62.1	(7.2)	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	58.0	(8.4)	77.8	(9.8)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	75.4	(9.4)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	68.1^{E}	(17.5)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	47.3	(6.2)	56.4^{E}	(11.1)	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	35.9^{E}	(7.8)	48.5^{E}	(14.6)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	68.5	(11.1)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	32.1	(4.4)	29.0^{E}	(6.4)	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	28.9	(4.4)	26.8^{E}	(6.6)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**53.5**	**(5.3)**	**56.4**^{E}	**(9.6)**	**x**	...
Managers in health care	67.4^{E}	(12.1)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	41.2^{E}	(12.3)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	59.6^{E}	(17.2)	100.0	(0.0)	x	...
Social workers	76.4	(6.5)	70.8^{E}	(15.2)	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**32.8**	**(0.6)**	**29.2**	**(1.3)**	**20.1**	**(1.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**19.1**^{E}	**(3.4)**

... not applicable

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.26

Percentage of adult workers engaged in various self-directed learning activities by type of activity and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Sought advice from someone		Used the Internet or computer software		Observed someone perform a task		Consulted books / manuals / other documents		Taught themselves by trying different methods	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**56.1**	**(0.8)**	**58.2**	**(0.8)**	**49.3**	**(0.9)**	**79.6**	**(0.7)**	**78.6**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**62.4**	**(2.6)**	**48.0**	**(2.7)**	**55.3**	**(2.8)**	**87.1**	**(1.9)**	**69.4**	**(2.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	58.4	(7.6)	65.3	(7.4)	37.5 ^{E}	(7.2)	98.1	(1.9)	60.2	(7.9)
Physicians[2,6]	65.9	(7.3)	71.9	(7.7)	45.5 ^{E}	(8.0)	100.0	(0.0)	65.7	(8.1)
Specialist physicians	68.1 ^{E}	(12.1)	94.6	(5.5)	45.8 ^{E}	(13.5)	F	...	73.8	(11.7)
General practitioners and family physicians	64.6	(9.6)	58.9 ^{E}	(10.7)	45.4 ^{E}	(10.2)	100.0	(0.0)	61.0 ^{E}	(10.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	52.8 ^{E}	(15.8)	76.6	(12.1)	F	...	80.1 ^{E}	(14.8)	70.5 ^{E}	(13.6)
Pharmacists	F	...	76.1 ^{E}	(14.3)	F	...	77.3 ^{E}	(17.0)	69.2 ^{E}	(16.3)
Therapy and assessment professionals	69.9	(9.1)	56.4 ^{E}	(9.5)	39.7 ^{E}	(9.7)	90.9	(5.7)	73.1	(8.5)
Physiotherapists	73.4 ^{E}	(14.7)	47.9 ^{E}	(14.8)	49.6 ^{E}	(15.1)	F	...	82.9	(9.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.9	(4.0)	50.5	(4.7)	65.8	(4.2)	90.3	(2.7)	64.7	(4.8)
Head nurses and supervisors	76.4 ^{E}	(13.1)	83.6	(10.1)	F	...	89.3	(10.1)	76.3 ^{E}	(15.0)
Registered nurses	68.5	(4.1)	48.7	(5.0)	67.3	(4.3)	90.4	(2.8)	64.1	(5.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	58.1	(6.0)	41.7	(5.7)	51.5	(5.8)	92.3	(2.6)	75.0	(4.6)
Medical technologists and technicians	61.6	(8.1)	41.3 ^{E}	(8.3)	52.6 ^{E}	(9.0)	94.3	(3.8)	79.1	(6.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	47.6 ^{E}	(14.5)	F	...	F	...	75.4	(11.5)
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	F	...	93.0	(8.1)	59.9 ^{E}	(16.6)
Other technical occupations in health care	57.8	(8.5)	43.9 ^{E}	(8.2)	57.8	(8.0)	89.8	(4.1)	76.0	(5.6)
Registered nursing assistants	55.4 ^{E}	(12.2)	38.7 ^{E}	(12.2)	53.5 ^{E}	(12.0)	94.2	(3.4)	77.5	(7.3)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	58.6 ^{E}	(15.8)	57.1 ^{E}	(14.2)	74.9	(11.9)	87.5	(9.9)	67.0 ^{E}	(13.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	56.1	(6.7)	26.6 ^{E}	(6.3)	57.0	(6.7)	62.0	(6.8)	80.5	(4.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	59.3	(6.7)	15.7 ^{E}	(4.3)	66.5	(6.6)	64.5	(7.0)	82.7	(4.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**62.0**	**(6.2)**	**66.0**	**(5.5)**	**44.5**	**(6.3)**	**85.0**	**(4.1)**	**69.1**	**(5.7)**
Managers in health care	70.8 ^{E}	(15.5)	66.0 ^{E}	(15.3)	F	...	90.3	(7.4)	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	68.7 ^{E}	(17.9)	F	...	61.3 ^{E}	(18.1)	93.1	(6.2)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	64.4 ^{E}	(13.0)	74.3	(11.2)	56.0 ^{E}	(12.9)	84.4	(8.7)	61.5 ^{E}	(13.3)
Psychologists	60.4 ^{E}	(15.9)	84.5	(12.7)	x	...	F	...	74.0 ^{E}	(14.5)
Social workers	76.4	(7.3)	56.8	(8.6)	46.3 ^{E}	(9.1)	88.8	(5.2)	64.9	(8.5)
All other occupations[2,4]	**55.3**	**(0.9)**	**59.1**	**(0.9)**	**48.8**	**(1.0)**	**78.6**	**(0.8)**	**79.7**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**59.4**	**(9.8)**	**67.0**	**(9.9)**	**52.2 ^{E}**	**(10.5)**	**82.9**	**(6.7)**	**84.8**	**(5.2)**

... not applicable

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F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adult workers are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64 who were employed at some point during the reference year.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.27
Number and percentage of formal job-related courses by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**9,035,301**	**(223,520)**	**100.0**	**(0.0)**
Health occupations[1]	**953,307**	**(62,403)**	**10.6**	**(0.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	154,420 E	(29,371)	1.7 E	(0.3)
Physicians[2,6]	101,382 E	(19,860)	1.1 E	(0.2)
Specialist physicians	25,536 E	(7,979)	0.3 E	(0.1)
General practitioners and family physicians	75,846 E	(18,208)	0.8 E	(0.2)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	33,697 E	(8,939)	0.4 E	(0.1)
Pharmacists	29,802 E	(8,700)	0.3 E	(0.1)
Therapy and assessment professionals	67,506 E	(14,321)	0.7 E	(0.2)
Physiotherapists	24,834 E	(7,789)	0.3 E	(0.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	354,550	(34,896)	3.9	(0.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	17,776 E	(5,366)	0.2 E	(0.1)
Registered nurses	336,774	(34,437)	3.7	(0.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	198,588	(28,846)	2.2	(0.3)
Medical technologists and technicians	90,036 E	(23,853)	1.0 E	(0.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	35,985 E	(11,253)	0.4 E	(0.1)
Other technical occupations in health care	72,566 E	(13,070)	0.8 E	(0.1)
Registered nursing assistants	40,393 E	(11,052)	0.4 E	(0.1)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	17,425 E	(4,598)	0.2 E	(0.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	140,653 E	(24,342)	1.6 E	(0.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	116,368 E	(22,735)	1.3 E	(0.3)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**184,008 E**	**(30,633)**	**2.0**	**(0.3)**
Managers in health care	F	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	18,671 E	(6,114)	0.2 E	(0.1)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	26,111 E	(7,983)	0.3 E	(0.1)
Psychologists	21,784 E	(6,987)	0.2 E	(0.1)
Social workers	71,676 E	(13,898)	0.8 E	(0.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**7,737,247**	**(210,869)**	**85.6**	**(0.8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**160,740**	**(23,553)**	**1.8**	**(0.3)**

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5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Formal job related courses include seminars, workshops and conferences attended for training purposes, as well as courses which are taken for reasons other than credit in a program.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.28
Characteristics of formal job-related courses by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employer-supported courses		Courses offered through distance education		Courses not offered through distance education		Completed courses		Courses required	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**73.6**	**(1.0)**	**6.2**	**(0.9)**	**89.2**	**(1.0)**	**89.9**	**(0.7)**	**37.6**	**(1.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**67.2**	**(3.1)**	**5.7 ^{E}**	**(1.3)**	**90.0**	**(1.6)**	**90.8**	**(1.6)**	**33.7**	**(3.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	94.3	(4.2)	93.7	(3.8)	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	91.2	(6.2)	90.5	(5.7)	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	88.3	(8.4)	87.3	(7.7)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	60.0 ^{E}	(13.9)	F	...	77.8	(10.2)	94.8	(3.9)	F	...
Pharmacists	54.7 ^{E}	(15.4)	F	...	76.1	(11.5)	94.1	(4.6)	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	40.5 ^{E}	(10.8)	x	...	97.2	(2.5)	94.7	(3.5)	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	93.9	(7.0)	93.9	(7.0)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	89.3	(2.1)	F	...	87.6	(2.6)	86.9	(3.2)	37.2	(5.0)
Head nurses and supervisors	82.0	(10.2)	x	...	85.5	(9.3)	80.0	(10.7)	F	...
Registered nurses	89.7	(2.2)	F	...	87.7	(2.7)	87.3	(3.3)	38.4	(5.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.3	(6.1)	F	...	85.8	(4.4)	92.3	(3.2)	40.7 ^{E}	(7.1)
Medical technologists and technicians	87.6	(6.3)	F	...	77.8	(9.4)	92.6	(5.7)	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	95.8	(5.8)	x	...	76.9 ^{E}	(18.6)	98.7	(2.5)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	x	...	99.4	(0.8)	85.5	(10.4)	50.5 ^{E}	(16.4)
Other technical occupations in health care	74.0	(7.5)	F	...	88.9	(4.7)	95.3	(2.6)	51.6 ^{E}	(8.9)
Registered nursing assistants	83.2	(9.8)	x	...	95.7	(3.8)	98.6	(1.8)	39.3 ^{E}	(12.2)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	78.7	(10.6)	x	...	79.4	(11.6)	90.1	(8.2)	72.9	(11.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	82.1	(7.6)	x	...	97.7	(1.4)	93.4	(4.1)	45.6 ^{E}	(8.2)
Nursing aides and orderlies	80.8	(8.9)	x	...	98.4	(1.1)	94.0	(4.7)	50.9 ^{E}	(9.5)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**93.2**	**(2.8)**	**x**	**...**	**95.9**	**(1.6)**	**91.0**	**(2.8)**	**37.6 ^{E}**	**(8.9)**
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	F	...	98.5	(2.6)	x	...
Medical secretaries	92.3	(8.5)	x	...	85.4	(10.9)	77.5 ^{E}	(13.3)	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	x	...	97.9	(2.4)	94.1	(4.3)	F	...
Psychologists	62.4 ^{E}	(17.0)	x	...	98.4	(2.1)	83.4 ^{E}	(14.1)	x	...
Social workers	96.5	(2.0)	x	...	95.2	(2.5)	91.5	(3.7)	29.9 ^{E}	(8.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**75.1**	**(1.1)**	**6.2**	**(1.0)**	**89.1**	**(1.1)**	**90.0**	**(0.8)**	**38.4**	**(1.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**16.1 ^{E}**	**(5.0)**	**F**	**...**	**82.4**	**(7.0)**	**74.8**	**(7.4)**	**21.1 ^{E}**	**(6.0)**

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6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Formal job related courses include seminars, workshops and conferences attended for training purposes, as well as courses which are taken for reasons other than credit in a program.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.29

Types of support provided for employer-supported formal job-related courses by occupation, 2002

	Employer-provided training		Employer paid tuition		Tuition paid by individual but reimbursed by employer		Employer provided additional support		Training allowed during work hours	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**56.5**	**(1.4)**	**81.8**	**(1.1)**	**1.5^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**72.4**	**(1.6)**	**79.2**	**(1.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**52.9**	**(4.0)**	**71.5**	**(3.5)**	**F**	**...**	**73.4**	**(3.2)**	**66.6**	**(3.9)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	x	...	65.4^{E}	(18.6)	94.0	(6.6)
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	x	...	66.5^{E}	(18.9)	93.9	(7.0)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	74.4^{E}	(20.9)	91.7	(11.9)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	73.4^{E}	(15.6)	x	...	86.4	(10.3)	80.0	(12.7)
Pharmacists	x	...	72.9^{E}	(19.7)	x	...	83.2^{E}	(14.4)	75.3^{E}	(16.3)
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	69.7^{E}	(16.4)	x	...	77.6	(12.3)	93.0	(4.8)
Physiotherapists	x	...	F	...	x	...	78.3^{E}	(21.8)	85.8^{E}	(15.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	60.1	(5.3)	68.3	(5.0)	x	...	75.6	(4.1)	57.5	(5.8)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	94.7	(6.2)	x	...	F	...	68.0^{E}	(17.2)
Registered nurses	61.3	(5.4)	67.0	(5.2)	x	...	77.2	(4.2)	57.0	(6.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	50.6^{E}	(9.5)	74.8	(8.9)	F	...	73.4	(8.5)	71.5	(8.0)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	68.8^{E}	(14.9)	x	...	68.0^{E}	(14.5)	71.3^{E}	(13.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...	79.4^{E}	(19.4)	80.9^{E}	(19.2)
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	67.2^{E}	(18.4)	x	...	95.0	(7.0)	63.6^{E}	(18.0)
Other technical occupations in health care	71.9	(9.0)	84.8	(6.2)	x	...	77.9	(7.7)	73.0	(8.6)
Registered nursing assistants	82.7	(9.0)	86.8	(7.9)	x	...	87.2	(7.3)	81.4	(9.9)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	68.4^{E}	(14.8)	89.6	(6.5)	x	...	65.5^{E}	(15.4)	78.5	(11.0)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	57.6	(8.7)	83.1	(7.2)	x	...	65.2	(8.1)	72.6	(7.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	66.8	(8.9)	88.2	(6.1)	x	...	63.2	(9.0)	70.8	(8.4)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**35.4^{E}**	**(7.1)**	**80.0**	**(6.1)**	**x**	**...**	**75.0**	**(6.2)**	**89.2**	**(3.6)**
Managers in health care	F	...	97.6	(3.6)	x	...	79.2^{E}	(19.6)	99.4	(1.4)
Medical secretaries	53.7^{E}	(17.7)	97.5	(3.2)	x	...	F	...	68.9^{E}	(15.4)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	92.5	(6.1)	x	...	87.6	(10.7)	81.6	(11.9)
Psychologists	x	...	87.2	(10.7)	x	...	80.3^{E}	(15.8)	86.2	(13.6)
Social workers	45.0^{E}	(9.9)	58.0^{E}	(10.2)	x	...	74.0	(8.8)	91.0	(5.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**57.6**	**(1.6)**	**83.3**	**(1.1)**	**1.3^{E}**	**(0.2)**	**72.1**	**(1.8)**	**80.4**	**(1.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**85.7**	**(8.7)**	**57.6^{E}**	**(16.2)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Employer-supported formal job related courses include seminars, workshops and conferences attended for training purposes, as well as courses which are taken for reasons other than credit in a program and for which an employer have provided support.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.30
Origins of the requirement for required formal job-related courses by occupation, 2002

	Employer		Client		Professional association or legal requirement		Collective agreement		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**74.5**	**(1.9)**	**F**	**...**	**16.4**	**(1.4)**	**F**	**...**	**10.0**	**(1.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**68.9**	**(4.5)**	**x**	**...**	**27.1**	**(4.4)**	**x**	**...**	**6.8 ^{E}**	**(2.3)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	81.0	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	78.7 ^{E}	(13.2)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	79.3 ^{E}	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	85.0	(5.5)	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	84.7	(5.7)	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	52.4 ^{E}	(10.8)	x	...	41.4 ^{E}	(10.5)	x	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	77.6 ^{E}	(18.0)	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	96.8	(6.9)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	59.2	(9.0)	x	...	31.9 ^{E}	(8.9)	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	80.2	(10.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	64.7 ^{E}	(16.1)	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	87.6	(4.8)	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	90.4	(4.1)	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**78.6**	**(12.0)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	70.4 ^{E}	(20.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**75.6**	**(2.1)**	**F**	**...**	**15.5**	**(1.5)**	**F**	**...**	**9.6**	**(1.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**71.3 ^{E}**	**(13.4)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Required formal job-related courses are courses, seminars, workshops and conferences attended for training purposes as required by an employer, a client, a professional association, a collective agreement or any other legal entity.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.31

Number and percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**3,484,578**	**(63,382)**	**20.2**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**319,315**	**(21,040)**	**38.4**	**(2.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	13,885^{E}	(4,052)	19.6^{E}	(5.4)
Physicians[2,6]	13,562^{E}	(4,038)	26.5^{E}	(6.7)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	30.2^{E}	(8.7)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	45.8^{E}	(12.2)
Pharmacists	F	...	43.6^{E}	(13.4)
Therapy and assessment professionals	13,643^{E}	(3,416)	36.6^{E}	(8.4)
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	149,107	(14,507)	56.4	(3.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	7,521^{E}	(2,470)	61.5^{E}	(11.9)
Registered nurses	141,586	(14,320)	56.2	(3.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	65,617	(7,678)	35.8	(3.7)
Medical technologists and technicians	26,061^{E}	(4,961)	34.0^{E}	(5.8)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	10,475^{E}	(3,438)	42.3^{E}	(11.2)
Technical occupations in dental health care	7,217^{E}	(2,047)	26.9^{E}	(8.6)
Other technical occupations in health care	32,340	(5,349)	40.6	(5.2)
Registered nursing assistants	18,300^{E}	(3,914)	37.6^{E}	(6.7)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	10,956^{E}	(3,301)	63.5	(10.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	64,140	(9,547)	26.9	(3.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	49,251	(7,853)	24.2	(3.4)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**80,508**	**(10,454)**	**52.7**	**(4.5)**
Managers in health care	13,737^{E}	(4,399)	73.3	(10.7)
Medical secretaries	F	...	33.3^{E}	(9.1)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	10,691^{E}	(2,467)	46.1^{E}	(12.7)
Psychologists	F	...	52.9^{E}	(13.3)
Social workers	32,649^{E}	(6,185)	72.0	(6.2)
All other occupations[2,4]	**3,058,525**	**(59,981)**	**23.0**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	...	**F**	...

... not applicable

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1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.32

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

			Age group							
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**50.2**	**(0.9)**	**31.3**	**(0.8)**	**33.1**	**(0.8)**	**35.6**	**(0.9)**	**83.7**	**(0.8)**
Health occupations[1]	**85.6**	**(2.3)**	**32.3**	**(3.1)**	**29.7**	**(2.9)**	**38.0**	**(2.9)**	**81.7**	**(3.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	65.6^{E}	(13.4)	44.2^{E}	(14.7)	x	...	F	...	56.0^{E}	(15.3)
Physicians[2,6]	67.2^{E}	(13.6)	F	...	x	...	F	...	55.0^{E}	(15.6)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	61.9^{E}	(16.9)	58.1^{E}	(17.5)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...	64.8^{E}	(19.0)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	92.1	(7.8)	58.2^{E}	(12.6)	x	...	F	...	76.2	(12.1)
Physiotherapists	F	...	63.7^{E}	(19.3)	x	...	x	...	77.9^{E}	(17.2)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.7	(2.4)	32.3	(5.3)	28.4	(4.3)	39.3	(4.8)	84.3	(5.3)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	x	...	x		73.9^{E}	(16.2)	89.6	(11.0)
Registered nurses	92.3	(2.6)	33.5	(5.5)	29.1	(4.5)	37.4	(4.9)	84.0	(5.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	81.6	(4.7)	28.0^{E}	(5.5)	35.1	(5.6)	36.9	(5.4)	86.7	(5.3)
Medical technologists and technicians	92.8	(6.3)	F	...	33.6^{E}	(9.4)	41.4^{E}	(9.6)	87.4	(8.0)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	83.7^{E}	(15.2)	x	...	x	...	F	...	74.0^{E}	(17.9)
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	x	...	54.9^{E}	(16.2)	x	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	68.4	(7.7)	29.1^{E}	(7.7)	31.9^{E}	(7.8)	38.9^{E}	(7.6)	83.3	(8.2)
Registered nursing assistants	91.0	(5.7)	F	...	34.4^{E}	(11.3)	38.6^{E}	(10.5)	86.0	(11.2)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	83.0^{E}	(14.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	85.5	(5.5)	30.8^{E}	(6.9)	30.5^{E}	(6.6)	38.7^{E}	(6.9)	80.5	(5.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	81.1	(6.8)	17.8^{E}	(4.7)	34.3^{E}	(7.6)	47.9	(7.8)	76.4	(6.8)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**83.1**	**(3.8)**	**19.7^{E}**	**(4.6)**	**30.1^{E}**	**(5.8)**	**50.2**	**(6.5)**	**89.7**	**(3.7)**
Managers in health care	97.9	(2.5)	x	...	x	...	95.0	(4.4)	85.4	(11.2)
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...	73.9^{E}	(15.9)	82.7^{E}	(14.4)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	38.6^{E}	(12.4)	x	...	47.7^{E}	(12.8)	F	...	98.2	(2.1)
Psychologists	89.9	(8.4)	x	...	60.5^{E}	(18.8)	x	...	83.5	(12.3)
Social workers	81.7	(6.8)	30.1^{E}	(8.5)	34.3^{E}	(9.4)	35.6^{E}	(8.7)	93.4	(3.4)
All other occupations[2,4]	**45.8**	**(1.0)**	**31.4**	**(0.9)**	**33.6**	**(0.9)**	**35.0**	**(0.9)**	**83.9**	**(0.9)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable

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E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.33

Educational attainment of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**83.2**	**(0.8)**	**49.6**	**(1.0)**	**23.6**	**(0.9)**	**9.9**	**(0.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**93.3**	**(1.7)**	**63.8**	**(3.1)**	**20.7**	**(3.0)**	**8.8 E**	**(1.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	x	...	66.2 E	(15.9)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	x	...	65.4 E	(16.2)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	62.4 E	(20.2)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	x	...	F	...	74.7 E	(14.7)
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	F	...	82.2	(12.7)
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...	55.1 E	(13.6)	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	100.0	(0.0)	68.3	(5.1)	28.7 E	(5.2)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	79.9 E	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	100.0	(0.0)	67.7	(5.3)	29.2 E	(5.4)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	92.0	(3.1)	84.1	(4.7)	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	94.2	(4.5)	78.7	(9.1)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	73.0 E	(17.3)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	89.0	(9.6)	89.0	(9.6)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	90.9	(4.7)	87.4	(5.2)	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	97.6	(2.0)	92.4	(4.5)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	79.9	(12.9)	78.4	(13.0)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	74.8	(6.7)	67.8	(6.8)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	68.6	(7.9)	61.7	(7.9)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**90.3**	**(5.0)**	**26.8 E**	**(4.8)**	**35.7 E**	**(6.1)**	**27.8 E**	**(5.2)**
Managers in health care	F	...	F	...	72.3 E	(12.5)	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	91.2	(6.7)	77.7	(10.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...	95.4	(5.0)
Social workers	97.4	(1.9)	F	...	53.5 E	(9.3)	38.9 E	(9.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**82.1**	**(0.8)**	**49.0**	**(1.1)**	**23.4**	**(0.9)**	**9.7**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**59.3 E**	**(17.4)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.34

Labour force status of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**85.8**	**(0.7)**	**9.4**	**(0.6)**	**4.8**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**76.0**	**(2.5)**	**21.7**	**(2.4)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	89.3	(8.8)	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	91.4	(8.7)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	88.3	(11.7)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	91.4	(7.7)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	93.6	(8.0)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	74.0 E	(12.4)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	88.8	(10.2)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	76.3	(3.7)	22.6	(3.6)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	88.7	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	75.7	(3.8)	23.3	(3.8)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	73.1	(5.5)	23.8 E	(5.1)	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	66.0	(9.9)	34.0 E	(9.9)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	82.3	(11.3)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	62.3 E	(16.2)	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	81.3	(6.3)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	75.7	(9.4)	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	93.6	(6.8)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	72.4	(6.4)	25.4 E	(6.2)	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	68.2	(7.3)	31.1 E	(7.4)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**87.7**	**(4.4)**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	79.6 E	(15.4)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	93.4	(6.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	72.8 E	(18.8)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	88.0	(5.6)	F	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**87.5**	**(0.7)**	**8.1**	**(0.6)**	**4.3**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.35

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**20.2**	**0.4**	**20.2**	**0.5**	**20.3**	**0.5**
Health occupations[1]	**38.4**	**2**	**29.1**	**4.2**	**40.6**	**2.2**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	19.6[E]	5.4	F	...	42.1[E]	12.8
Physicians[2,6]	26.5[E]	6.7	F	...	53.0[E]	13.4
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	30.2[E]	8.7	F	...	56.1[E]	15.7
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	45.8[E]	12.2	F	...	45.1[E]	13.3
Pharmacists	43.6[E]	13.4	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	36.6[E]	8.4	x	...	39.1[E]	9
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	56.4	3.4	61.6[E]	11.8	56.1	3.6
Head nurses and supervisors	61.5[E]	11.9	x	...	67.3[E]	11.2
Registered nurses	56.2	3.5	65.6[E]	11.5	55.5	3.7
Technical and related occupations in health	35.8	3.7	31.8[E]	8.7	36.9	4
Medical technologists and technicians	34.0[E]	5.8	x	...	37.1[E]	6.3
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	42.3[E]	11.2	x	...	38.3[E]	11.2
Technical occupations in dental health care	26.9[E]	8.6	x	...	42.2[E]	11.3
Other technical occupations in health care	40.6	5.2	61.0[E]	10.2	35.1	5.7
Registered nursing assistants	37.6[E]	6.7	x	...	35.9[E]	6.9
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	63.5	10.2	61.8[E]	13	67.8[E]	18.3
Assisting occupations in support of health services	26.9	3.3	F	...	25.7	3.4
Nursing aides and orderlies	24.2	3.4	F	...	22.4	3.4
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**52.7**	**4.5**	**48.5**[E]	**9.2**	**53.7**	**5.1**
Managers in health care	73.3	10.7	x	...	77.6	10.2
Medical secretaries	33.3[E]	9.1	x	...	33.9[E]	9.2
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	46.1[E]	12.7	45.5[E]	14.6	F	...
Psychologists	52.9[E]	13.3	x	...	62.9[E]	14.9
Social workers	72.0	6.2	80.8	10.2	70.3	7.3
All other occupations[2,4]	**23.0**	**0.4**	**22.2**	**0.6**	**24.0**	**0.7**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**0.5**[E]	**0.1**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

[E] use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.36

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002

	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**25.3**	**(0.9)**	**22.3**	**(0.7)**	**16.0**	**(0.5)**
Health occupations[1]	**44.3**	**(4.2)**	**39.2**	**(3.6)**	**34.0**	**(2.6)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	54.7^{E}	(16.4)	x	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	75.5^{E}	(16.3)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	x	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	61.5	(7.4)	63.4	(5.4)	49.2	(5.0)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	78.0	(12.3)
Registered nurses	61.3	(7.6)	65.6	(5.5)	47.4	(5.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	36.3^{E}	(8.0)	34.9^{E}	(6.1)	36.3	(5.6)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	26.4^{E}	(8.5)	41.5^{E}	(9.8)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	56.9^{E}	(17.0)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	43.4^{E}	(11.9)	40.0^{E}	(9.3)	39.2^{E}	(7.1)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	44.1^{E}	(13.3)	32.4^{E}	(8.0)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	68.2^{E}	(18.5)	F	...	91.3	(8.9)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	33.7^{E}	(7.8)	29.5^{E}	(6.2)	21.8^{E}	(4.4)
Nursing aides and orderlies	22.3^{E}	(6.9)	29.9^{E}	(6.9)	22.0^{E}	(4.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**58.4^{E}**	**(11.1)**	**48.6**	**(7.7)**	**53.4**	**(6.4)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	80.6	(9.6)
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	38.4^{E}	(12.5)
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	x	...	60.5^{E}	(19.0)	x	...
Social workers	79.2	(10.2)	74.5^{E}	(12.5)	65.0	(9.7)
All other occupations[2,4]	**26.4**	**(1.0)**	**24.1**	**(0.8)**	**19.8**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**0.5^{E}**	**(0.1)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.37

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by place of birth and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Born in Canada		Not born in Canada	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**22.2**	**(0.4)**	**14.2**	**(0.8)**
Health occupations[1]	**40.1**	**(2.1)**	**33.1**	**(5.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	19.9 E	(6.0)	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	23.6 E	(7.1)	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	45.0 E	(13.6)	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	34.6 E	(8.9)	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.8	(3.5)	62.6 E	(12.3)
Head nurses and supervisors	58.8 E	(12.7)	x	...
Registered nurses	55.6	(3.6)	61.7 E	(12.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	37.4	(3.9)	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	36.6 E	(6.4)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	50.3 E	(12.1)	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	31.4 E	(9.6)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	40.0	(5.4)	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	37.8 E	(6.8)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	59.1 E	(10.5)	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	29.4	(3.9)	19.5 E	(6.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	25.8	(3.9)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**52.6**	**(4.8)**	**51.3 E**	**(14.8)**
Managers in health care	70.1 E	(11.7)	x	...
Medical secretaries	30.2 E	(9.5)	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	48.7 E	(13.5)	x	...
Psychologists	54.8 E	(15.9)	x	...
Social workers	75.3	(5.7)	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**25.0**	**(0.5)**	**16.3**	**(1.0)**
No occupation reported[2]	**0.7 E**	**(0.2)**	**x**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.38

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by educational attainment and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**26.3**	**(0.5)**	**23.5**	**(0.6)**	**32.5**	**(1.2)**	**30.3**	**(1.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**40.4**	**(2.1)**	**41.7**	**(2.4)**	**48.4**	**(5.7)**	**24.8 E**	**(5.0)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	19.7 E	(5.4)	x	...	x	...	14.5 E	(4.4)
Physicians[2,6]	26.5 E	(6.7)	x	...	x	...	19.2 E	(5.6)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	30.2 E	(8.7)	x	...	x	...	21.3 E	(6.8)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	46.2 E	(12.3)	x	...	F	...	73.2 E	(18.5)
Pharmacists	43.6 E	(13.4)	x	...	F	...	72.4 E	(18.3)
Therapy and assessment professionals	36.6 E	(8.4)	F	...	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	57.2	(3.4)	55.7	(3.8)	60.4	(7.8)	62.5 E	(18.1)
Head nurses and supervisors	61.5 E	(11.9)	61.1 E	(12.8)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	57.0	(3.5)	55.4	(3.9)	60.3	(7.9)	62.5 E	(18.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	35.3	(3.8)	38.0	(4.3)	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	32.9 E	(5.9)	35.7 E	(7.0)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	42.3 E	(11.2)	60.0 E	(12.8)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	40.8	(5.5)	41.6	(5.7)	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	39.1 E	(7.1)	38.2 E	(7.2)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	67.4 E	(11.3)	67.0 E	(11.5)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	29.6	(4.0)	29.0	(4.2)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	26.0	(4.0)	25.4	(4.2)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**54.3**	**(4.7)**	**38.2**	**(6.2)**	**65.3**	**(8.3)**	**67.0**	**(8.5)**
Managers in health care	75.1	(10.7)	F	...	91.1	(8.4)	x	...
Medical secretaries	29.6 E	(9.1)	31.2 E	(9.5)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	47.0 E	(13.9)	58.6 E	(15.1)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	52.9 E	(13.3)	x	...	x	...	61.5 E	(13.9)
Social workers	71.5	(6.3)	F	...	74.2	(7.4)	72.0 E	(12.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**28.6**	**(0.6)**	**25.6**	**(0.7)**	**34.9**	**(1.4)**	**33.9**	**(2.0)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	...	**F**	...	**F**	...	**x**	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.39

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by labour force status and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**27.4**	**(0.5)**	**17.2**	**(1.0)**	**3.8**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**42.5**	**(2.4)**	**31.7**	**(3.3)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	19.9E	(5.7)	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	26.5E	(7.0)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	27.7E	(8.6)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	48.4E	(13.6)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	47.1E	(14.9)	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	35.8E	(9.9)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	64.2	(3.9)	42.0	(5.9)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	65.9E	(13.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	64.1	(4.1)	41.9	(6.0)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	38.5	(4.7)	35.4E	(7.2)	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	32.3E	(6.9)	55.2E	(13.6)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	53.2E	(12.6)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	47.9	(6.4)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	42.8E	(8.2)	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	64.6	(10.6)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	31.0	(4.5)	22.8E	(5.5)	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	26.9E	(4.5)	23.9E	(6.0)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**57.0**	**(5.0)**	**42.0E**	**(11.4)**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	77.2	(10.7)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	36.3E	(10.6)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	45.3E	(13.3)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	55.1E	(16.2)	x	...	x	...
Social workers	78.8	(5.6)	58.6E	(17.0)	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**26.2**	**(0.5)**	**14.9**	**(1.0)**	**9.5**	**(0.9)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.40

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by training objective and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Increase your income / Get a promotion		Keep your job		Do your job better		Start own business / Help find or change jobs		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**22.0**	**(0.9)**	**12.0**	**(0.6)**	**86.5**	**(0.7)**	**16.0**	**(0.8)**	**11.4**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**8.4^{E}**	**(1.5)**	**13.6**	**(1.8)**	**90.5**	**(1.7)**	**11.1**	**(1.8)**	**10.7^{E}**	**(1.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	78.0	(10.8)	F	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	77.5	(11.2)	F	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	76.0^{E}	(13.9)	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	91.0	(5.6)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	92.2	(9.8)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	6.0^{E}	(1.7)	11.1^{E}	(2.8)	94.1	(2.5)	8.5^{E}	(2.3)	8.1^{E}	(2.0)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	96.7	(4.1)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	6.1^{E}	(1.8)	11.5^{E}	(2.9)	93.9	(2.6)	8.9^{E}	(2.4)	8.5^{E}	(2.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	12.0^{E}	(3.8)	20.5^{E}	(4.6)	87.0	(3.9)	11.1^{E}	(3.6)	13.0^{E}	(3.9)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...	87.2	(6.9)	x	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	F	...	95.0	(6.3)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	90.4	(9.5)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	86.0	(5.2)	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	F	...	88.2	(5.1)	F	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	F	...	80.4	(12.8)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	18.4^{E}	(4.2)	86.4	(3.8)	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	20.5^{E}	(4.8)	84.7	(4.6)	13.9^{E}	(4.6)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**88.9**	**(4.2)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	89.1	(10.8)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	84.2^{E}	(14.2)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	95.0	(5.2)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	86.2	(6.6)	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**23.8**	**(1.0)**	**12.0**	**(0.7)**	**86.2**	**(0.7)**	**16.5**	**(0.9)**	**11.5**	**(0.7)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**77.3^{E}**	**(13.0)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.41

Percentage of adults participating in employer-supported formal job-related training activities by training outcome and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Increase your income / Get a promotion		Keep your job		Do your job better		Start own business / Help find or change jobs		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**14.0**	**(0.7)**	**18.4**	**(0.8)**	**82.1**	**(0.8)**	**7.7**	**(0.6)**	**4.5**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**6.9 E**	**(1.5)**	**18.4**	**(2.3)**	**88.3**	**(2.1)**	**5.2 E**	**(1.2)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	84.6	(9.4)	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	84.2	(9.8)	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	85.2	(11.3)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	81.1	(8.3)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	71.0 E	(17.6)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	17.4 E	(3.6)	93.6	(2.5)	F	...	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	95.7	(4.5)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	F	...	18.0 E	(3.8)	93.5	(2.6)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	22.4 E	(4.6)	89.0	(3.4)	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	x	...	F	...	87.2	(5.8)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	87.1	(9.8)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	90.4	(9.5)	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	26.2 E	(7.0)	90.0	(4.3)	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	F	...	92.0	(5.1)	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	F	...	92.2	(7.1)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	24.9 E	(5.7)	75.2	(6.7)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	23.5 E	(5.0)	74.0	(7.1)	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	**...**	**7.9 E**	**(2.6)**	**82.2**	**(4.8)**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	89.1	(10.8)	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	76.2 E	(15.5)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	F	...	83.1	(9.4)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	F		x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	77.3	(7.9)	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**15.1**	**(0.8)**	**18.7**	**(0.8)**	**81.5**	**(0.8)**	**8.1**	**(0.6)**	**4.8**	**(0.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**71.5 E**	**(15.0)**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.42

Mean annual number of hours of employer-supported formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**120**	**(8)**	**132**	**(13)**	**109**	**(8)**
Health occupations[1]	**129**^{E}	**(22)**	**291**^{E}	**(86)**	**101**^{E}	**(20)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	51^{E}	(14)	F	...	38^{E}	(9)
Pharmacists	F	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	40^{E}	(10)	x	...	41^{E}	(11)
Physiotherapists	55^{E}	(18)	x	...	55^{E}	(18)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	101^{E}	(28)	F	...	90^{E}	(28)
Head nurses and supervisors	28^{E}	(5)	x	...	28^{E}	(5)
Registered nurses	105^{E}	(29)	F	...	93^{E}	(29)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	135^{E}	(40)	x	...	137^{E}	(42)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	x	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	37^{E}	(11)	31^{E}	(10)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	62^{E}	(17)
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	75^{E}	(24)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**53**^{E}	**(9)**	**68**^{E}	**(23)**	**50**^{E}	**(10)**
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	90^{E}	(28)	F	...	58^{E}	(11)
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	F	...
Social workers	48^{E}	(12)	30^{E}	(9)	52^{E}	(15)
All other occupations[2,4]	**114**	**(7)**	**121**	**(11)**	**105**	**(9)**
No occupation reported[2]	**1,008**^{E}	**(318)**	**F**	...	**F**	...

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
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3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.43

Mean annual number of hours of employer-supported formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002

	25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**200**	**(21)**	**92**	**(9)**	**77**	**(8)**
Health occupations[1]	**250**^{E}	**(62)**	**77**^{E}	**(18)**	**67**^{E}	**(17)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	37^{E}	(8)	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	x	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	74^{E}	(16)	47^{E}	(12)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	29	(5)
Registered nurses	F	...	75^{E}	(16)	49^{E}	(13)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	59^{E}	(17)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	43^{E}	(14)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	F	...	29^{E}	(9)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	**...**	**41**^{E}	**(8)**	**59**^{E}	**(16)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	..	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	69^{E}	(14)	F	...
Psychologists	x	...	F	...	x	...
Social workers	F	...	31^{E}	(9)	41^{E}	(11)
All other occupations[2,4]	**183**	**(19)**	**93**	**(10)**	**71**	**(8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**1,390**^{E}	**(416)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.44

Mean annual number of hours of employer-supported formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by place of birth and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Born in Canada		Not born in Canada	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**109**	**(7)**	**171 E**	**(31)**
Health occupations[1]	**130 E**	**(25)**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	42 E	(11)	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	106 E	(33)	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	27 E	(5)	x	...
Registered nurses	111 E	(34)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	142 E	(44)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	14 E	(4)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	41 E	(12)	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	77 E	(22)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	96 E	(32)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**50**	**(8)**	**F**	**...**
Managers in health care	47 E	(12)	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	90 E	(28)	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...
Social workers	49 E	(13)	28	(3)
All other occupations[2,4]	**106**	**(7)**	**152 E**	**(25)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.45

Mean annual number of hours of employer-supported formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by educational attainment and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Total postsecondary		Postsecondary non-university		Bachelor's degree		Graduate degree (Master's or PhD)	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**127**	**(9)**	**115**	**(8)**	**126 ^{E}**	**(21)**	**190 ^{E}**	**(37)**
Health occupations[1]	**132 ^{E}**	**(23)**	**118 ^{E}**	**(27)**	**73 ^{E}**	**(23)**	**F**	...
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	51 ^{E}	(14)	x	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	40 ^{E}	(10)	F	...	F	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	55 ^{E}	(18)	x	...	F	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	101 ^{E}	(28)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	28 ^{E}	(5)	28 ^{E}	(6)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	105 ^{E}	(29)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	112 ^{E}	(32)	117 ^{E}	(34)	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F		F	...	x		x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	30 ^{E}	(7)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**55 ^{E}**	**(10)**	**51 ^{E}**	**(17)**	**73 ^{E}**	**(21)**	**37 ^{E}**	**(7)**
Managers in health care	F	...	20 ^{E}	(6)	F	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	12 ^{E}	(4)	12 ^{E}	(4)	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	92 ^{E}	(31)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Social workers	49 ^{E}	(12)	F	...	F	...	29 ^{E}	(5)
All other occupations[2,4]	**122**	**(9)**	**113**	**(9)**	**117**	**(17)**	**177 ^{E}**	**(41)**
No occupation reported[2]	**1,248 ^{E}**	**(283)**	**F**	...	**F**	...	**x**	...

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.46

Mean annual number of hours of employer-supported formal job-related training per participant aged 25 to 64 by labour force status and occupation, Canada, 2002

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Unemployed / Out of the labour force	
	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All occupations	**100**	**(7)**	**189**	**(27)**	**360^{E}**	**(87)**
Health occupations[1]	**108^{E}**	**(20)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	54^{E}	(16)	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	46^{E}	(11)	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	83^{E}	(19)	F	...	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	30	(4)	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	87^{E}	(20)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	53^{E}	(11)	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	84^{E}	(26)	F	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	37^{E}	(9)	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	27^{E}	(8)	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	39^{E}	(12)	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	64^{E}	(19)	F	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**57^{E}**	**(11)**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	94^{E}	(29)	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	F	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	49^{E}	(13)	F	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**100**	**(7)**	**199**	**(30)**	**231^{E}**	**(60)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**1,008^{E}**	**(318)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.47

Number and percentage of participants reporting unmet training needs by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**1,763,283**	**(45,504)**	**12.6**	**(0.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**205,732**	**(17,473)**	**25.7**	**(1.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	20,918 E	(5,551)	29.6 E	(6.4)
Physicians[2,6]	16,281 E	(4,582)	31.8 E	(7.2)
Specialist physicians	F	...	F	...
General practitioners and family physicians	13,073 E	(4,227)	39.8 E	(9.6)
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	40.6 E	(12.4)
Pharmacists	F	...	40.9 E	(13.5)
Therapy and assessment professionals	16,620 E	(3,451)	45.0 E	(9.0)
Physiotherapists	8,098 E	(2,320)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	80,204	(10,615)	30.8	(3.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	43.9 E	(12.7)
Registered nurses	75,114	(10,426)	30.1	(3.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	37,308 E	(6,693)	21.2	(3.4)
Medical technologists and technicians	12,274 E	(3,460)	16.4 E	(4.5)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	15,999 E	(3,597)	21.0 E	(4.2)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	38,518 E	(8,166)	17.6 E	(3.2)
Nursing aides and orderlies	27,157 E	(6,234)	14.8 E	(3.1)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**37,633 E**	**(7,208)**	**25.1**	**(4.0)**
Managers in health care	F	...	F	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	F	...	F	...
Psychologists	F	...	F	...
Social workers	16,185 E	(4,121)	37.3 E	(7.3)
All other occupations[2,4]	**1,503,064**	**(42,447)**	**11.8**	**(0.3)**
No occupation reported[2]	**16,854 E**	**(5,344)**	**7.0 E**	**(2.2)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.48

Number and percentage of non-participants reporting unmet training needs by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Number	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**2,126,085**	**(51,781)**	**15.2**	**(0.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**81,320**	**(9,141)**	**10.2**	**(1.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	17,663 E	(3,865)	6.8 E	(1.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	16,598 E	(3,646)	6.7 E	(1.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	20,151 E	(4,115)	11.4 E	(2.3)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	F	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	F	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	16,342 E	(3,938)	21.4 E	(4.7)
Registered nursing assistants	12,641 E	(3,628)	27.1 E	(6.7)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	37,627 E	(7,329)	17.2 E	(3.0)
Nursing aides and orderlies	34,564 E	(7,249)	18.8 E	(3.4)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**10,144 E**	**(2,911)**	**6.8 E**	**(1.9)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...
Social workers	F	...	F	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**1,984,663**	**(50,546)**	**15.5**	**(0.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**49,958 E**	**(8,535)**	**20.7**	**(3.2)**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Non-participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who did not participate in at least one job-related training activity during 2002. Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.49

Socio-demographic characteristics of participants reporting unmet training needs by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**53.1**	**(1.3)**	**33.9**	**(1.3)**	**33.0**	**(1.3)**	**33.1**	**(1.2)**	**78.6**	**(1.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**76.8**	**(3.5)**	**32.5**	**(3.9)**	**30.4**	**(3.8)**	**37.0**	**(3.8)**	**73.0**	**(4.2)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	F	...	x	...	F	...	45.8 E	(13.0)	50.3 E	(14.4)
Physicians[2,6]	F	...	x	...	F	...	57.8 E	(13.8)	55.7 E	(15.7)
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	100.0	(0.0)
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	F	...	58.4 E	(16.0)	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	97.5	(2.6)	37.3 E	(9.9)	F	...	41.4 E	(11.5)	95.5	(3.6)
Physiotherapists	F	...	F	...	x	...	x	...	90.8	(7.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	90.3	(3.9)	29.0 E	(6.2)	27.9 E	(5.8)	43.1	(6.1)	76.5	(6.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	84.6 E	(15.0)
Registered nurses	89.6	(4.1)	30.6 E	(6.6)	27.4 E	(6.0)	42.0	(6.4)	76.0	(6.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	77.1	(9.0)	42.1 E	(9.7)	29.0 E	(7.8)	28.9 E	(7.6)	82.6	(7.9)
Medical technologists and technicians	83.0	(12.8)	x	...	F	...	F	...	72.2 E	(14.8)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	78.0 E	(20.4)	x	...	x	...	F	...	73.4 E	(23.0)
Technical occupations in dental health care	F	...	88.1 E	(15.2)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Other technical occupations in health care	83.9	(7.3)	F	...	39.8 E	(11.7)	31.1 E	(10.0)	80.9	(12.3)
Registered nursing assistants	87.9	(12.7)	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	F	...	x	...	53.0 E	(17.5)	x	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	82.0	(8.0)	37.9 E	(10.0)	36.1 E	(10.3)	F	...	62.4	(10.3)
Nursing aides and orderlies	74.4	(10.6)	F	...	48.1 E	(12.0)	36.8 E	(11.4)	54.9 E	(11.7)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**82.4**	**(6.5)**	**F**	**...**	**34.1 E**	**(8.8)**	**50.7 E**	**(9.9)**	**89.3**	**(4.2)**
Managers in health care	94.1	(9.7)	x	...	x	...	85.6 E	(15.3)	89.4	(12.6)
Medical secretaries	100.0	(0.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Psychologists	91.9	(8.5)	x	...	78.6 E	(16.2)	x	...	76.9 E	(16.8)
Social workers	77.4	(11.5)	F	...	33.8 E	(11.1)	46.4 E	(13.2)	90.3	(6.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**49.2**	**(1.4)**	**34.6**	**(1.4)**	**33.3**	**(1.4)**	**32.1**	**(1.3)**	**78.9**	**(1.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**96.0**	**(4.0)**

... not applicable

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.50

Socio-demographic characteristics of non-participants reporting unmet training needs by occupation, Canada, 2002

			Age group							
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**46.7**	**(1.2)**	**32.4**	**(1.2)**	**35.9**	**(1.2)**	**31.6**	**(1.1)**	**72.6**	**(1.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**87.8**	**(3.7)**	**23.7 E**	**(5.4)**	**32.1**	**(5.2)**	**44.2**	**(6.0)**	**74.6**	**(5.5)**
Physicians and dentists[2, 5]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2, 6]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	77.6 E	(19.3)
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	91.8	(6.3)	F	...	35.4 E	(10.0)	41.3 E	(11.0)	95.4	(3.7)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	97.7	(2.5)	F	...	31.3 E	(9.1)	43.9 E	(11.2)	95.1	(3.9)
Technical and related occupations in health	87.1	(7.1)	32.4 E	(10.6)	35.3 E	(10.2)	32.3 E	(10.1)	91.9	(6.4)
Medical technologists and technicians	74.9 E	(20.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...	90.2	(11.0)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	83.6 E	(16.1)
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	88.9	(7.5)	F	...	F	...	F	...	91.8	(7.8)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	99.5	(0.6)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	90.8	(5.1)	F	...	26.3 E	(8.0)	53.0 E	(9.8)	54.5 E	(10.1)
Nursing aides and orderlies	91.0	(5.5)	F	...	26.5 E	(8.6)	53.9 E	(10.4)	53.8 E	(10.8)
Selected health-related occupations[2, 3]	**81.2 E**	**(15.0)**	**x**	**...**	**49.4 E**	**(15.0)**	**45.1 E**	**(14.4)**	**96.6**	**(3.9)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	84.4 E	(17.5)	x	...	x	...	91.3	(11.8)	F	...
All other occupations[2, 4]	**44.7**	**(1.3)**	**33.1**	**(1.3)**	**36.1**	**(1.3)**	**30.9**	**(1.2)**	**72.5**	**(1.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**50.7 E**	**(8.6)**	**27.5 E**	**(8.5)**	**33.7 E**	**(8.3)**	**38.8 E**	**(7.6)**	**66.7**	**(8.4)**

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Non-participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who did not participate in at least one job-related training activity during 2002. Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.51
Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Couldn't find training wanted to take		Not sure training was worth it		Training conflicted with work schedule		Did not have the prerequisites	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**6.1**	**(0.6)**	**7.2**	**(0.8)**	**33.7**	**(1.3)**	**4.3**	**(0.6)**
Health occupations[1]	**3.3** [E]	**(1.1)**	**F**	...	**41.0**	**(4.1)**	**5.5** [E]	**(1.8)**
Physicians and dentists[2,3]	x	...	x	...	58.5 [E]	(12.7)	x	...
Physicians[2,4]	x	...	x	...	58.0 [E]	(13.5)	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	69.0 [E]	(15.2)	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	67.1 [E]	(20.1)	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	72.5 [E]	(21.9)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	x	...	33.7 [E]	(10.0)	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	x	...	x	...	34.0 [E]	(5.9)	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Registered nurses	x	...	x	...	33.0 [E]	(6.1)	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	x	...	x	...	51.9 [E]	(9.6)	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	x	...	x	...	52.3 [E]	(14.9)	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	78.1 [E]	(22.0)	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	x	...	75.1 [E]	(16.1)	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	30.0 [E]	(8.6)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	x	...	x	...	34.0 [E]	(10.5)	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**36.9** [E]	**(8.9)**	**x**	...
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	54.7 [E]	(12.9)	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**6.5**	**(0.7)**	**7.6**	**(0.8)**	**32.4**	**(1.4)**	**4.1**	**(0.6)**
No occupation reported[2]	**x**	...	**x**	...	**51.9** [E]	**(15.7)**	**x**	...

Table 9.51 (continued)

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Family responsibilities		Lack of employer support		Too busy at work		Training too expensive / Could not afford	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**24.0**	**(1.2)**	**12.7**	**(0.9)**	**37.6**	**(1.3)**	**40.9**	**(1.3)**
Health occupations[1]	**33.7**	**(4.0)**	**14.0**^{E}	**(2.6)**	**40.2**	**(4.1)**	**42.5**	**(4.1)**
Physicians and dentists[2,3]	43.0^{E}	(12.8)	x	...	50.7^{E}	(12.8)	F	...
Physicians[2,4]	F	...	x	...	45.6^{E}	(13.7)	F	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	76.3^{E}	(15.8)	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	82.5^{E}	(15.7)	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	28.6^{E}	(9.3)	F	...	37.3^{E}	(10.7)	54.1^{E}	(10.5)
Physiotherapists	45.5^{E}	(15.0)	x	...	x	...	46.1^{E}	(14.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	40.8	(6.7)	23.0^{E}	(5.2)	38.4^{E}	(6.6)	41.3	(6.4)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	40.9^{E}	(7.1)	22.6^{E}	(5.4)	38.9^{E}	(6.9)	41.5	(6.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	23.6^{E}	(7.6)	F	...	30.2^{E}	(8.2)	49.4^{E}	(9.6)
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	x	...	F	...	55.8^{E}	(14.3)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	64.0^{E}	(19.9)
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	x	...	F	...	67.2	(10.3)
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...	x	...	77.8^{E}	(14.4)
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...	37.3^{E}	(10.3)	52.7^{E}	(10.7)
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	F	...	F	...	52.9^{E}	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**25.2**^{E}	**(6.8)**	**F**	**...**	**34.3**^{E}	**(8.3)**	**40.2**^{E}	**(9.0)**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Social workers	F	...	x	...	42.1^{E}	(12.8)	45.8^{E}	(13.1)
All other occupations[2,4]	**22.7**	**(1.2)**	**12.7**	**(1.0)**	**37.3**	**(1.4)**	**40.4**	**(1.4)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**63.5**^{E}	**(13.9)**

Table 9.51 (concluded)

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Training offered at inconvenient time		Health reasons		Lack of confidence		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	18.5	(1.0)	2.8	(0.4)	2.0 E	(0.4)	11.5	(0.9)
Health occupations[1]	21.3	(3.3)	F	...	x	...	10.0 E	(2.3)
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	19.4 E	(4.2)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	19.2 E	(4.4)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Medical technologists and technicians	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	22.1 E	(7.4)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	18.0	(1.1)	2.9 E	(0.5)	2.1 E	(0.4)	11.3	(0.9)
No occupation reported[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
1 Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2 Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3 Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4 Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5 Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6 Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who participated in at least one job-related training activity during 2002.
Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 9.52

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of non-participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Couldn't find training wanted to take		Not sure training was worth it		Training conflicted with work schedule		Did not have the prerequisites	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	7.2	(0.6)	6.4	(0.7)	27.3	(1.2)	4.4	(0.7)
Health occupations[1]	F	...	F	...	23.2 E	(4.1)	F	...
Physicians and dentists[2,4]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,4]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	F	...	16.4 E	(5.3)	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	x	...	F	...	17.5 E	(5.8)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	x	...	x	...	53.8 E	(14.7)	x	...
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	7.3	(0.7)	6.3	(0.7)	28.0	(1.3)	4.3	(0.7)
No occupation reported[2]	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...

Table 9.52 (continued)

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of non-participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Family responsibilities		Lack of employer support		Too busy at work		Training too expensive / Could not afford	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**27.4**	**(1.2)**	**8.5**	**(0.8)**	**34.7**	**(1.4)**	**44.8**	**(1.4)**
Health occupations[1]	**32.7 E**	**(5.5)**	**8.3 E**	**(2.3)**	**34.8**	**(5.7)**	**47.1**	**(5.7)**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	37.7 E	(11.1)	x	...	33.3 E	(9.0)	36.6 E	(9.9)
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	29.0 E	(8.5)	32.5 E	(9.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	29.8 E	(9.4)	F	...	F	...	37.1 E	(10.1)
Medical technologists and technicians	x	...	x	...	59.5 E	(18.7)	82.6 E	(14.4)
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Registered nursing assistants	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	35.5 E	(9.6)	x	...	44.8 E	(10.0)	60.6	(9.5)
Nursing aides and orderlies	38.3 E	(10.3)	x	...	48.8 E	(10.5)	61.3 E	(10.2)
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**50.8 E**	**(14.6)**	**F**	**...**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**27.3**	**(1.2)**	**8.7**	**(0.8)**	**35.4**	**(1.4)**	**44.2**	**(1.5)**
No occupation reported[2]	**23.1 E**	**(7.3)**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**65.6**	**(7.1)**

Table 9.52 (concluded)

Reasons for unmet training needs or wants of non-participants aged 25 to 64 by occupation, 2002

	Training offered at inconvenient time		Health reasons		Lack of confidence		Other	
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	%	Standard error
All occupations	**15.7**	**(1.0)**	**3.7**	**(0.5)**	**2.6**	**(0.4)**	**8.7**	**(0.7)**
Health occupations[1]	**13.0 E**	**(3.6)**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**
Physicians and dentists[2,5]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians[2,6]	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Specialist physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
General practitioners and family physicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists, dietitians and nutritionists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Pharmacists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physiotherapists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Head nurses and supervisors	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	x	...	F	...	x	...	x	...
Medical technologists and technicians	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in dental health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Other technical occupations in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nursing assistants	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nursing aides and orderlies	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations[2,3]	**53.8 E**	**(14.7)**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**x**	**...**
Managers in health care	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Medical secretaries	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Psychologists	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Social workers	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations[2,4]	**15.8**	**(1.0)**	**3.3**	**(0.5)**	**2.5**	**(0.4)**	**8.7**	**(0.8)**
No occupation reported[2]	**F**	**...**	**F**	**...**	**x**	**...**	**F**	**...**

... not applicable
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
5. Includes Specialist physicians, General practitioners and Family physicians and Dentists.
6. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and Family physicians.

Notes: Non-participants are defined as working adults aged 25 to 64 who did not participate in at least one job-related training activity during 2002. Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

10. Summary and concluding remarks

This publication presents some of what we currently know to begin to address some of the crucial questions facing Canadians today: Does Canada have enough interested individuals with the right skills who want to work in health? Does it have the infrastructure, capacity, and effective education system to ensure an adequate supply of health workers to meet future health care demands?

This study, an examination of current major Statistics Canada data sources related to the education of Canadians, has revealed some important information about what happens before, during and after health education. It focused on interest in health occupations, the characteristics of students and faculty in university health programs, the labour market experiences of recent graduates from these programs, as well as the ongoing participation of health workers in formal and informal training.

There is a great deal of interest in health occupations among youth pursuing high school study. Over 10% of 15-year-olds say they want to work in a health occupation and most of them have been interested in that job for at least a year. Moreover, many of these youth appear to have the necessary qualifications. They have higher than average reading, mathematics and science skills, and their grades reflect this.

By the time they complete high school, however, many youth change their minds and only half of those who wanted to work in health still do. But this is still a substantial number of youth and many of them appear highly qualified. Among 18- to 20-year-olds, youth who aspire to health occupations are more likely to have already gone on to postsecondary studies, many have already enrolled in health or health-related studies, and others may be pursuing pre-health science programs.

Another source of students in college and university health programs is immigrants. About 4% of immigrants in 2000 said they wanted to work in health-related occupations before immigrating to Canada. Many need additional education to practice in Canada and about one-third asked to have their existing foreign credentials assessed by an educational institution in the country. Most of these individuals already have a college or university education and over 70% obtained a full or partial recognition of their credentials.

Health programs seek to meet the needs of these youth and internationally-trained health workers, in addition to older Canadians who return to college or university to upgrade their credentials, pursue new health studies, or take courses as part of their ongoing training. There are multiple pathways into and through health studies. Students in health programs are more likely to have some previous postsecondary experience and/or full-time work experience. As a result, students enrolled in and graduating from health programs tend to be older than average.

Graduates from health programs are less likely to immediately pursue additional education. Instead, they tend to make quick transitions into the labour market. Within two years of graduating, over three-quarters of health graduates are employed in a health occupation, and some others, such as graduates from mental and social health services or public health programs work in related fields.

The labour market outcomes of health graduates show that there is a clear demand for their skills. Almost all health graduates (99%) who have not gone on to additional studies are employed two years after graduation, most of them in a full-time position. Moreover, even just two years after graduation, when some, particularly doctors, are still in residency or entry-level positions, they tend to earn more than graduates overall.

Higher likelihood of employment combined with higher earnings compensates for the fact that health graduates are more likely to have student debt and they tend to owe more. In spite of this, they are less likely to report difficulties repaying their loans, they are just as likely to have paid off their loans two years after graduation, and just as likely to expect to have their loans repaid within five years of graduating.

The final episode in this story of health education has to do with ongoing training of health workers. After entering the labour market, health workers continue to upgrade their skills, even when not required. Support for formal training is high among health employers and their workers take advantage of it. About 60% of adults in health occupations participated in formal job-related training in 2002, twice the rate observed for all occupations. The main reason for taking this training is to perform their job better. And while most courses are supported by employers, few of the courses taken are actually required by them. At the same time, however, about one-third of adults in health occupations reported unmet training needs, saying that there was training that they wanted or needed, but were unable to take.

Although we have good information on the individuals who are interested in health education and who ultimately pursue it and enter health occupations, further research is required to explore why youth lose interest in health education and what factors or barriers prevent qualified youth from pursuing health education. Moreover, there is very little information about health education programs themselves. What are the constraints to increasing capacity in postsecondary institutions, what factors or barriers influence the recruitment of students, effective training, retention of students in their programs or in health education overall, and positive labour market transitions after graduation? To what extent do financial and institutional constraints limit enrolment or affect student learning? What is the effect of the availability of clinical placements (training) on enrolment and learning? What factors limit the availability of clinical training? Why do so many health workers report unmet training needs?

In addition to questions related to the how many individuals complete health education, there are additional questions about who these individuals are. While visible minority students are overrepresented among the youth who want to work in health, they are underrepresented among those who graduate from health programs. Do they face different barriers that need to be addressed? Similarly, why are rural youth less interested in health occupations? What barriers do they face? And who are the individuals who do decide to work in rural areas after they complete their programs? In particular, what do we know about health education for Aboriginal students who might be able to meet health care needs in Aboriginal communities? These are some of the questions that need to be addressed in ongoing research in order to fully understand the role that health education programs can play in improving the supply of health workers in Canada.

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Appendix 1

Data sources used in this publication

This appendix contains an alphabetical listing of all data sources used in this publication.

Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS)

Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives:

The Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS) is Canada's most comprehensive source of data on individual participation in formal adult education and training. It is the only Canadian survey to collect detailed information about the skill development efforts of the entire adult Canadian population. While the content of the AETS has evolved over time, the central objectives of the 2003 survey remain the same as for previous surveys in this series. The main objectives are to:

- Measure the incidence and intensity of adults' participation in job-related formal training.
- Profile employer support to job-related formal training.
- Analyze aspects of job-related training activities such as: training provider, expenses, financial support, motivations, outcomes and difficulties experienced while training.
- Identify the barriers preventing individuals from participating in the job-related formal training they want or need to take.
- Identify reasons explaining adults' lack of participation and of interest in job-related formal training.
- Relate adults' current participation patterns to their past involvement in and plans about future participation in job-related training.
- Measure the incidence and frequency of adults' participation in job-related informal training.
- Examine the interactions between participation in formal and informal job-related training.

Target population:	The population is defined as people 25 years of age and over living in the ten provinces, excluding inmates of institutions such as prisons, hospitals, and long-term care facilities, residents of Indian reserves, and full-time members of the armed forces.
Survey frequency:	1984, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1998 and 2003.
Notes:	Although data have been collected since 1984, the questionnaire structure and survey procedures were improved beginning in 1992. The 1994 AETS and the 1998 AETS were conducted based on the same methodology as the 1992 survey with only minor modifications to the questionnaire. In 2003, the content of the AETS was revised to take into account recommendations coming from consultation exercises. As a result, more than half of the survey that was conducted in 2003 was of new questions and the target population was modified. The 2003 survey focused on job-related training and education while the 1998 survey gathered information on all training and education activities. Respondents were then asked if the training or education had been related to a current or future job. These changes may affect the comparability of participation rates to some unknown extent. Consequently, the changes from 1998 to 2003 could be smaller than they appear.

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC)

Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives:	The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), conducted jointly by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada under the Policy Research Initiative, is a comprehensive survey designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to Canadian society. There exists a growing need for information on recent immigrants to Canada. As part of adapting to life in Canada, many immigrants face challenges such as finding suitable accommodation, learning or becoming more fluent in one or both of Canada's official languages, participating in the labour market or accessing education and training opportunities. The results of this survey will provide indicators of how immigrants are meeting these and other challenges. While integration may take many years, the LSIC is designed to examine the first four years of settlement, a time when newcomers establish economic, social

and cultural ties to Canadian society. To this end, the objectives of the survey are two-fold: to study how new immigrants adjust to life in Canada over time; and, to provide information on the factors that can facilitate or hinder this adjustment.

Topics covered in the survey include language proficiency, housing, education, foreign credential recognition, employment, health, values and attitudes, the development and use of social networks, income, and perceptions of settlement in Canada.

Since immigration is a shared jurisdiction between national and provincial departments the information gathered through the LSIC will be beneficial to many groups including both federal and provincial government departments, immigrant settlement agencies, non-governmental organizations and researchers. Survey results will also play an important role in planning and developing programs that will assist future immigrants settling in Canada.

Target population:

The target population for the survey consists of immigrants who meet all of the following criteria:

- arrived in Canada between October 1, 2000 and September 30, 2001;
- were age 15 years or older at the time of landing;
- landed from abroad, must have applied through a Canadian Mission Abroad.

Individuals who applied and landed from within Canada are excluded from the survey. These people may have been in Canada for a considerable length of time before officially "landing" and would therefore likely demonstrate quite different integration characteristics to those recently arrived in Canada. Refugees claiming asylum from within Canada are also excluded from the scope of the survey.

Survey frequency:

Irregular:

- first wave taking place between April 2001 and May 2002; and
- second wave between December 2002 and December 2003.

National Graduates Survey (NGS)

Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives:

This survey was designed to determine such factors as: the extent to which graduates of postsecondary programs had been successful in obtaining employment since graduation; the relationship between the graduates' programs of study and the employment subsequently obtained; the graduates' job and career satisfaction; the rates of under-employment and unemployment; the type of employment obtained related to career expectations and qualification requirements; and the influence of postsecondary education on occupational achievement.

Each graduating class is interviewed twice: two years after graduation (National Graduates Survey) and five years after graduation (Follow-up Survey of Graduates).The NGS is designed to measure the labour market outcomes of graduates from university, community college, and trade-vocational programs two and five years after graduation.

Target population:

Persons who completed the requirements for degrees, diplomas, or certificates from public universities, community colleges, and trade-vocational programs in Canada during the reference calendar year. Specifically, the types of graduates included are:

- graduates of university programs leading to bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degrees or specialized certificates or diplomas;
- graduates of postsecondary programs (of at least one year in duration and normally requiring secondary school completion or equivalent for admission) in Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT), Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel (CEGEP), community colleges, technical schools, or similar institutions;
- graduates of pre-employment programs (with a normal duration of at least three months) which lead to a certificate or diploma at the skilled trade level and are offered at trade-vocational schools, as well as many community colleges and technical institutes.

Excluded from the definition of graduates are:

- graduates from private postsecondary institutions such as computer training schools or commercial secretarial schools;
- individuals who completed continuing education courses, at universities and colleges, that do not lead to degrees or diplomas;
- individuals who completed part-time trade courses, such as adult education evening courses, while employed full time;
- individuals who completed vocational programs that were not in the skilled trades and/or were less than three months in duration;

- individuals in apprenticeship programs;
- graduates living outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the survey (starting from the 1995 cohort).

Survey frequency: To date, four five graduating classes have been surveyed two and five years after graduation: 1982, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000. The graduating class of 2000 was surveyed for the first time, two years after graduation (in 2002). Data for the follow-up survey of the 2000 graduating class was not available at the time of this publication.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an international assessment of the skills and knowledge of 15-year-olds which aims to assess whether students approaching the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. PISA is developed jointly by member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) is one project, which consists of two parallel survey programs:

- PISA is an international assessment of the skills and knowledge of 15-year-olds which aims to assess whether students approaching the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society.
- YITS is designed to examine the patterns of, and influences on, major transitions in young people's lives, particularly with respect to education, training and work. Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Statistics Canada have been developing the YITS in consultation with provincial and territorial ministries and departments of labour and education. Content includes measurement of major transitions in young people's lives including virtually all formal educational experiences and most about-market experiences, achievement, aspirations and expectations, and employment experiences. The implementation plan encompasses a longitudinal survey of each of two groups, ages 15 and 18-20, to be surveyed every two years.

- The 15-year-old respondents to the Reading Cohort (conducted in 2000) participated in both PISA and YITS. Starting in 2002, they will be followed up longitudinally by YITS.
- The 15-year-old respondents to the Mathematics Cohort (conducted in 2003) participated in both PISA and YITS. They will not be followed up longitudinally.

Target population: The survey population was comprised of students who were 15 years of age and were attending any form of schooling in the ten provinces of Canada. Schools on Indian reserves were excluded, as were various types of schools for which it would be infeasible to administer the survey, such as home schooling and special needs schools. These exclusions represent less than 4% of 15-year-olds in Canada.

Survey frequency:

- PISA: Every three years (since 2000)
- YITS: Biennial (Cohorts of 2000)

Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS)

Centre for education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives: The Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS) (formerly known as the Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS)) is a national survey that enables Statistics Canada to provide detailed information on enrolments and graduates of Canadian postsecondary education institutions in order to meet policy and planning needs in the field of postsecondary education. Upon full implementation, PSIS will capture annually, enrolment and graduate information from all Canadian public postsecondary institutions.

PSIS collects information pertaining to the programs and courses offered at an institution, as well as information regarding the students themselves and the program(s) and courses in which they were registered, or from which they have graduated.

In addition, PSIS has been designed to provide longitudinal data. It has been designed to allow for the creation of a unique longitudinal record for each postsecondary student in Canada which will, in turn, provide a history of flows taken by a student as he/she progresses through the education system.

Target population: The frame used is the list of Canadian public postsecondary institutions (universities, community colleges and trade and vocational training centres) compiled by the Centre for Education Statistics of

Statistics Canada. The collection unit is the Canadian postsecondary institutions. Each institution sends data pertaining to their programs and their students. PSIS population is a census of all students and graduates of all Canadian public postsecondary institutions.

Survey frequency: Annual.

Notes: PSIS replaces the University Student Information System, the Community College Student Information System and the Trade and Vocational Survey with a single survey offering common variables for all levels of postsecondary education. Historical enrolment and graduate data from the previous surveys have been converted using PSIS variable definitions and codesets to maintain the historical continuity of the statistical series.

University and College Academic Staff Survey (UCASS)

Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives: This database provides information on the number and characteristics of full-time teachers in degree-granting institutions.

Target population: Full-time teachers in degree-granting institutions.

Survey frequency: Annual (Academic year).

University Student Information System (USIS) – Enrolment and Graduations

Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives: The USIS database provides Canada-wide enrolment and graduate statistics from degree-granting universities and colleges. Data collected enables a general profile of students and the programs they take including sex, age, citizenship, geographic source of student, level of education, field of study, type of attendance (full-time, part-time), and year of graduation.

Target population: The target population for the enrolment statistics is all students enrolled in degree-granting institutions in Canada in programs leading toward a degree, diploma or certificate. This includes students enrolled in courses as well as students who have completed their course requirements and who are engaged in thesis writing or research. Those students who are taking courses eligible for credit but who are not seeking a degree, diploma or certificate (e.g., auditors) are also included. The target population for the graduate statistics is all students who have received a degree, diploma, or certificate during the calendar year ending in December.

Survey frequency: Annual. Enrolment data are available from the 1972/73 academic year to the present. Graduate data are from 1970 to the present.

Notes: The Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS), initially implemented in 2000, has begun to replace current postsecondary enrolment and graduate surveys, including the University Student Information System, with a single survey. While PSIS has been designed to continue the work of the postsecondary enrolment and graduation surveys, it will address their shortcomings and providing additional policy-relevant information.

Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)

Labour Statistics Division, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives: The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) is designed to explore a broad range of issues relating to employers and their employees. The survey aims to shed light on the relationships among competitiveness, innovation, technology use and human resource management on the employer side and technology use, training, job stability and earnings on the employee side.

The survey is unique in that employers and employees are linked at the micro data level; employees are selected from within sampled workplaces. Thus, information from both the supply and demand sides of the labour market is available to enrich studies on either side of the market.

The Workplace and Employee Survey offers potential users several unique innovations: chief among these is the link between events occurring in workplaces and the outcomes for workers. In addition, being longitudinal, it allows for a clearer understanding of changes over time.

There are two reference periods used for the WES. Questions concerning employment breakdown use the last pay period of March for the reference year while other questions refer to the last 12-month period ending in March of the reference year.

Target population:

The target population for the employer component is defined as all business locations operating in Canada that have paid employees in March, with the following exceptions:

- Employers in Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories; and
- Employers operating in crop production and animal production; fishing, hunting and trapping; private households, religious organizations and public administration.

The target population for the employee component is all employees working or on paid leave in March in the selected workplaces who receive a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary form. If a person receives a T-4 slip from two different workplaces, then the person will be counted as two employees on the WES frame.

Survey frequency:

Annual:

- Since 1999 for employers (with birth annually); and
- For two years for employees (fresh samples every second survey occasion (first, third, fifth).

Youth in Transition Survey (YITS)

Centre for education Statistics, Statistics Canada

Survey objectives:

The Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) is a longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. This survey is designed to examine the major transitions in the lives of youth, particularly between education, training and work.

The Youth in Transition Survey is designed to examine the patterns of, and influences on, major transitions in young people's lives, particularly with respect to education, training and work. Content includes measurement of major transitions in young people's lives including virtually all formal educational experiences and most about-market experiences, achievement, aspirations and expectations, and employment experiences. The implementation plan encompasses a longitudinal survey of each of two cohorts, ages 15 and 18-20, to be surveyed every two years (Cycle 1 was implemented in 2000 and Cycle 2 in 2002).

Target population:	• The survey population for the 18- to 20-year-old cohort includes persons born in the years 1979 to 1981. Geographically, the target population excludes the northern territories, Indian reserves, Canadian Forces bases and some remote areas. • The survey population for the Reading Cohort (15-year-olds) comprises persons who were born in 1984 and were attending any form of schooling in the ten provinces of Canada. Schools on Indian reserves were excluded, as were various types of schools for which it would be infeasible to administer the survey, such as home schooling and special needs schools. These exclusions represent less than 4% of 15-year-olds in Canada.
Survey frequency:	Biennial since 2000..

Appendix 2

Occupational classifications

Occupations are classified according to standard classifications (1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 1991) or 2001 National Occupational Classification – Statistics (NOC-S 2001)) depending on the data source. As such, health and health-related occupations include, but are not limited to, practitioners of health care.

The following tables outline the specifications used for the analysis of health and health-related occupations using both SOC 1991 and NOC-S 2001.

Appendix table 2.1

Classification of health and health-related occupations using SOC 1991

Occupations	SOC 1991
All occupations	All codes
Health occupations[1]	D* excluding D014 and D213
Physicians and Dentists[2]	D011, D012, D013
Physicians	D011, D012
Specialist Physicians	D011
General Practitioners and Family Physicians	D012
Dentists	D013
Optometrists, Chiropractors and Other Health Diagnosing and Treating Professionals	D02*
Optometrists	D021
Chiropractors	D022
Other Professional Occupations in Health Diagnosing and Treating	D023
Pharmacists, Dietitians and Nutritionists	D03*
Pharmacists	D031
Dietitians and Nutritionists	D032
Therapy and Assessment Professionals	D04*
Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists	D041
Physiotherapists	D042
Occupational Therapists	D043
Other Professional Occupations in Therapy and Assessment	D044
Nurse Supervisors and Registered Nurses	D11*
Head Nurses and Supervisors	D111
Registered Nurses	D112
Technical and Related Occupations in Health	D2* excluding D213
Medical Technologists and Technicians	D21* excluding D213
Medical Laboratory Technologists and Pathologists' Assistants	D211
Medical Laboratory Technicians	D212
Respiratory Therapists and Clinical Perfusionists	D214
Medical Radiation Technologists	D215
Medical Sonographers	D216
Cardiology Technologists	D217
Electroencephalographic and Other Diagnostic Technologists, n.e.c.	D218
Other Medical Technologists and Technicians	D219

Appendix table 2.1 (concluded)

Classification of health and health-related occupations using SOC 1991

Occupations	SOC 1991
Technical Occupations in Dental Health Care	D22*
Denturists	D221
Dental Hygienists and Dental Therapists	D222
Dental Technicians and Laboratory Bench Workers	D223
Other Technical Occupations in Health Care	D23*
Opticians	D231
Midwives and Practitioners of Natural Healing	D232
Registered Nursing Assistants	D233
Ambulance Attendants and Other Paramedical Occupations	D234
Other Technical Occupations in Therapy and Assessment	D235
Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	D31*
Dental Assistants	D311
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	D312
Other Aides and Assistants in Support of Health Services	D313
Selected health-related occupations[2]	A321, B213, B214, C163, E021, E022
Managers in Health Care	A321
Medical Secretaries	B213
Court Recorders and Medical Transcriptionist	B214
Inspectors in Public and Environmental Health and Occupational Health and Safety	C163
Psychologists	E021
Social Workers	E022
All other occupations[2, 3]	All codes not included above

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.
2. Not a Standard occupational classification (SOC) category.
3. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

For more information on the SOC 1991, visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click **Definitions, Data source and methods** link in the left navigation panel, then click on **Occupation** link under the Standard classifications category. Click on **SOC 1991** link under Classifications, then click on **SOC 1991** link.

Appendix table 2.2
Classification of health and health-related occupations using NOC-S 2001

Occupations	NOC-S 2001
All occupations	All codes
Health occupations[1]	D* excluding D014 and D213
Physicians and Dentists[2]	D011, D012, D013
Physicians	D011, D012
Specialist Physicians	D011
General Practitioners and Family Physicians	D012
Dentists	D013
Optometrists, Chiropractors and Other Health Diagnosing and Treating Professionals	D02*
Optometrists	D021
Chiropractors	D022
Other Professional Occupations in Health Diagnosing and Treating	D023
Pharmacists, Dietitians and Nutritionists	D03*
Pharmacists	D031
Dietitians and Nutritionists	D032
Therapy and Assessment Professionals	D04*
Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists	D041
Physiotherapists	D042
Occupational Therapists	D043
Other Professional Occupations in Therapy and Assessment	D044
Nurse Supervisors and Registered Nurses	D11*
Head Nurses and Supervisors	D111
Registered Nurses	D112
Technical and Related Occupations in Health[1]	D2* excluding D213
Medical Technologists and Technicians (Except Dental Health)[3]	D21* excluding D213
Medical Laboratory Technologists and Pathologists' Assistants	D211
Medical Laboratory Technicians	D212
Respiratory Therapists, Clinical Perfusionists and Cardio-Pulmonary Technologists	D214
Medical Radiation Technologists	D215
Medical Sonographers	D216
Cardiology Technologists	D217
Electrocephalographic and Other Diagnostic Technologists, n.e.c.	D218
Other Medical Technologists and Technicians (Except Dental Health)	D219
Technical Occupations in Dental Health Care	D22*
Denturists	D221
Dental Hygienists and Dental Therapists	D222
Dental Technicians and Laboratory Bench Workers	D223
Other Technical Occupations in Health Care (Except Dental)	D23*
Opticians	D231
Midwives and Practitioners of Natural Healing	D232
Licensed Practical Nurses	D233
Ambulance Attendants and Other Paramedical Occupations	D234
Other Technical Occupations in Therapy and Assessment	D235
Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	D31*
Dental Assistants	D311
Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	D312
Other Assisting Occupations in Support of Health Services	D313
Selected health-related occupations[2]	A321, B213, B214, C163, E021, E022
Managers in Health Care	A321
Medical Secretaries	B213
Court Recorders and Medical Transcriptionists	B214
Inspectors in Public and Environmental Health and Occupational Health and Safety	C163
Psychologists	E021
Social Workers	E022
All other occupations[2,4]	All codes not included above

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Veterinary and Animal Health Technologists and Technicians.
2. Not a National occupational classification - Statistics (NOC-S) category.
3. Excludes Veterinary and Animal Health Technologists and Technicians.
4. Includes Veterinarians and Veterinary and Animal Health Technologists and Technicians.

For more information on the NOC-S 2001, visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click **Definitions**, **Data source and methods** link in the left navigation panel, then click on **Occupation** link under the Standard classifications category. Click on **NOC-S 2001** link under Classifications, then click on **NOC-S 2001** link.

Appendix 3

Classification of Instructional Programs

The current classification used at Statistics Canada to classify instructional programs according to field of study is the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), Canada, 2000.

The following table outlines the specifications used for the analysis of health and health-related education programs in this report. Note: In Section 5, with the exception of Physical therapy / therapist (CIP = 51.2308) and Occupational therapy / therapist (CIP = 51.2306), type of program is defined using the 2- or 4-digit level of the CIP. Where categories are grouped CIP codes, the specifications for both Section 5 and Sections 6 and 7 are outlined.

Appendix table 3.1

Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
All programs	All CIP
Health programs[1]	In Sections 6 and 7: All CIP starting with 51 and with 60, except 51.1104, 51.0808 and those starting with 51.24, 51.25 and 60.03; In Section 5: All CIP starting with 51 and with 60, except those starting with 51.24, 51.25 and 60.03
Health services / allied health / health sciences, general	51.00
Chiropractic	51.01
Communication disorders sciences and services	51.02
Communication disorders, general	51.0201
Audiology / audiologist and hearing sciences	51.0202
Speech-language pathology / pathologist	51.0203
Audiology / audiologist and speech-language pathology / pathologist	51.0204
Communication disorders sciences and services, other	51.0299
Dentistry	51.04
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences	51.05
Dental clinical sciences, general	51.0501
Advanced general dentistry	51.0502
Oral biology and oral pathology	51.0503
Dental public health and education	51.0504
Dental materials	51.0505
Endodontics / endodontology	51.0506
Oral / maxillofacial surgery	51.0507
Orthodontics / orthodontology	51.0508
Pediatric dentistry / pedodontics	51.0509
Periodontics / periodontology	51.0510
Prosthodontics / prosthodontology	51.0511
Advanced / graduate dentistry and oral sciences, other	51.0599

Appendix table 3.1 (continued)

Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Dental support services and allied professions	51.06
Dental assisting / assistant	51.0601
Dental hygiene / hygienist	51.0602
Dental laboratory technology / technician	51.0603
Dental services and allied professions, other	51.0699
Health and medical administrative services	51.07
Health / health care administration / management	51.0701
Hospital and health care facilities administration / management	51.0702
Health unit coordinator / ward clerk	51.0703
Health unit manager / ward supervisor	51.0704
Medical office management / administration	51.0705
Health information / medical records administration / administrator	51.0706
Health information / medical records technology / technician	51.0707
Medical transcription / transcriptionist	51.0708
Medical office computer specialist / assistant	51.0709
Medical office assistant / specialist	51.0710
Medical / health management and clinical assistant / specialist	51.0711
Medical reception / receptionist	51.0712
Medical insurance coding specialist / coder	51.0713
Medical insurance specialist / medical biller	51.0714
Health / medical claims examiner	51.0715
Medical administrative / executive assistant and medical secretary	51.0716
Medical staff services technology / technician	51.0717
Health and medical administrative services, other	51.0799
Allied health and medical assisting services[2]	In Sections 6 and 7: All CIP starting with 51.08 except 51.0808. In Section 5: CIP=51.08.
Medical / clinical assistant	51.0801
Clinical / medical laboratory assistant	51.0802
Occupational therapist assistant	51.0803
Pharmacy technician / assistant	51.0805
Physical therapist assistant	51.0806
Anesthesiologist assistant	51.0809
Emergency care attendant	51.0810
Pathology / pathologist assistant	51.0811
Respiratory therapy technician / assistant	51.0812
Chiropractic assistant / technician	51.0813
Allied health and medical assisting services, other	51.0899
Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions	51.09
Cardiovascular technology / technologist	51.0901
Electrocardiograph technology / technician	51.0902
Electroneurodiagnostic / electroencephalographic technology / technologist	51.0903
Emergency medical technology / technician	51.0904
Nuclear medical technology / technologist	51.0905
Perfusion technology / perfusionist	51.0906
Medical radiologic technology / science – radiation therapist	51.0907
Respiratory care therapy / therapist	51.0908
Surgical technology / technologist	51.0909
Diagnostic medical sonography / sonographer and ultrasound technician	51.0910
Radiologic technology / science – radiographer	51.0911
Physician assistant	51.0912
Athletic training / trainer	51.0913
Gene / genetic therapy	51.0914
Cardiopulmonary technology / technologist	51.0915
Radiation protection / Health physics technician	51.0916
Allied health diagnostic, intervention, and treatment professions, other	51.0999

Appendix table 3.1 (continued)

Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	51.10
Blood bank technology specialist	51.1001
Cytotechnology / cytotechnologist	51.1002
Hematology technology / technician	51.1003
Clinical / medical laboratory technician	51.1004
Clinical laboratory science / medical technology / technologist	51.1005
Ophthalmic laboratory technology / technician	51.1006
Histologic technology / histotechnologist	51.1007
Histologic technician	51.1008
Phlebotomy / phlebotomist	51.1009
Cytogenetics / genetics / clinical genetics technology / technologist	51.1010
Renal / dialysis technologist / technician	51.1011
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions, other	51.1099
Health / medical preparatory programs[3]	In Sections 6 and 7: All CIP starting with 51.11 except 51.1104; In Section 5: CIP=51.11.
Pre-dentistry studies	51.1101
Pre-medicine / pre-medical studies	51.1102
Pre-pharmacy studies	51.1103
Pre-nursing studies	51.1105
Health / medical preparatory programs, other	51.1199
Medicine	51.12
Medical scientist	51.14
Mental and social health services and allied professions	51.15
Substance abuse / addiction counselling	51.1501
Psychiatric / mental health services technician	51.1502
Clinical / medical social work	51.1503
Community health services / liaison / counselling	51.1504
Marriage and family therapy / counselling	51.1505
Clinical pastoral counselling / Patient counselling	51.1506
Psychoanalysis and psychotherapy	51.1507
Mental health counselling / counsellor	51.1508
Genetic counselling / counsellor	51.1509
Mental and social health services and allied professions, other	51.1599
Nursing	51.16
Nursing / Registered nurse	51.1601
Nursing administration	51.1602
Adult health nurse / nursing	51.1603
Nurse anesthetist	51.1604
Family practice nurse / nurse practitioner	51.1605
Maternal / child health and neonatal nurse / nursing	51.1606
Nurse midwife / nursing midwifery	51.1607
Nursing science	51.1608
Pediatric nurse / nursing	51.1609
Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing	51.1610
Public health / community nurse / nursing	51.1611
Perioperative / operating room and surgical nurse / nursing	51.1612
Licensed practical / vocational nurse training	51.1613
Nurse / nursing assistant / aide and patient care assistant	51.1614
Clinical nurse specialist	51.1616
Critical care nursing	51.1617
Occupational and environmental health nursing	51.1618
Nursing, other	51.1699
Optometry	51.17

Appendix table 3.1 (continued)
Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions	51.18
Opticianry / ophthalmic dispensing optician	51.1801
Optometric technician / assistant	51.1802
Ophthalmic technician / technologist	51.1803
Orthoptics / orthoptist	51.1804
Ophthalmic and optometric support services and allied professions, other	51.1899
Osteopathic medicine / osteopathy	51.19
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration	51.20
Pharmacy	51.2001
Pharmacy administration and pharmacy policy and regulatory affairs	51.2002
Pharmaceutics and drug design	51.2003
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry	51.2004
Natural products chemistry and pharmacognosy	51.2005
Clinical and industrial drug development	51.2006
Pharmacoeconomics / pharmaceutical economics	51.2007
Clinical, hospital, and managed care pharmacy	51.2008
Industrial and physical pharmacy and cosmetic sciences	51.2009
Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences, and administration, other	51.2099
Podiatric medicine / podiatry	51.21
Public health	51.22
Public health, general	51.2201
Environmental health	51.2202
Health / medical physics	51.2205
Occupational health and industrial hygiene	51.2206
Public health education and promotion	51.2207
Community health and preventive medicine	51.2208
Maternal and child health	51.2209
International public health / international health	51.2210
Health services administration	51.2211
Public health, other	51.2299
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions	51.23
Art therapy / therapist	51.2301
Dance therapy / therapist	51.2302
Music therapy / therapist	51.2305
Occupational therapy / therapist	51.2306
Orthotist / Prosthetist	51.2307
Physical therapy / therapist	51.2308
Therapeutic recreation / recreational therapy	51.2309
Vocational rehabilitation counselling / counsellor	51.2310
Kinesiotherapy / kinesiotherapist	51.2311
Assistive / augmentative technology and rehabilitation engineering	51.2312
Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions, other	51.2399
Health aides / attendants / orderlies	51.26
Health aide	51.2601
Home health aide / home attendant	51.2602
Medication aide	51.2603
Health aides / attendants / orderlies, other	51.2699
Medical illustration and informatics	51.27
Medical illustration / medical illustrator	51.2703
Medical informatics	51.2706
Medical illustration and informatics, other	51.2799
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services	51.31
Dietetics / dietitian	51.3101
Clinical nutrition / nutritionist	51.3102
Dietetic technician	51.3103
Dietitian assistant	51.3104
Dietetics and clinical nutrition services, other	51.3199

Appendix table 3.1 (continued)

Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Bioethics / medical ethics	51.32
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems	51.33
Acupuncture	51.3301
Traditional chinese / asian medicine and chinese herbology	51.3302
Naturopathic medicine / naturopathy	51.3303
Homeopathic medicine / homeopathy	51.3304
Ayurvedic medicine / ayurveda	51.3305
Alternative and complementary medicine and medical systems, other	51.3399
Alternative and complementary medical support services	51.34
Direct entry midwifery	51.3401
Alternative and complementary medical support services, other	51.3499
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services	51.35
Massage therapy / therapeutic massage	51.3501
Asian bodywork therapy	51.3502
Somatic bodywork	51.3503
Somatic bodywork and related therapeutic services, other	51.3599
Movement and mind-body therapies	51.36
Movement therapy	51.3601
Yoga teacher training / yoga therapy	51.3602
Hypnotherapy / hypnotherapist	51.3603
Movement and mind-body therapies, other	51.3699
Energy-based and biologically-based therapies	51.37
Aromatherapy	51.3701
Herbalism / herbalist	51.3702
Polarity therapy	51.3703
Reiki	51.3704
Energy- and biologically-based therapies, other	51.3799
Health professions and related clinical sciences, other	51.99
Dental residency programs	60.01
Dental / oral surgery specialty residency programs	60.0101
Dental public health specialty residency programs	60.0102
Endodontics specialty residency programs	60.0103
Oral pathology specialty residency programs	60.0104
Orthodontics specialty residency programs	60.0105
Pedodontics specialty residency programs	60.0106
Periodontics specialty residency programs	60.0107
Prosthodontics specialty residency programs	60.0108
Dental residency programs, other	60.0199
Medical residency programs	60.02
Aerospace medicine residency programs	60.0201
Allergies and immunology residency programs	60.0202
Anesthesiology residency programs	60.0203
Blood banking residency programs	60.0204
Cardiology residency programs	60.0205
Chemical pathology residency programs	60.0206
Child / pediatric neurology residency programs	60.0207
Child psychiatry residency programs	60.0208
Colon and rectal surgery residency programs	60.0209
Critical care anesthesiology residency programs	60.0210
Critical care medicine residency programs	60.0211
Critical care surgery residency programs	60.0212
Dermatology residency programs	60.0213
Dermatopathology residency programs	60.0214
Diagnostic radiology residency programs	60.0215
Emergency medicine residency programs	60.0216
Endocrinology and metabolism residency programs	60.0217
Family medicine residency programs	60.0218
Forensic pathology residency programs	60.0219
Gastroenterology residency programs	60.0220
General surgery residency programs	60.0221

Appendix table 3.1 (continued)

Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Geriatric medicine residency programs	60.0222
Hand surgery residency programs	60.0223
Hematology residency programs	60.0224
Hematological pathology residency programs	60.0225
Immunopathology residency programs	60.0226
Infectious disease residency programs	60.0227
Internal medicine residency programs	60.0228
Laboratory medicine residency programs	60.0229
Musculoskeletal oncology residency programs	60.0230
Neonatal-perinatal medicine residency programs	60.0231
Nephrology residency programs	60.0232
Neurological surgery / neurosurgery residency programs	60.0233
Neurology residency programs	60.0234
Neuropathology residency programs	60.0235
Nuclear medicine residency programs	60.0236
Nuclear radiology residency programs	60.0237
Obstetrics and gynecology residency programs	60.0238
Occupational medicine residency programs	60.0239
Oncology residency programs	60.0240
Ophthalmology residency programs	60.0241
Orthopedics / orthopaedic surgery residency programs	60.0242
Otolaryngology residency programs	60.0243
Pathology residency programs	60.0244
Pediatric cardiology residency programs	60.0245
Pediatric endocrinology residency programs	60.0246
Pediatric hemato-oncology residency programs	60.0247
Pediatric nephrology residency programs	60.0248
Pediatric orthopedics residency programs	60.0249
Pediatric surgery residency programs	60.0250
Pediatrics residency programs	60.0251
Physical and rehabilitation medicine residency programs	60.0252
Plastic surgery residency programs	60.0253
Preventive medicine residency programs	60.0254
Psychiatry residency programs	60.0255
Public health medicine residency programs	60.0256
Pulmonary disease residency programs	60.0257
Radiation oncology residency programs	60.0258
Radioisotopic pathology residency programs	60.0259
Rheumatology residency programs	60.0260
Sports medicine residency programs	60.0261
Thoracic surgery residency programs	60.0262
Urology residency programs	60.0263
Vascular surgery residency programs	60.0264
Adult reconstructive orthopedics (orthopaedic surgery) residency programs	60.0265
Child neurology residency programs	60.0266
Cytopathology residency programs	60.0267
Geriatric medicine (internal medicine) residency programs	60.0268
Pediatric urology residency programs	60.0269
Physical medicine and rehabilitation / psychiatry residency programs	60.0270
Orthopaedic surgery of the spine residency programs	60.0271
Medical residency programs, other	60.0299
Selected health-related programs	In Sections 6 and 7: All CIP starting with 42, all CIP starting with 44.07, CIP=26.1309 and all CIP starting with 31.05; In Section 5: Same as above, but excludes CIP=26.1309
Psychology	42
Clinical psychology	42.02
Counselling psychology	42.06
Clinical child psychology	42.20
Health / medical psychology	42.23

Appendix table 3.1 (concluded)
Classification of health and health-related education programs using CIP 2000

Program	CIP 2000
Social work	44.07
Epidemiology	26.1309
Health and physical education / fitness	31.05
All other programs[4]	All CIP not in "Health programs" or in "Selected health-related programs"
Selected categories of health programs[5]	In Sections 6 and 7: All CIP starting with 51.12, all CIP starting with 60.02, CIP=51.0905, CIP=51.0907, CIP=51.0911, CIP=51.1002, CIP=51.1004, CIP=51.1005, CIP=51.1010, CIP=51.0802, CIP=51.1601, CIP=51.1610, CIP=51.1613, CIP=51.2001, CIP=51.2306 and CIP=51.2308; no equivalent in Section 5.
Physicians[6]	In Sections 6 and 7: CIP starting with 51.12 and 60.02; found under "Health programs" in Section 5.
Medical radiation technologists[6]	In Sections 6 and 7: CIP=51.0905 or CIP=51.0907 or CIP=51.0911; no equivalent in Section 5.
Medical laboratory technologists[6]	In Sections 6 and 7: CIP=51.1002, CIP=51.1004, CIP=51.1005, CIP=51.1010 and CIP=51.0802; no equivalent in Section 5.

1. In Sections 6 and 7, excludes veterinary programs at the 4- and 6-digit CIP level. In Section 5, excludes veterinary programs at the 4-digit level.
2. In Sections 6 and 7, excludes Veterinary / animal health technology / technician and Veterinary assistant. No exclusions in Section 5.
3. In Sections 6 and 7, excludes Pre-veterinary studies. No exclusions in Section 5.
4. In Sections 6 and 7, includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work, Epidemiology and Health and physical education / fitness. In Section 5, includes veterinary programs but excludes all health programs, Psychology, Social work and Health and physical education / fitness.
5. In Sections 6 and 7, these health programs are special groupings from health programs above. In the case of Medical laboratory technologists, they are predominantly from Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions, with the exception of Clinical / medical laboratory assistant, which comes from Allied health and medical assisting services. These health programs were selected as they represent the priority occupations as determined from the health human resources and education consultations conducted in 2005 (see Allen et. al. 2006). There is no equivalent in Section 5.
6. Not a standard Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) category.

For a detailed description of the above programs, visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click on **Definitions, Data source and methods** link in the left navigation panel and then, click on **Instructional Programs** link under the Standard classifications category. Click on **CIP Canada 2000** link under Classifications, click on **Classification** and then, click on either **51. Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences** under Chapter I – Academic and Occupationally-Specific Programs or **60. Dental, Medical and Veterinary Residency Programs** under Chapter II – Dental, Medical and Veterinary Residency Programs.

Appendix 4

Classification of principal subject taught

The following table outlines the specifications used for the classification of principal subject taught in this report.

Appendix table 4.1
Classification of principal subject taught in the health field

Category	Course name
Dentistry	Dentistry (Professional program) Dental specialties
Medical sciences	Medicine (Professional program) Anatomy Biochemistry Biophysics Embryology Endocrinology Genetics Histology Neurophysiology Pharmacology Physiology Other basic sciences
Medical and surgical specialties	Medical specialties Surgical specialties
Paraclinical sciences	Immunology Microbiology Pathology Other paraclinical sciences
Nursing	Nursing
Optometry	Optometry
Pharmacy	Pharmacy
Epidemiology and public health	Epidemiology and public health
Occupational therapy	Occupational therapy
Rehabilitation	Aural and oral rehabilitation Other rehabilitation
Physical therapy	Physical therapy
Health administration	Health administration
Psychology	Psychology
Clinical / medical laboratory science and allied professions	Medical technology
All other health subjects	Other health professions and occupations Health professions, n.e.s.

For a detailed description of the above principal subject taught, visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click on **Definitions, Data source and methods** link in the left navigation panel, click on **Alphabetical list** link under the Surveys and statistical programs category and then, click on **3161: University and College Academic Staff System – Part-time Staff** link. Click on **Additional documentation** link under Data sources category, click on **Part-time University Teaching Staff: Data Element Manual (in PDF format)** link and then, refer to **Element No. 13 – Principal Subject Taught** from pages 28 to 50.

Appendix 5

North American Industrial Classification System

The classification system that Statistics Canada uses to organize economic data by industry is the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was first developed in 1997 by the three trading partners under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in order to provide a common statistical framework that will facilitate analysis of the three economies. It was updated in 2002. The next update is planned for 2007.

Definition of industry

An **industry** is a group of production entities that use similar production processes to create goods and services. These entities may take the form of corporations, mines, factories, unincorporated businesses, etc. Certain legal entities, such as multinational corporations, may produce such a vast range of different products that they are not useful for defining industries for the purpose of preparing production statistics. Nevertheless, most complex organizations are of small internal units, generally located in a single place, with relatively homogeneous output and relatively similar production processes and technology. These units may form the basis of a classification system.

The establishment has this function in enterprise statistics. While establishments may engage in a variety of activities, these are generally of limited scope, and a single activity tends of dominate. The activity associated with the highest value-added (that is, the value of the outputs minus the cost of the inputs) is considered as the establishment's "principal activity," and the establishment is classified to an industry corresponding to this principal activity.

It should be noted that the group of establishments that constitute an industry may vary over the years, owing to the creation of new establishments, the closure of establishments or simply a change in production processes. Statistics Canada periodically examines the classification of establishments to industries. A given industry may produce goods that are not considered its principal product. This is a secondary activity. By the same token, some of the main products of this industry may also be manufactured by other industries.

As defined by NAICS 2002, the Educational Services sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centres. These establishments may be privately owned and operated, either for profit or not, or they may be publicly owned and operated.

The structure of NAICS takes the form of a hierarchical list of all economic activities in the country. The numbering system adopted by NAICS includes five levels and uses six-digit numerical coding. The first two digits designate the sector, the third digit designates the sub-sector, the fourth designates the group and the fifth designates the class. The sixth digit is used to designate national classes specific to each country. NAICS 2002 covers economic activities in 20 sectors and 928 Canadian industries.

The following is an abridged version of the Health care and social assistance sector in NAICS.

Appendix table 5.1

Classification of the Health Care and Social Assistance sector using NAICS 2002

Industry	NAICS 2002
Health Care and Social Assistance	**62**
Ambulatory Health Care Services	**621**
Offices of Physicians	6211
Offices of Physicians	62111
Offices of Physicians	621110
Offices of Dentists	6212
Offices of Dentists	62121
Offices of Dentists	621210
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	6213
Offices of Chiropractors	62131
Offices of Chiropractors	621310
Offices of Optometrists	62132
Offices of Optometrists	621320
Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	62133
Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	621330
Offices of Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapists and Audiologists	62134
Offices of Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapists and Audiologists	621340
Offices of All Other Health Practitioners	62139
Offices of All Other Health Practitioners	621390
Out-Patient Care Centres	6214
Family Planning Centres	62141
Family Planning Centres	621410
Out-Patient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centres	62142
Out-Patient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centres	621420
Other Out-Patient Care Centres	62149
Community Health Centres	621494
All Other Out-Patient Care Centres	621499
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	6215
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	62151
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	621510
Home Health Care Services	6216
Home Health Care Services	62161
Home Health Care Services	621610
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	6219
Ambulance Services	62191
Ambulance (except Air Ambulance) Services	621911
Air Ambulance Services	621912
All Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	62199
All Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	621990
Hospitals	**622**
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6221
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	62211
General (except Paediatric) Hospitals	622111
Paediatric Hospitals	622112
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	6222
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	62221
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	622210
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	6223
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	62231
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	622310

Appendix table 5.1 (concluded)
Classification of the Health Care and Social Assistance sector using NAICS 2002

Industry	NAICS 2002
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	**623**
Nursing Care Facilities	6231
Nursing Care Facilities	62311
Nursing Care Facilities	623110
Residential Developmental Handicap, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	6232
Residential Developmental Handicap Facilities	62321
Residential Developmental Handicap Facilities	623210
Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	62322
Residential Substance Abuse Facilities	623221
Homes for the Psychiatrically Disabled	623222
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	6233
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	62331
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	623310
Other Residential Care Facilities	6239
Other Residential Care Facilities	62399
Transition Homes for Women	623991
Homes for Emotionally Disturbed Children	623992
Homes for the Physically Handicapped or Disabled	623993
All Other Residential Care Facilities	623999
Social Assistance	**624**
Individual and Family Services	6241
Child and Youth Services	62411
Child and Youth Services	624110
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	62412
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	624120
Other Individual and Family Services	62419
Other Individual and Family Services	624190
Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services	6242
Community Food Services	62421
Community Food Services	624210
Community Housing Services	62422
Community Housing Services	624220
Emergency and Other Relief Services	62423
Emergency and Other Relief Services	624230
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	6243
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	62431
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	624310
Child Day-Care Services	6244
Child Day-Care Services	62441
Child Day-Care Services	624410

For more information on the NAICS 2002, visit www.statcan.ca. Click on **English** button, click **Definitions, Data source and methods** link in the left navigation panel, then click on **Industry** link under the Standard classifications category. Click on **NAICS 2002** link under Classifications, click on **Standard Classification**, then click on **62 – Health Care and Social Assistance** link.

Appendix 6

A focus on nursing

Enrolment information from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS) provided in this report are limited to the public university sector. It does not include data on continuing education programs, college data, nor does it reflect the situation in private postsecondary institutions (see section 5.1 for further information). As such, it does not reflect the entirety, complexity, or variety of education and training available to each of the health occupations. In other words, there are individuals in health programs from colleges and private postsecondary institutions that are not reflected in this report. The implications of these limitations in relation to the nursing education and training system are discussed in this appendix.

The lack of availability of college enrolment and graduate data from the PSIS data collections has particular consequences for the picture of the volume and nature of activity in nursing programs in Canada. The Canadian Nurses Association adopted a policy of baccalaureate education for new Registered Nurses in 1982, and since then provinces and territories are in the process of converting to these programs, with many schools phasing out diploma programs or introducing collaborative baccalaureate programs. During this process, a number of college diploma programs still exist across the country. Hence, the publication of enrolment data solely at the university level does not reflect the entire scope of nursing education and training in the postsecondary system. The lack of availability of college data is particularly important for Quebec and Manitoba, where a significant number of diploma programs for Registered Nurses are offered.[9] Although diploma programs for Registered Nurses at the college level are being phased out in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, these jurisdictions will have registered nurse graduates from the college system for a number of years yet.

In some jurisdictions, the college system will continue to play a role in the education and training of nurses through the establishment of collaborative degree programs — which have turned out to be the mechanism adopted to convert from diploma to degree programs. Collaborative refers to a relationship of cooperation for program delivery between a university and one or more college-level institutions.[10] Depending on the data reporting arrangements between the college and university partners offering collaborative programs, information for those years that a student takes the program at the college may or may not be reflected in the university enrolment counts presented in this report. Although not yet confirmed, there is a possibility that college data may be available in 2009 from the PSIS database.

Another considerable limitation of the statistics presented in this report concerning nursing enrolment and graduates at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees level is that they do not distinguish between entry-to-practice and post-registered nurse (post-RN) programs. Post RN-programs are designed to lead to the achievement of a baccalaureate degree for those persons who already hold a registered nurse (RN) designation, but not a prior baccalaureate in nursing, and who wish to upgrade their academic qualifications to the baccalaureate level. It is important to work towards being able to capture this distinction in the data as the supply of graduates from post-RN programs do not represent new additions to the nursing labour supply. Furthermore, the data presented in this report do not capture other types of continuing education programs in the form of certificate programs that provide specialized training which adds to the competencies of a nurse in a specific area, for example, oncology, pediatric nursing, etc.

Finally, the category "Nursing" encompasses nurse practitioner programs and registered psychiatric nursing programs along with other categories of nurses. Nursing data in this report therefore does not differentiate between those studying to become registered nurses from those in other types of nursing programs or specialties.

Appendix 7

A distinction between "enterprise," "company," "establishment" and "location"

The **enterprise** is an independent unit for which a complete set of financial statements is available. The enterprise directs and controls the allocation of resources relating to its operations, and for which consolidated financial and balance sheet accounts are maintained. In the case of most small- and medium-sized businesses, the enterprise and the establishment are identical. Large and complex enterprises, however, consist of more than one establishment, which may belong to different industries under NAICS.

The **company** is the level at which operating profit can be measured, for which income and expenditure accounts and balance sheet information are maintained from which operating profit and the rate of return on capital can be derived. An enterprise may include one or more companies.

The **establishment** is the level at which the accounting data required to measure production are available. The establishment is the most homogeneous unit of production for which the business maintains accounting records from which it is possible to assemble data on the gross value of production and labour and capital used in production.

At the lowest level of a firm's operating structure are production units, such as plants, factories, farms, mines, warehouses, stores, airports or movie theatres. The **location** (or workplace) is a producing unit at a single geographical location where economic activity is conducted and for which, at a minimum, employment data are available.

Appendix 8

Health Human Resources and Education conceptual framework

The **Health Human Resources and Education conceptual framework** is designed to show the general relationships between the education system and the health labour market, showing the generic flows of individuals through educational institutions and into the health labour market. Many detailed flows and activities are not specified here, but are assumed within the framework. This is particularly true of the multiple pathways in and out of postsecondary education.

Each box represents generic institutions or institutional processes: postsecondary health education, recognition (and assessment), licensure or registration and the health labour market. These are intended conceptually. For example, within the postsecondary education box are conceptually all Canadian postsecondary institutions providing health-related education. The movement of individuals between educational institutions, between programs—whether bridging, access, collaborative, direct-entry or graduate studies—occurs within this box.

The flows between boxes (indicated with a triangle) describe generic movements rather than specific pathways. In general, therefore, the framework outlines the route from aspiring to a health career, to training, graduation, entry into the labour market, and possible reintegration back into educational institutions as a student, educator or researcher.

In order to measure the main flow of individuals through education and into the health labour market, it is important to identify how all of these flows (and the leakages implied by some of them) influence the supply of new entrants into health occupations.

Endnotes

1. For example, as recently as 1992-93, women accounted for only 41% of enrolment in dentistry programs at the bachelor's and other undergraduate degree levels (Postsecondary Student Information System).
2. This report has not analyzed medical and dental residency programs as there is a need to review how these programs are being classified according to level of study.
3. Entry-to-practice here refers to programs that provide the qualification for graduates to qualify for initial licensure in nursing.
4. For the purpose of this report, "designated groups" refer to members of a visible minority, Aboriginal peoples and persons with disabilities.
5. (1) Health services / Allied health / Health sciences, general. (2) Allied health diagnostic, intervention and treatment professions (3) Public health (4) Clinical / medical laboratory assistant (5) Psychiatric / mental health nurse / nursing (6) Licensed practical / vocational nurse training.
6. Workplaces who introduced new products, services or processes or improved them between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003.
7. Locations in the Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories were excluded, along with locations in the agriculture, fishing, and road, bridge and highway maintenance fields and public administration.
8. Proportions do not add to 100% as many respondents reported more than one reason.
9. The account of transitions in policies and programs for Nursing in Canada is culled from "The National Student and Faculty Survey of Canadian Schools of Nursing 2004-2005: Survey Methodology" access on the Web site of the Canadian Nurses Association on October 2, 2006 and email communication with the Canadian Nurses Association (Lisa Little email of August 30 2006 to Robert Shearer, Health Canada).
10. The National Students and Faculty Survey of Canadian Schools of Nursing 2004-2005: Survey Methodology states: "The extent and type of collaboration existing between a university and its collaborating partner or partners varies greatly. At one extreme, the university may be responsible only for ensuring that the curriculum meets university degree standards, and the college may deliver the entire curriculum on its sites. At the other extreme, the university may be heavily involved not only in approving academic standards, but also in delivering sizable amounts of the curriculum on its campuses.

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics

Research Papers

Cumulative index

Statistics Canada's **Division of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics** develops surveys, provides statistics and conducts research and analysis relevant to current issues in its three areas of responsibility.

The **Culture Statistics Program** creates and disseminates timely and comprehensive information on the culture sector in Canada. The program manages a dozen regular census surveys and databanks to produce data that support policy decision and program management requirements. Issues include the economic impact of culture, the consumption of culture goods and services, government, personal and corporate spending on culture, the culture labour market, and international trade of culture goods and services. Analysis is also published in *Focus on Culture* (87-004-XIE, free, http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=87-004-X).

The **Tourism Statistics Program** provides information on domestic and international tourism. The program covers the Canadian Travel Survey and the International Travel Survey. Together, these surveys shed light on the volume and characteristics of trips and travellers to, from and within Canada.

The **Centre for Education Statistics** develops and delivers a comprehensive program of pan-Canadian education statistics and analysis in order to support policy decisions and program management, and to ensure that accurate and relevant information concerning education is available to the Canadian public and to other educational stakeholders. The Centre conducts fifteen institutional and over ten household education surveys. Analysis is also published in *Education Matters* (81-004-XIE, free, http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=81-004-X), and in the *Analytical Studies Branch research paper series* (11F0019MIE, free, http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=11F0019M).

Following is a cumulative index of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics research papers published to date

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Research papers

81-595-MIE2002001	Understanding the rural-urban reading gap
81-595-MIE2003002	Canadian education and training services abroad: the role of contracts funded by international financial institution
81-595-MIE2003003	Finding their way: a profile of young Canadian graduates
81-595-MIE2003004	Learning, earning and leaving – The relationship between working while in high school and dropping out
81-595-MIE2003005	Linking provincial student assessments with national and international assessments
81-595-MIE2003006	Who goes to post-secondary education and when: Pathways chosen by 20 year-olds
81-595-MIE2003007	Access, persistence and financing: First results from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS)
81-595-MIE2003008	The labour market impacts of adult education and training in Canada
81-595-MIE2003009	Issues in the design of Canada's Adult Education and Training Survey
81-595-MIE2003010	Planning and preparation: First results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP) 2002
81-595-MIE2003011	A new understanding of postsecondary education in Canada: A discussion paper
81-595-MIE2004012	Variation in literacy skills among Canadian provinces: Findings from the OECD PISA
81-595-MIE2004013	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2001-2002: final report
81-595-MIE2004014	In and out of high school: First results from the second cycle of the Youth in Transition Survey, 2002
81-595-MIE2004015	Working and Training: First Results of the 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey
81-595-MIE2004016	Class of 2000: Profile of Postsecondary Graduates and Student Debt
81-595-MIE2004017	Connectivity and ICT integration in Canadian elementary and secondary schools: First results from the Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey, 2003-2004

Following is a cumulative index of Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics research papers published to date

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Research papers

81-595-MIE2004018	Education and labour market pathways of young Canadians between age 20 and 22: an Overview
81-595-MIE2004019	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2003-2004
81-595-MIE2004020	Culture Goods Trade Estimates: Methodology and Technical Notes
81-595-MIE2004021	Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics
81-595-MIE2004022	Summary public school indicators for the provinces and territories, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003
81-595-MIE2004023	Economic Contribution of Culture in Canada
81-595-MIE2004024	Economic Contributions of the Culture Sector in Ontario
81-595-MIE2004025	Economic Contribution of the Culture Sector in Canada – A Provincial Perspective
81-595-MIE2004026	Who pursues postsecondary education, who leaves and why: Results from the Youth in Transition Survey
81-595-MIE2005027	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2002-2003: final report
81-595-MIE2005028	Canadian School Libraries and Teacher-Librarians: Results from the 2003/04 Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey
81-595-MIE2005029	Manitoba Postsecondary Graduates from the Class of 2000: How Did They Fare?
81-595-MIE2005030	Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2004-2005: Preliminary Report
81-595-MIE2005031	Salaries and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities, 2003-2004: final report
81-595-MIE2005032	Survey of Earned Doctorates: A Profile of Doctoral Degree Recipients
81-595-MIE2005033	The Education Services Industry in Canada
81-595-MIE2005034	Connectivity and ICT Integration in First Nations Schools: Results from the Information and Communications Technologies in Schools Survey, 2003/04
81-595-MIE2005035	Registered Apprentices: A Class Ten Years Later

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Research papers

81-595-MIE2005036	Participation in Postsecondary Education: Evidence from the Survey of Labour Income Dynamics
81-595-MIE2006037	Economic Contribution of the Culture sector to Canada's Provinces
81-595-MIE2006038	Profile of Selected Culture Industries in Ontario
81-595-MIE2006039	Factors Affecting the Repayment of Student Loans
81-595-MIE2006040	Culture Goods Trade Data User Guide
81-595-MIE2006041	Health Human Resources and Education: Outlining Information Needs
81-595-MIE2006042	How Students Fund Their Postsecondary Education: Findings from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey
81-595-MIE2006043	Educational Outcomes at age 19 Associated with Reading Ability at Age 15
81-595-MIE2006044	Summary Public School Indicators for the Provinces and Territories, 1997-1998 to 2003-2004
81-595-MIE2006045	Follow-up on Education and Labour Market Pathways of Young Canadians Aged 18 to 20 – Results from YITS Cycle 3
81-595-MIE2006046	Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2005/2006: Preliminary Report
81-595-MIE2006047	Canada Student Loans Repayment Assistance: Who Does and Does Not Use Interest Relief?
81-595-MIE2006048	Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 2004/2005: Final Report
81-595-MIE2007049	Educating Health Workers: A Statistical Portrait